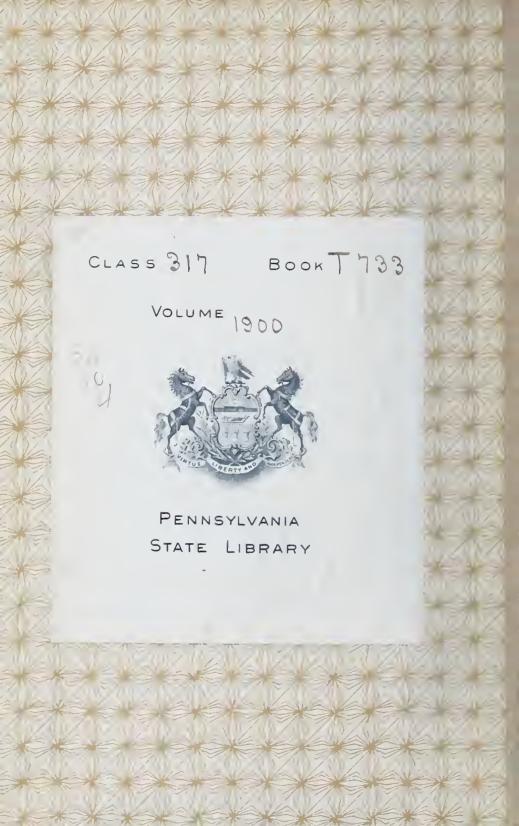
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1900 Tribune Almanac







THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC

For 1900.

ECKFORD RHOADES. HENRY Editor.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

(Prepared expressly for The Tribune Almanac by Henry Meier, Taneytown, Md.) ECLIPSES.

In the year 1900 there will be three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon.

I. A total eclipse of the sun, May 28, visible as a partial eclipse throughout North America, on the Atlantic Ocean, in Europe and in North Africa. The line of totallty passes through New-Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., totality at these places not exceeding 2 minutes 8 seconds.

The following are the phases for different places:

	Eclipse begins. Local time.	Middle of eclipse. Local time.	Eclipse ends. Local time.
Boston	8:08 a. m.	9:29 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
New-York	7:46 a. m.	j 9:09 a. m. j	10:32 a. m.
Philadelphia	7:38 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	10:22 a. m.
Washington	7:24 a. m.	[8:46 a. m.	10:08 a. m.
Portland, Me	8:16 a. m.	9:38 a. m.	10:59 a. m.
St. Louis	6:26 a. m.	7:40 a. m.	8:54 a. m.
Baltimore	7:29 a. m.	8:51 a.m.	10:14 a. m.
Chicago	6:40 a. m.	7:56 a. m.	9:12 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:47 a. m.	8:07 a. m.	9:22 a. m.
Cleveland	7:09 a. m.	j 8:29 a. m. j	9:49 a. m.
Pittsburg	7:14 a. m.	8:34 a. m.	9:54 a. m.
New-Orleans	6:10 a. m.	7:23 a. m.	8:36 a. m.
St. Paul	6:28 a. m.	j 7:38 a. m. i	8:48 a. m.
Chattanooga	6:34 a. m.	7:55 a. m.	9:17 a. ni.
Nashville	6:30 a. m.	7:51 a. m.	9:12 a. m.
Galveston	5:44 a. m.	6:55 a, m.	8:05 a. m.
Charleston	6:56 a. m.	j 8:20 a.m.	9:44 a. m.
Jacksonville	6:40 a. m.	8:05 a, m.	9:30 a. m.
Mobile	6:11 a. m.	7:32 a. m.	8:53 a. m.
Norfolk	7:36 a. m.	8:53 a. m.	10:10 a. m.
Atlanta	6:35 a. m.	j 7:56 a. m. j	9:18 a. m.

II. A partial eclipse of the moon, June 12, visible throughout the United States, but since the eclipse is very small, magnitude=0.001 (moon's diameter=1), it is not visible to the naked eye.

The following are the times of the phases:

Section of Earth's phalma	Eclipse begins.	Eclipse ends. Local time.
Boston	10:30 p. m.	10:37 p. m.
New-York	10:19 p. m.	10:26 p. m.
Philadelphia	10:14 p. m.	10:21 p. m.
Chicago		9:32 p. m.
Washington		10:24 p. m.
Charleston	10:04 p. m.	10:12 p. m.
New-Orleans	9:24 p. m.	9:32 p. m.
St. Louis	9:23 p. m.	9:31 p. m.
Eastern Standard time	10:24 p. m.	10:32 p. m.
Central Standard time	9:24 p. m.	9:32 p. m.
Mountain Standard time	8:24 p. m.	8:32 p. m.
Pacific Standard time	7:24 p. m.	7:32 p. m.

III. An annular eclipse of the sun, November 22, visible only in South Africa and in Australia.

SUPERIOR PLANETS EAST OR WEST OF THE SUN.

WEST

Mars from January 12 to end of year. Jupiter until May 25, and after December 13.

Saturn until June 22. Uranus until May 28, and after Decem-

Neptune from June 18 to December 16.

EAST.

Mars until January 10.
Jupiter from May 28 to December 11.
Saturn after June 25.
Uranus from June 1 until December 1.
Neptune until June 15, and after De-

cember 20.

TABLE I.

add 9.83 seconds for each hour of longitude east of Washington, and subtract the same for each l MEAN TIME OF SIDEREAL NOON. OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF VERNAL EQUINOX AT WASHINGTON. D. C. of Washington.) (For other places

						e w 10	washington.)						
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24		_	3:00:45	1:19:39	11:17:46	61:10:19	7:17:56	5:10:59	3.18:05	1:16:12	11:14:10	9:12:26	7:14:29
3.5		5:07:42	3.05:49	1:15:44	11:13:50	0:15:53	7:14:00	5:16:03	. 30:14:8:	1:12:16	11:10:23	08:30	7:10:33
-		5:03:46	3:01:53	1:11:48	11:09:55	9:11:57	7:10:04	5:12:07	3:10:14	1:08:50	11:06:27	9:01:34	7:06:37
r:		4:59:50	2057.57	1:07:52	11:05:59	10:80:0	7:06:08	5:08:11	8:06:18	1:04:134	11:02:31	9:00:38	7:02:41
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3		4:01:48	2:02:54	0:12:49	10:10:56	8:12:50	6:11:05	4:13:08	2:11:15	22:00:0	10:07:29	8:00:36	6:07:38
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5		3:17:37		11:25:38		7:25:48		3:25:57	1:24:04		9:20:18		5190157

TABLE II.

TIMES OF UPPER MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1900.

their compass to the North Star (Polaris) when it is upon the meridian, as given in the table below, for the upper culmination; or 11 hours 58 minutes 2 seconds, before or after, when the star is on the lower meridian. Exact local time is used in the table, and the eivil engineers may obtain the variation of the magnetic needle for any place in the United States by directing timepiece used must be correct, and the bearing of the star taken promptly on time, and that bearing will be the true variation of take the bearing when the star is furthest east or west, at its greatest clongation, as observations made upon it then are not affected An error of only a few seconds in the timeplece will vitlate the bearing found; therefore, it will be much better Surveyors the needle.

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AZIMUTH TABLE OF POLARIS, OR NORTH STAR, 1900.

The azimuths in the annexed table, applied properly to the magnetic bearing of Polaris at the time of its greatest clongation east or west, will give the true variation of the magnetic needle from a true north direction, and will be of great use to all surveyors and engineers. When the clongation is east the azimuth will be east and vice versa. At the present time the line of "No Variation" of the needle runs south-easterly from near Toledo, Ohio, to a point on the Atlantic Coast about fifty miles southwest of Cape Fear, N. C. East of that line the north end of the needle points west of a true north, and west of that line east of the true north. The country may therefore be divided into eastern and western magnetic regions. In the "Eastern Region" the bearing of Polaris at its western elongation, if eastward, added to the azimuth, gives the desired variation west; but if westward, the bearing taken from the azimuth gives the variation west. The bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation will be eastward, and the azimuth subtracted therefrom gives the variation west. In the "Western Region" the bearing of Polaris at its eastern elongation, if westward, added to the azimuth gives the variation east. The bearing of Polaris at its western elongation will be westward, and diminished by the azimuth gives the variation east. The azimuths in the table, given for two-degree zones, are practically sufficient for all the United States except Alaska. For intermediate latitudes, and dates, the azimuths may be found by proportion sufficiently correct, or exactly by the formula log-sine azimuth equal log-sine Polar Distance of Polaris, minus log-cosine latitude. The surveyor or engineer is on the line of "No Variation" when the bearing of Polaris at greatest elongation is the same as the azimuth.

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Shrove TuesdayFebruary 27 Ascension DayMay 24
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First Sunday in LentMarch 4 Trinity SundayJune 10
Mid-Lent Sunday March 25 Corpus Christi June 14
Passion Sunday
Palm SundayApril S ChristmasDecember 25

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Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	A	.fter	Pen	t Sun tecost ember	14	Lent	 		Se	ptemb	June er 19,	6, 8 a 21 an	nd 9 id 22

TIDE TABLES.

To find the time of high water for any place given in the table below, apply the correction opposite the place to the times of high water for its respective port given for every day on the twelve calendar pages of this Almanac. Add the correction to time of high water when it is plus, and subtract it when it is minus. Example: To find time of high water at Rockland, Me., on January 6, 1900.

Time of high water at Rockland, Me., January 6...... 2:40 p. m.

	1.0011	identi, inter, burnatij o.			1 TO IV. 111.
Corrections	Cor-	Corrections to	Cor-	Corrections to	Cor-
to times of high	rec-	times of high water	rec-	times of high water	rec-
water at Boston for:	tion.	at New-York for:	tion.	at Charleston for:	tion.
	н. м.		Н. М.	.	Н. М.
Eastport, Me	-0.35	Block Island, R. I	-1 2	Dover, Del	- 8 46
West Quoddy H'd, Me		Stonington, Conn	+0.49	Sea Breeze, N. J	-10 17
Machiasport, Me		New-London, Conn		New-Castle, Del	— 8 1
Indian Harbor, Me		Norwich, Conn		Wilmington, Del	- 7 46
Mt. Desert Nar., Me		Middletown, Conn		Gray's F.,S. R., Pa	- 6 15
S.W. H. Mt. D. I., Me		Hartford, Conn		Phila., Washave.	- 6 7
Bass H., Mt. D. I., Me		Duck Island, Conn		Trenton, N. J	-259
Rockland, Me		New-Haven, Conn	+3 5	Rehoboth, Del	+0.28
Oceanville, D. I., Me.		Stamford, Conn		Ocean City, Md	+05
Bangor, Me		City I., L. I. S., N. Y.		Cape Chas. L., Va.	+ 0 13
Boothbay, Me		College P, E. R., N.Y	+3 21	Old Point Com., Va	+0.22
Bath, Me	19.56	Flushing, E. R., N. Y Pot Cove, Ast., N. Y.		Newport News, Va	+1 4
Augusta, Me	2 27	B'ckwell's I. L., N. Y	+3 2	Petersburg, Va	+ 9 11
Portland, Me		E. 41st-st., N. Y. C		Richmond, Va	+925 + 122
Portsmouth, N. H		E. 27th-st., N. Y. C.		Yorktown, Va Pt. L., P. R., Md.	
Isle of Shoal L., N. H		Brooklyn N. Y., N. Y		Alexandria, P.R., Va	+57 - 011
Newburyport, Mass.		Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y		Wash, N. Y., D. C.	+ 0 18
Gloucester, Mass		E. 110th-st., N. Y. C.		Crisfield, C. B., Md	$\frac{1}{4}$ 4 59
Salem, Mass		High Bridge, N. Y. C.		Cambridge, C.B., Md	- 3 56
Nahant, Mass		Kings Bridge, N. Y.C.		Oxford, Md	- 3 23
Boston Light, Mass		Willets Point, N. Y.		Annapolis, Md	- 2 38
Plymouth, Mass		Glen Cove, L.I.S., N.Y		Balt., Fells, Pt., Md	- 0 50
Wellfleet, C. C., Mass		Oyster B., L.I. S., N.Y	+3 6	Elkton, Md	+210
Provincetown, Mass	-0 1	N'thp't H., L.I.S., N.Y		Pt. Dep., S. R., Md	+241
Siasconset, Nantuck. I	+0 1	Trum'n B., L.I.S., N.Y	+2.11	Virglnia Beach, Va	0 0
Nantucket Har., Mass	+0 55	Sag Har., L.I. S., N.Y	+2 19	Hatteras Inlet, N.C	- 0 47
Edgartown, Mass		Montauk Pt. L., N. Y		Cape Lookout, N.C.	- 1 5
No Mans L'd I., Mass		Bellport, N. Y		Beaufort, N. C	- 0 12
Vineyard Hav'n, Mass		Fire Island Inlet, N. Y		'Carolina Beach, N.C	- 0 14
Falmouth, Mass		Rockaway Inlet, N.Y		Wilmington, N. C.	+ 1 47
Tarpaulin Cove, Mass		Coney Island, N. Y		B'nerman's B., N.C	- 4 1
Cuttyhunk L., Mass		Tottenville, S. I., N. Y		White Hall, N. C.	-358 + 116
Woods Hole, Mass Bird Island L., Mass.		Fort Tom., S. I., N.Y		Georgetown, S. C.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
New-Bedford, Mass.		Sing Sing, H. R., N. Y.		Bluff Pt. W. R.,S.C	+ 0 36
Newport, R. I		Eliz'port, N. B., N. J		Port Royal, S. C	+ 0 49
Bristol, R. I		Long Branch, N. J		Savannah, Ga	+ 0 53
Pawtuxet, R. I		Atlantic City, N. J		Warsaw Sound, Ga	+04
Providence, R. I		Cape May City, N. J.		St. Andrew S., Ga.	+ 0 23
	3 80	1 Fro Tare's Over 11 211 011	3 40	12.	

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES

CHILONOL	OGICAL CICELO
	G Roman Indiction
Epact	29 Julian Period
Lunar Cycle (Golden number)	1 Dionysian Period 229
Solar Cycle	5 Jewish Lunar Cycle 17
Mahometan EraYea	
Jewish Era Yes	ar 5661 hegins at sunset Sentember 23.

A TABLE OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN BRIGHT STARS.

To ascertain when any star or constellation found in the following table will be in the upper meridian, add the numbers opposite in the left-hand column of figures to the time of "Sidereal Noon" found in these pages. For the rising of a star subtract the number opposite in the right-hand column of figures from its meridian passage. For the setting of a star add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked (...) revolve in a circle of perpetual apparition and do not rise or set north of the latitude of New-York (40° 42′ 40″), for which latitude the semi-diurnal arcs are calculated. The civil day begins at midnight, and consequently hours after midnight, or 12 hours from noon, is morning of the succeeding day; or more than 24 hours from noon is evening of the next day. This table is arranged in the order of culmination. Stars

having an asterisk (\bullet) in the last column are seen only in Florida and Texas, when passing the meridian.

CONJUNCTIONS OF PLANETS AND OTHER PHENOMENA, 1900.

Mo.	Wash'n mean time.	Aspect.	Distance apart.	Mo.	Wash'n mean time.	Aspect.	Distance apart.
Jan.	26 7 42 mo. 28 2 54 mo. 30 10 18 mo. 30 4 34 eve.	S The state of the	3 8 8 8 8 8 9 6 0 8 8 9 5 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	July	b. H. M. 2 9 100, 4 7 100, 8 6 100, 8 7 35 eve, 9 11 eve. 10 11 11 eve. 14 5 mo. 22 7 49 eve. 23 5 eve. 24 8 50 mo. 27 2 10 mo.	' P O Inf. ' Y E ' In Aphelion ' K E P in Aphelion ' S E P in Aphelion ' S E P in Aphelion ' P E	26 1 7 1 35 N. h 0 54 S. 7 0 45 N. 2 3 50 S. 5 0 16 S.
Feb.	22 4 mo. 22 10 27 eve. 24 4 59 eve. 28 1 eve. 28 5 29 eve. 2 1 9 eve.	y o d gr. Hel.L.S. y o ⊙ sup. d gr. Hel.L.S. y u u g u u g u g d	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	Ang.	20 114 eve. 21 441 mo. 23 11 48 mo	pgr. Hel. L.S d h t d h t o h t o h t	1 22 N h 050 S \$ 127 N 1832 \$ 255 N \$ 149 S \$ 459 N 71 90
Арг.	18 6 mo. 14 1 eve. 18 2 eve. 22 7 45 mo. 24 3 17 mo. 24 10 mo. 25 3 eve. 29 4 45 eve. 30 1 36 mo. 2 3 mo.	9 in Perihel'n 9 gr. elong. E 9 gr. Hel. L.N. 3 in Perihel'n 0 1 1 1 h 0 0 0 5 0 Inf. 0 5 0 0 5 1 2 in Perihel'n	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sep.		HOCON HELL.N SECTION OF STREET, HELL.N SECTI	2 0 51 N h 1 5 S 46 3 4 4 53 N h 90 0 2 4 59 N V 0 13 N
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 7 50 eve. 3 10 mo. 17 5 mo. 18 11 57 mo. 20 9 39 mo. 21 9 eve. 24 6 mo. 27 7 27 mo. 27 1 45 eve. 28 9 eve.	d & d in Aphelion d % & d h & gr. eleng.W gr. Hel.L.N d & & d & & gr. elong.E.	9 0 46 N. 2 7 N. 1 3 N. 1 3 S. 27 19 2 7 53 S. 3 5 29 S. 45 35	Oct.	10 4 mo. 16 10 56 eve. 19 141 eve. 19 5 eve. 25 941 mo. 26 6 52 eve. 28 8 17 mo. 29 11 eve. 30 2 eve.	Fin Aphelion See The Control of th	1 28 8 6 29 N 9 6 11 N 2 0 25 N 2 0 27 8 1 1 50 8 23 44
May-	30 2 mo.	S gr. Hel.L.S. S gr.	1 4 S. 3 41 S. 2 0 20 S.	Nov.	23 0 7 eve. 24 6 53 eve.	□ ♂ ⊙ ⊙ Ann.echpse づ ½ @ ♂ わ @	7 39 N 2 5 52 N 5 1 39 N
June	12 0 eve. 13 5 46 eve. 22 5 mo.	gr. Hel. L.N	2 6 5 N. 2 1 29 N. b 0 56 S. 5 2 19 N. b 180 0 1 31 S. 1 28 N. 2 5 9 N.	Dec.	3 11 mo. 4 11 eve. 7 10 eve. 12 7 26 eve. 16 9 mo. 19 2 11 mo. 20 7 14 mo. 21 7 23 mo. 22 7 41 mo. 29 8 mo. 30 11 mo.	P gr. Hel. L.N P gr. elong.W d d l Leonis P C	\$ 20.50 \$ 26.8 \$ 26.8 \$ 0.6.8 \$ 2.19.8 \$ 0.2.8 \$ 1.38.8 \$ 2.24.8 \$ 0.44.8

SIGNS OF PLANETS.

O Sun. ⊕ Earth. & Moon. ♭ Mercnry. ♀ Venus. ♂ Mars. ♀ Jupiter. Եր Saturn. ℍ Uranus. 및 Neptune. □ 90° apart. ♂ 180° apart. ♂ Conjunction

Ist Month.		JANUA	RY.	The second second	31 Days.
MOON'S PHASES	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central,	Mountain.	Pacific.
New moon First quarter Full moon. List quarter New moon	D. H. M. 1 9 52 mo. 8 1 40 mo. 15 3 8 eve. 23 7 53 eve. 30 9 23 eve.	H. M. 8 52 mo. 0 40 mo. 2 8 eve. 6 53 eve. 8 23 eve.	D. H. M. 7 52 mo. 17 11 40 eve. 1 8 eve. 5 53 eve. 7 23 eve.	D. H. M. 652 mo. 7 10 40 eve. 12 8 eve. 4 53 eve. 6 23 eve.	D. H. M. 5 52 mo. 7 9 40 eve. 11 8 mo. 3 53 eve. 5 23 eve.
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2nd Month.	FEBR	UARY.		28 Days.
MOON'S PHASES.	Inter-Col. Easter	n. Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
First quarter	0. H. M. H. M. 6 12 23 eve. 11 23 n 4 9 50 mo. 8 50 r 2 12 44 eve. 11 44 n	no. 7 50 mo.	H. M. 9 23 mo. 6 50 mo. 9 44 mo.	H. M. 8 23 mo. 5 50 mo. 8 44 mo.
Charleston, S., Mar, Miss., North, Loni- tro, Southern, Colline, Southern, California, California, Moon Char- sets, Ies.	25 4 78 8 110 9 8 H	1000c-0000	60 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	37 2 55 31 3 59 6 4 5 6 47
for Ark. Nor Mex a. Se a	H 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 50 5 50 5 51 5 52 5 53	<u> </u>
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h., D. C. Va., W. Mo, Ind., N., Kan. C. Utah. Cal.		4 4 7 7 6 7 8 9 9	43 10 57 44 11 56 45 mo. 46 0 58	21 02 44 17 172
Cal. for Wastl., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W.; Va., S. Oilo, Jud., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Call. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun Sun Moon	H M H M H M H 7 5 5 231 6 5 5 33 1 6 5 5 3 3 1 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	57 55 55 55 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	34143555	- 53 3 3 3 3
k ctty; Ca Coum., North., Nob., Cal.	H M 8 52 8 52 10 30 11 19 6 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 35 4 41	6 20 1 2 1 3 2 2 2 0 5 2 2 0 5 2 3 0 6 3 0 7 1 3 0 8 2 1 3 0 9 2 2 0 9 2 2 0 9 2 2 0	10 29 11 4 11 47 m 0.39 1 41	6 57
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3rd Mon	th.		N	IARC	н.		31 Days.
MOON'S PH.	ASES.	Inter-Co	ol. Eas	tern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
New moon First quarter Full moon Last quarter New moon	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 $	7 25 m 1 34 m 4 12 m 1 36 m	o. 0 3 1 o. 0 3 1 o. 0 3	M. 25 mo. 34 mo. 12 mo. 36 mo. 30 eve.	D. H. M. 5 25 mo. 7 11 34 eve. 2 12 mo. 23 11 36 eve. 2 30 eve.	D. H. M. 4 25 mo. 7 10 34 eve. 1 12 mo. 23 10 36 eve. 1 30 eve.	D. H. M. 3 25 mo. 7 9 34 eve. 0 12 mo. 23 9 36 eve. 0 30 eve.
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Day of month.		10 20 30 40 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4			73 14 74 15 75 16 76 17 77 18 78 19	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	86.27 88.27 88.29 89.30 90.31

4th Month.		APRI	L.	(30 Days.
MOON'S PHASES.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
First quarter Full moon Last quarter	D. H. M. 6 455 eve. 14 9 2 eve. 22 10 33 mo. 29 1 23 mo.	H. M. 3 55 eve. 8 2 eve. 9 33 mo. 0 23 mo.	D. H. M. 2 55 eve, 7 2 eve, 8 33 mo. 28 11 23 eve.	D. H. M. 1 55 eve. 6 2 eve. 7 33 mo. 28 10 23 eve.	D. H. M. 12 55 eve. 5 2 eve. 6 33 mo. 28 9 23 eve.
Calendar for Charleston, S., Georgia, A. Ini, Miss., South Ark., North Tevas, So. New Mexico, Southern Artzone, So. California, Stan Sun Moon Charles, Sect., Sect., Itas.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5	6 29 4 19 6 30 4 49 6 31 riscs 6 32 8 34 6 32 9 32 6 33 10 24	23 6 34 mo. mo. 22 6 35 7 2 6 35 7 2 6 35 7 2 6 35 7 2 6 35 7 2 6 3 2 7 2 6 2 7 2 7 2 6 2 7 2 7 2 6 2 7 2 7	339 3 19 40 3 59 42 8 64 42 8 820
Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Calent Del., Md., W., W. Va., S. Ohio, Ind., Sca., Ili, N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., G. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun Sun Noon Sun rikes.	M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H	6 32 2 2 6 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 3 7 1 1 5 5 6 6 3 7 1 1 5 5 6 6 5 5 6 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6	25 6 36 4 15 5 24 6 37 4 43 5 23 6 38 rises 5 20 6 40 9 42 5 5 6 6 10 9 42 5 5 6 6 10 38 5 5 5 6 6 6 10 38 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	17 6 42 11 32 5 11 16 6 43 mo. 5 14 6 44 17 11 6 46 1 42 5 10 6 47 2 18 6	7 6 48 3 24 6 6 49 4 40 6 6 50 4 40 8 6 51 sets 6 52 8 34
for N. York elty; W. York, Conn., York, N. J., North F. of Ollo, Ind., So. Iowa, Net., Junk, Nev., Cal., In Moon H. W.	M H M H M H M 1 26 8 47 9 0 27 9 55 9 46 22 10 53 10 36 29 11 56 11 30 30 0.45 1 48	1 2 3 10 1 5 4 5 3 2 2 9 4 5 3 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	38 4 14 7 15 39 4 08 7 46 40 14 8 48 8 52 42 44 10 44 10 13	46 mo. 11 55 11 0 47 0 21 mo. 13 55 1 48 1 7 0 57 1 60 2 19 3 16. 51 0 61 0 65 0	52 3 24 5 20 53 4 1 6 14 55 4 4 3 7 6 4 55 sets 7 5 2 66 8 39 8 40
Re., Calend So., So., R. I., So., R. I., R. I., ern and, and, N. C. N. C. Sun	2	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	22 23 23 23 24 20 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	+ m - 0 % t - 12	233 233 233 234 24 250 26 450 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vernes, So., Rentral New Yorks, So., Machisan and Wisconshi, North Iows, Yosuning, So. Idaho, So. Oregon, Sun Sun Moon H. W.	27 8 51 6 28 28 9 59 69 69 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	32 23 2 33 2 33 2 33 2 33 2 33 2 33 2	42 rises 42 rises 43 8 52 44 9 52 45 10 48	5600000	654 323 655 356 656 4 33 657 8ets 658 844
Me., Caler No. N. No. N. Gud. N. Wash., No. Moon Moon Sun	57 H H M S 57 S 57 S 57 S 57 S 59 S 59 S 59 S 59	\$ 22 23 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 12 5 22 4 35 5 21 10 1 5 16 10 1 5 16 10 5 5 14		25 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
S., Out. for the control of the cont	H M II M 5 40 6 29 5 38 6 30 5 36 6 31 6 35 6 33 6 33 6 31 6 31 6 35	99999	2772214 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 56 7 0 4 51 7 2 4 50 7 4 50 7 4 50 7 4 50 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Sun at noon mark. Local time	H 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	333355 34444			11 57 11 57 11 57 11 57 11 57
Day of month Day of year		L & c 0 I I I		110 20 Sr 113 22 Sr 113 23 Sr 114 24 Tr	322888

5th Month.		MAY.			31 Days.
MOON'S PHASE	S. Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
First quarter Full moon Last quarter New moon			H. M. 7 39 mo. 9 37 mo. 2 31 eve. 8 50 mo.	H. M. 6 39 mo. 8 37 mo. 1 31 eve. 7 50 mo.	H. M. 5 39 mo. 7 37 mo. 12 31 eve. 6 50 mo.
Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; feorgia, Ala, Miles, South Ark. North Ioni- slans, North Texas, So. Arizons, So. California, Son Anizons, Son California, Son Sun Moon H. W. Figes, Setts, Sets, Son Charleston, Setts, Setts, Setts, Setts, Son Charleston, Setts, S	H M H M H M H M H M H 5 12 6 43 9 20 9 5 11 6 43 10 13 10 5 10 6 45 11 2 11 0 11 1 5 5 9 6 45 14 2 11 5 5 7 6 46 0 18 2 2	5 6 6 47 0 51 3 5 5 6 6 47 1 122 3 5 5 6 6 47 1 122 3 5 5 6 6 5 0 5 5 7 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5 0 653 4 39 4 59 6 54 5 26 4 59 6 54 6 16 4 58 6 55 rises 4 58 6 56 10 50 4 57 6 56 11 33	4 57 6 57 m 4 56 6 57 0 4 56 6 58 0 4 55 6 59 1 4 55 6 59 2 4 55 6 59 2 4 55 6 59 2	451 7 0 324 544 451 7 1 4 11 638 453 7 2 sets 8 16 453 7 2 851 9 4 452 7 8 935 950
Cal. for Waah., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohlo, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Cial., Cent. Neb., C. Cial. Sun Sun Moon	H M H M H M H M	92222	48 7 5 46 7 7 6 45 7 8 1 44 7 9 1 43 7 10	42 7 11 41 7 12 40 7 13 39 7 14 38 7 15 38 7 16	4 38 7 16 3 12 4 37 7 17 3 57 4 37 7 19 4 45 4 36 7 20 9 7 4 36 7 20 9 49
endar for N. York city; (o. New York, Conn., F. J., Pa., N. J., North. ru par of Obio, Ind., nd Ill., So. Jowa, Neb., f. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal., n. Sun Moon H. W.	H M H 657 9 658 10 659 11 7 0 11 7 2 0 11 7 2 0 11 7 2 0 1 1 7 2 0 1 1 7 2 0 0 1 1 7 2 0 0 1 1 7 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 3 1 0 3 4 1 26 4 4 1 26 4 4 1 26 4 4 1 2 1 6 1 5 1 4 1 6 5 7 7 7 2 1 6 5 7 7 9 3 1 0 6 7 7 1 0 3 4 3 7 7 7 7 1 0 3 4 3 7 7 7 7 9 3 1 0 6 6 7 7 7 9 3 1 0 6 6 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 9 7	710 418 711 5 3 712 552 713 rises 714 11 9 715 1147	7 16 mo. m 7 17 0 21 0 7 18 0 52 1 7 19 1 25 2 7 20 1 56 3 7 21 2 29 4	722 3 8 5 53 723 3 52 6 46 724 4 40 737 725 sets 827 725 9 12 9 16 7 26 9 54 10 5
on, Mass., Calen York. Sor. York. Sor. Sor. Wyoning, and regon. On Bos. I tou.	耳の出口間のの	1 2 6 17 1 27 7 10 4 1 51 7 57 4 2 2 15 8 40 4 2 41 9 21 4 3 8 10 1 4 3 41 10 42 4	11 22 mo. 0 b 4 0 48 1 33 4 2 23 4 4 2	mo. 314 437 022 411 436 053 510 435 155 710 434 228 811 438	3 5 9 9 4 32 3 4910 4 4 35 4 3610 57 4 31 5 6 1 1 46 4 31 9 16 eve. 4 36 9 55 1 26 4 30
Calc	H 444444	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	439 714 438 715 437 716 456 717 435 718	7 1 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4 28 4 28 4 26 4 26 4 26
Calendar for Mer. N. S., Ont., NV. S., N. Minc., Wis., Minc., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Weath, N. Ore., N. Idaho.	48 7 6 9 11 47 7 7 10 45 7 9 11 44 7 7 10 m 42 7 11 0 41 7 12 0		7 22 4 7 23 4 7 24 5 7 25 ris 7 26 11	4 25 7 28 mo. 124 7 29 0 25 122 7 31 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1	7 39 1 1 2 39 1 1 2 39 1 1 2 39 1 1 2 39 1 1 2 39 1 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 1 3
Sun at noon mark, Local time					11 56 11 57 11 57 11 57
Day of month Day of year	121 1 Tu 122 2 W 123 3 Th 124 4 F F 125 5 Sa 126 6 S	~ ∞ e 5 H H H	458788	140 20 S 141 21 M 142 22 Tu 143 23 W 144 24 Th 145 25 Fr	147 27 S 148 28 M 149 29 Tu 150 30 W

6th Month.			JUN	E.		30 Days.
MOON'S PHASES	. Inte	er-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
First quarter Full moon Last quarter New moon	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M. 59 mo. 38 eve. 57 eve. 27 eve.	H. M. 1 59 mo 10 38 eva 7 57 eve 8 27 eve	9 38 eve. 6 57 eve.	8 35 eve. 5 57 eve.	D. H. M. 4 10 59 eve. 7 38 eve. 4 57 eve. 5 27 eve.
Calendar for Charleston, S. Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louis slana, North Texas. So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California, Sun Room Th.W. Sun Room Charles. Rets. Rets. Rets. Ico.	H M H M T S 10 15 7 4 10 50 7 5 11 21	6 11 52 7 mo. 7 0 20	7 7 7 7 7 7 9 9 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	551 711 mo. 019 561 712 0 3 117 561 712 0 40 220 561 712 122 324 562 712 2 6 427 57 713 3 47 6 21	7 133 Sets 8 7 7 133 Sets 8 7 133 Sets 8 1 1 8 2 13 8 4 1
Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Calend, D. C.; Calend, Md., Va., W. C., C., Val., Soul, D. H., N. Wo., Kan., Cent., Col., C. Utal., C. Cal., C. Web, C. Cal., Stan.,	M H M H M H H 36 7 21 10 26 4 35 7 22 11 25 4 4 35 7 22 11 25 4 4	7 22 11 52 4 7 23 mo. 4 7 23 0 18 4	7 25 1 13 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7 27 rises 7 28 9 2 4 7 28 10 20 4 7 29 10 54	11 59 mo. 0 33 1 10 2 37 2 37 2 37 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	730 4 27 730 8cts 730 8 23 730 8 57 730 9 27
N. York city York, Comm. York, Comm. of Olide, Ind. So. Iowa, Neb. Idl, Nev., Cal.	30 10 1 11 26 ev	28 11 53 1 33 4 29 mo. 2 24 4 30 0 17 3 11 4 31 1 4	2 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	33 rises 8 12 4 4 33 rises 9 7 8 58 4 4 34 10 23 10 36 11 27 4 35 11 28 mo.	- HOH-010	Sets 8 8 27 9 9 0 9
Mass., Calendar for rmont, So. Par., Pa., So. consin, ern part out in the control of the control	M H M H 11 4 30 7 3 4 29 7 53 4 29 7	31 4 28 7 20 4 28 7 2 4 28 7 2 4 28 7 7 2 4 28 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	654 640 657 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 7	20. 4 26 7 7 2 4 26 7 7 4 26 7 7 2 2 4 26 7 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 2 8 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	44 29 29 4 4 4 29 4 4 20 4 4 20 4 20 4 2
Calendar for Boston, Mass., C. N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, So. Idalo, So. Oregon, Sun Sun Moon Bostries, Refs. Refs. 100.	11 M 11 M 14 7 31 10 32 2 7 32 11 2 3 7 32 11 27 3	88888 11800	35 1 38 36 1 38 37 2 2 12 3 4 1 1	38 rises 38 9 10 39 10 25 39 10 25 40 11 28	40 mo. 40 mo. 40 0 29 41 1 43 41 2 28 41 3 2 18	7 41 4 18 10 7 41 sets 11 7 41 8 30 ev 7 41 9 2 1 7 41 9 30 1
To Me., Calend A., Wis., Cert	11 M H M 10 37 4 25 11 6 4 25 11 29 4 24	11 53 4 24 mo. 4 23 0 16 4 23 0 40 4 23	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	rises 9 17 4 4 4 4 10 29 10 59 4 4 4 4 4 11 28 11 28	0.00 m 0.	J.
Calendar for Me., Vors., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., York, Mich., Wis., York, More, N. Oree, N. Johle, N. Oree, N. Johle, N. Oree, N. Johle, Moon Tilses, ects. setts.	H M H 4 16 7 4 15 7 4 15 7	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4	58 412 748 11 412 748 23 412 749 36 412 749 9 412 750		33 414 751 45 414 751 58 415 751 10 415 751 22 416 751
Day of week	1 Fr . H.M 2 Sa . 11 57 3 S 11 57	4 M 11 58 5 Tu 11 58 6 W 11 58 7 Th 11 58	8 Fr. 1158 9 Sa. 1168 10 S 1159 11 M 1159 12 Tu 1159	13 W 1159 14 Th . 1159 15 Fr . 12 0 16 Sa . 12 0 17 S 12 0 17 S 12 0	20 W	26 Tu . 12 2 27 W 12 2 28 Th . 12 2 29 Fr . 42 3 30 Sa . 12 3
Day of year	152 153 154	155 156 157 158		1662	172 173 174 175	1771 178 179 180 181

7th Mor	7th Month.								ΙU	L.	Y.									31	I)a	ys.	
MOON'S P	HASES.		I	nter	-Co	.	I	Cast	ern	١.		С	ntr	al.		Mo	oun	tai	n.		Pa	ıcif	ic.	
First quart Full moon. Last quart New moon	er	D. 4 12 19 26		8 14 9 22 1 31 9 43	mo mo	: [I	I. N 7 1 8 2: 0 3 8 43	4 ev 2 m 1 m	0.		6 7	$\frac{22}{31}$	eve mo	. . .	18 1	5 1- 6 £	1 e 2 m 1 e	ve. 10. ve.		8 :	3 22 3 3 1	I. eve me eve me	o.
Miss., Miss., r. Loul- as, So. outhern ruis.	# 5 a 3	田品	Ξ		П с	4 00	4	6 128	7	2 20	0 00	10 12	11 3	mo.	0.54	1 57								2
for Charleston, B. orgia, Ala., Miss. Ark., North. Loul. North Texas, So. Mexico, Southern	Moc	H 6	10	10 51 11 22				1 57		4 5						0 51	П							9 22
Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Loudisland, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southerra Arizona, So. California.	Sus	H F	2	7 12	<u>-</u> r		7		-	7 11						2 2							. 2	0
Calendar C.; Gec South siana, New I	Sun riees	H M 454		4 55	4 56	4 4	4	4 4	4	លេ	၀ က	ಒ	រប រ		ល	න භ න න					1	ი ო 5 E	5 11	5 12
Cal. for Wash., D. C.; C. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohlo, Ind., Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.		H W 22	10 21	10 48 11 14	11 44	0 16	0 22	2 32	63	4 38	8 56 8 56	9 30	210	11 12	11 52	mo.	124	2 18	6 15 4 15	sets	7 28	× 57	8 50	9 16
Md., Md., S. Ohlo N. Mo. Col., C		7 29	7 29	7 23	7 29	7 28 2	28	7 28	22	7 27	3 S	26	23	3 %	33	- C	7 21	200	7 12	7 18	7 17	7 15	7 14	7 13
Cal. fo Del., Va., III., Cent.	un see.			4 38		4 40		4 42	4 43	4 44	4 44		4 47	4 48	4 49	4 50 4 51	4 52	4 5 E	4 5 4 5 5 5	4 55	4 56	4 55	4 58	4 59
city; outh- orth- Ind., Neb., Cal.		M 11	11 50	eve. 1	1 55	9 P	4 36	5 29 6 20	7 9	7 57	0 32	10 21	11 10	0 0	1 0	21 to	4 21		0 6	7 58	8 40		10 28	10 59
endar for N. York of N. York of N. York, of N. York, n. J., No. J., No	E .:	<u> </u>	10 21	10 46 11 11	11 40	0 11	0 20	1 34	28	4 33	28	9 30	20 5	9 11	11 48	mo. 0 30	1 18	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 11	sets	7 30	× 53	8 49	cT 6
dar for I New I., Pa., Part of I. III., So. Col., Uta				7 36		32 0	7 35	7 34		7 33			7 31	7 29	7 29	7 22		2 26			7 22		7 19	7 18
Calen So. R. ern ern N.		H M 4 31	4 31	4 32	4 33	4 34	4 34		4 37		4 39		4 41			4 44	4 46	4 4	4 40	4 50	4 51	4 4 52 23	4 53	4 54
Mass., rmont, k, So. consin, oning,	H. W. Bos- ton.			3 59 4 45				8 49 9 39		11 16	0.5	0 55	1 45	222	4 30	6 32	7 35	0000	200	11 12	11 58	eve. 1 19	1 57	ce 2
Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Gentral Iwaw York, So, Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So, Idaho, So, Oregon.		9 57	10 21	10 46 11 10	11 38	0 8	0 46	1 31		4 30	8 59	30	10 1	9		mo. 0 27		3 C	2 4		32	2 2	8 48	9 13
lar for Jampshiral Ne	g. 35	7 40 4 40		7 40	7 40	7 39	7 39	7 38	7 37	737		7 35	7 34			7 31	7 30	2 2	7 27	7 26	7 25	23 2	7 22	07.
Calend N. I Cen Mici Norr So.	Sun riscs.			4, 4, 8, 8,		4 30		4 31	4 33	4 34			4 37 202	4 38		4 40	4 42	4 4	1 2	4 46	74.4	4 49	4 50	4 21
or Me., , No. N. h., Wis., and S. , Wash.,	_ 5		10 21	10 44 11 6	11 33	0 2	0 39	1 23 15 15	3 17	4 23	9 2 2	9 31	0 0	2 11	11 39	0 0 0 0	7 -	7 6	9 7	sets	7 35	8 24	8 47	9 11
Mich.	Sun sets.			2 20	200	7 49	7 49	7 48 7 48	7 47	27.0	45	44	# 2	42	4		88	200	32	-34		31		
Calendar N. S., York, Minn., Dak., N. Ore	rises.	4 16 H	4 17	4 17	4 19	4 20	4 21	4 21 22	4 23	4 24	4 26	4 27	4 28 4 90	4 30	4 31	4 52	434	6 4 6 6	4 37	4 38	4 39	4 41	4 42	64.45
Sun at noon mark.	2		3 45		4 18	4 38	4 47	4 5 5 5	5 13	2 21 %	52 50	5 42	0 to 12 to 1	5 58	9 0	0 0 0 0	6 12	6 16	6 1711	6 17	6 17	6 15	6 13	llar a
Local time				2 2	. 12	2 <u>21</u>			12	2 5			: ::	121	12	21.	123	21.	1 2	. 112	125	121	12	- 175
Day of week	/	υ2 	2 M	3 Tu	5 Th	Sar	: :	o Maria	·		Sa			3 W.	O Th	Sar		7 L	11/2	8 Th	H. F.	2 W	OM.	
Day of mont Day of year.		182			186	- 60	180	151		193 12			197 16				203 22	204			208 2		211 30	

8th Mon	th.						ΑĮ	JG	US	T.				-				3	31	D	ау	S.
MOON'S PH	ASES.		Inte	r-Co	1.	F	Cast	ern.			Cer	ntra	1.	:	Mot	ınta	in.		1	Pac	ific	 :.
First quarter Full moon Last quarter New moon.	r 1 r 1	D. 3 10 17 24	5 3 7 4	1. 5 ev 60 ev 6 mc	e.	1	H. M 11 45 4 30 6 46 10 53	o mo o ev o mo	c.		3 3 5 4	M. 15 m 30 e 46 m 53 e	ve.	_	9 2 4	M. 45 30 46 53	ev. mo			3 3	15 30 e 16	mo. mo.
al. for Wash., D. C.; Calcudar for Charleston, S. Det, Md. Va., W. G.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., Va., S. Ohlo, Ind., South Ark., North Loui. Uh., N. Me, Kan., Salun, North Texas So. Cate, Co., C. Utah, N. Wash., N. Wash., N. Wash., S. California, S.	Sun Moon Sun Sun Moon (The sets. sets. riess sets. etc. to	7 11 9 46 5 12 6 59 9 53 11	15 5 13 6 58 10 27 6 51 5 14 6 57 11 5	7 8 11 32 5 15 6 56 11 49 2 7 7 mo. 5 15 6 55 mo. 3	7 6 021 5 16 6 54 0 38 4 7 5 1 1 15 5 17 6 54 1 32 4	7 4 217 517 653 232 5	7 3 3 26 5 18 6 52 3 39 6 7 1 4 37 5 19 6 51 4 46 7	7 0 rises 5 20 6 50 rtses 8	55 S 2 5 5 20 57 S 37 5 21	6 56 9 12 5 22 6 47 9 21 10	6 55 9 52 5 22 6 46 10 4 11	6 52 11 23 5 23 6 43	51 mo. 524 642 mo. 1	6 48 1 10 5 26 6 40	647 2 5 5 5 27 6 38 2 221 4	2 4 2 4 3 4 3 4	6 13 5 6 5 29 6 35 5 12 7	6 41 sets 5 30 6 33 sets 7	6 30 6 54 5 30 6 32 6 56	637 748 531 6	6 35 8 18 5 32 6 29 8 28 10	33 6 27 33 6 26
Culendar for N. York elty; Cal. Bo. New York. Coun., Do. R. L., Pa., N. J. North. De ern part of Olio, Ind., and H., So lowa. Neb., C. C. N. Col., Utah, New, Cal.		55 7 16 9 43 11 30 5	11 evc. 5 46 12 55 5	58 7 13 11 27 1 50 5 59 7 12 mo. 2 53 5	0 7 10 0 15 3 59 5	2 7 8 2 12 5 57 5	7 7 3 21 6 50 5	5 7 4 rises 8 28 5	7 7 2 8 35 10 15 5	8 7 0 9 10 10 49 5	9 6 59 9 48 11 41 5	11 6 56 11 18 0 38 5	12 6 55 mo. 1 46 5	14 6 52 1 3 4 11 5	15 650 159 514 5	17 6 47 4 4 6 55 5	18 6 46 5 4 7 35 5	19 6 44 sets 8 13 5	20 6 43 6 54 8 46 5 21 6 41 7 18 9 19 5	22 6 40 7 46 9 48 5	23 6 38 8 16 10 15 5	25 6 34 9 24 11 25 5
Catendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hamps, ire, Vermont, Central New York, So., Biddhgan und Wisconshi, North Lown, Wyoning, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.		53 7 19 9 41 3	∞ <u>27</u> 8	56 7 15 11 23 5 57 7 14 mo. 6	55 7 12 0 12 7	0 7 10 2 9 9	5 1 7 9 3 18 10 05 5 2 7 8 4 33 10 56	3 7 7 rises 11	2 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	672981	7 7 0 9 45 6 6 6 10 97	9 6 57 11 14 4	10 656 mo.	13 654 1 0 7	14 6 52 1 55	16 6 49 4 2 10	17 6 47 5 2 10 5	18 6 46 sets 11	20 6 43 7 18	21 6 41 7 44 1	22 6 39 8 12	24 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
Calendar for Me. N. S., Ont., No. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dik., Mon., Wash, N. Ore, N. Idaho	un Sun Mess. 808. 804. HH HH HH	45 7 27 9	4 46 7 25 10 3	45 7 23	52 7 20	53 7 17	4 55 7 15 4 27	57 7 13 r	59 7 10	00 7 8		- t-	21 C	- 6	9 6 57 1	11 6 53 3	12 6 52 4	13 6 50	16 6 47	17 6 45	18 6 43	5 21 6 40 9 13 2 2 13 2 3 13 3 3 13 3 3 13 3 3 13 3 3 13 3 3 13 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Sun at noon mark. Local time Day of week. Day of month Day of year	HAMS	1 W 12 6 7	215 2 Th . 12 6 4 215 3 Fr . 12 59 59	4 Sa . 12 554 5 S 12 5 48	6 M 12 5	8 W 12 5	9 Th . 12 5 10 Fr . 12 5	11 Sa . 12 5	13 M 12 4	14 Tu . 12	 2.01 4.0	17 Fr . 12 3	18 Sa . 12 3	20 M 112	Tu . 12 3	23 Th . 12	24 Fr . 12 2	25 Sa . 12 1	N 12	28 Tu . 12 1	29 W 12 0	

9th Month.	-	SEPTEM	BER.		30 Days.
MOON'S PHASES.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
First quarter Full moon Last quarter	D. H. M. 3 56 mo. 1 6 mo. 15 4 57 eve. 3 57 eve.	H. M. 2 56 mo. 0 6 mo. 3 57 eve. 2 57 eve.	D. H. M. 156 mo. 8 11 56 eve. 2 57 eve. 1 57 eve.	D. H. M. 0 56 mo. 8 10 56 eve. 1 57 eve. 12 57 eve.	D. H. M. 1 11 56 eve. 8 9 56 eve. 12 57 eve. 11 57 mo.
ar for Charleston, S. eorgia, Ala, Miss., North Loui- Ark., North Loui- Mexico, Southern na, So. California. Sun Moon Char- sets., sets., ies- ton.	2 1 0 H 20 K		10 27 11 23 11 23 mo. 0 20 1 17	30 44 55 6 6 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8	7 45 7 45 8 27 9 16 10 9
Calendo C., G South South New Arize Sun rises.	# 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	5 2 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 5 4 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	22222
Sal for Wash., D. C., Del, Mdi, Va., W. Va., St., Ohio, Jid., Jil., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun Sun Moon rises, sets.	P4	6 22 6 18 6 18 6 14 6 14 6 13	6 10 10 6 6 10 10 6 6 8 11 6 6 8 11 6 6 8 11 6 6 6 6 11 6 6 6 6	2 2 4 6 7 8 0 b	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
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Calendar for N. York city: S. New York, Conn., S. N. J., North. err, part of Ohlo, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal., Sun Sun Moon H. W. risea, sets. Sets. N. Y.	<u> </u>	6 22 3 21 6 21 4 36 6 19 5 50 6 17 rises 6 15 7 46 6 11 8 34	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	084444
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for Bonpelifr New New No. So., no, So., no, So.	H M H M I 6 33 10 4 6 31 10 53 6 30 11 52 6 28 mo. 6 26 0 57 6 24 2 7	88888	<u> </u>	557 2 2 2 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250
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10th Mo	10th Month. OCTOBER.										
MOON'S PH	ASES.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.					
First quarte Full moon Last quarte New moon. First quarte	8 r 15 23	H. M. 5 11 eve. 9 18 mo. 5 51 mo. 9 27 mo. 4 17 mo.	H. M. 4 11 eve. 8 18 mo. 4 51 mo. 8 27 mo. 3 17 mo.	H. M. 3 11 eve. 7 18 mo. 3 51 mo. 7 27 mo. 2 17 mo.	H. M. 2 11 eve. 6 18 mo. 2 51 mo. 6 27 mo. 1 17 mo.	H. M. 1 11 eve. 5 18 mo. 1 51 mo. 5 27 mo. 0 17 mo.					
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Day of month Day of year.		101041001	- x c 0 T 5 5	322223	293 20 294 21 295 22 297 24 298 25 298 25	228888					

11th Month.	NOVEM	BER.	3	0 Days.
MOON'S PHASES.	Inter-Col. Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Full moon	D. H. M. 6 7 0 eve. 6 0 eve. 3 10 37 eve. 9 37 eve. 12 3 17 mo. 2 17 mo. 19 1 35 eve. 12 35 eve.	H. M. 5 0 eve. 8 37 eve. 1 17 mo. 11 35 mo.	H. M. 4 0 eve. 7 37 eve. 0 17 mo. 10 35 mo.	D. H. M. 3 0 eve. 6 37 eve. 21 11 17 eve. 9 35 mo.
for Charleston, S. argia, Ala, Miss., Ala, Miss., North Texas, So. Mexico, Southern s, So. Calliornia. s, So. Calliornia. m. Moon Char- seet, less.	H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M	223443 223443 223443 223443	ts 55 0 5 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6115
Calendar for Cha Co, Georgia, A Soin dark, No stana, North J New Mexico, Arizona, So. Sun Sun Mexico, Figura Sun Mexico, Sun Sun Mexico,	6 6 13 5 7 8 H H M H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	23 23 23 23 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	42 4 54 42 4 54 44 4 54 45 4 6 54 45 4 54 45 4 55
Va., W. Va., W. S. Had., Cal. Moon	M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H	11 42 m 0 40 1 34 3 2 32 3 28	sets 6 20 7 43 6 39 6 39	8 43 9 48 10 54 mo.
Cal. for W Det., M Va., S. III., N. Cent. C C. Neb. Sun	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H		6 49 6 51 6 52 6 53 6 54 6 55 75	99999
N. York city; York, Conn., N. J., North. Oblic, Ind., Iowa, Neb., h, Nev., Cal. Moon H. W.		11 40 0 59 mo. 2 2 0 39 3 0 1 35 35 2 2 3 4 37 2 3 3 5 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		39 10 45 11 10. 12
Calendar for N. So., New Yc. R. H., Pa., N. Br. H., Pa., N. Br. H., Pa., N. Col., Utah, N. Col., Utah, N. Col., Utah, N. Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun K. Sets.	H H M H M M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	6 55 4 4 38 6 58 4 4 34 36 6 58 4 4 37 6 58 4 38 6 58 6 58 6 58 6 58 6 58 6 58 6 58 6	00 1 21 47 7
ton, Mass., Nermont, York, So., Wyonding, Wyonding, Dregon. H. W. Bos. Bos. Bos. Its. ton.	H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M	4400-80	529 950 628 1029 sets 11 8 534 1148 630 eve.	10.01 10.01 10.01 10.01 10.01 10.01
Catendar for Boston, N. Hampshire, Ve Central New You Michigan and Wis North lown, Wy So. Island, So. Ores Sun Sun Moon risee. Setts.	M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H	48 4 41 49 4 40 51 4 39 52 4 38 53 4 37 64 4 37 64 4 37	557 4 35 508 4 4 35 0 4 4 33 1 4 4 33 4 4 33 4 33	6 4 4 31 8 4 4 30 7 4 4 30 7 4 29
n. Me., C. No. N. No. N. Wash., Jaho.	M H M H M H H 49 mo. 6 446 2 1 1 6 446 2 2 1 6 4 1 6 4 6	2 th 25 th 2	sets 6 35 7 26 6 23 6 23 7 25	8 31 9 40 10 49 0 0
Calendar fo N. S., Ont. York, Mich. Minn., N. Dak., Mon. N. Ore., N.	H H G 6 6 3 9 H H G 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 56 4 6 57 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		7 12 4 7 13 4 7 14 4 7 15 4 7 16 4
Sun at noon mark. Local time	H. H. S.	4444884	3444444	4 4 8 8 8 8 8
Day of week Day of month Day of year	305 1 Th 306 2 Fr 306 2 Fr 307 3 Sa 307 3 Sa 309 5 M 311 7 W 311 7 W 312 8 Th 314 10 Sa 315 11 Sa 315 11 Sa 315 11 Sa	317 13 Tu 319 14 W 320 16 Fr 321 17 Sa 322 18 S	224 20 Tu 325 22 Th 327 23 Fr 328 24 Sa 329 25 S	330 26 M 331 27 Tu 352 28 W 333 29 Th 334 30 Fr

12th Month.		DECEME	BER.		31 Days.
MOON'S PHASES	S. Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Full moon Last quarter New moon First quarter	21 8 1 eve.		H. M. 4 38 mo. 4 42 eve. 6 1 eve. 7 48 eve.	H. M. 3 38 mo. 3 42 eve. 5 1 eve. 6 48 eve.	H. M. 2 38 mo. 2 42 eve. 4 1 eve. 5 48 eve.
Calendar for Charleston, S. Ca Georgia, Mir. Miss., South Arks, North. Loui. South Arks, North. Loui. New Archor, Southern Arizona, So. California. Som Moon H. W. Here, Rets, seefs, fee-	H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M	0 453 639 8 22 453 740 9 22 453 84010 3 14 454 10 33 m 4 4 55 11 27 0	8 8 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4 57 5 47 6 4 57 8 cts 7 4 58 5 45 7 4 58 6 46 8 4 58 7 49 9 4 58 8 53 10	01 01 01 01 01 00 00 01 01 01 01 01 01 0
Cal. for Wash., D. C., C. Bel., M., Ya., W. Ya., S. Onlo, Ind., Dil., N. Mo., Kan., C. Cal., C. Cal., C. Cal., S. Ta., S. W. Moon Flees, S. C. S. Bets., S. C. Cal.		7 6 4 38 6 23 7 7 4 4 38 7 26 7 9 4 38 8 29 7 10 4 38 10 28 7 11 4 4 38 10 28 7 11 4 38 10 28	712 430 223 712 439 117 713 439 214 713 440 4 6 714 440 4 6		+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
Calendar for N. York elty; S. New York, Conn., S. L., Pa., N. J., North. crn part of Olifo, Imd., and H., So, Iown, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Gal. Sun Sun Waon H. W.	M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H M H	11 4 32 6 18 8 55 12 4 32 7 22 9 46 13 4 32 8 25 10 39 14 4 32 9 26 11 30 15 4 32 11 24 0 17 17 4 32 11 24 0 17 17 4 32 11 24 0 17	17 4 32 0 23 2 3 1 1 1 2 5 9 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	15 6 31 15 7 12 25 7 55 30 8 39 37 9 24 46 10 10	23 4 38 9 52 10 58 24 4 39 11 2 11 48 24 4 40 mo. eve. 24 4 41 0 10 1 45 25 4 42 2 20 4 0
Calcular for Boston, Mass., Ca. N. Humpshitz, Vermoni, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin., North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun Sun Moon T. W. S. Filses, Setts, 8etts, 1001.	H M H M H M H M H M H 29 112 6 38 4 29 3 35 8 39 4 28 4 47 9 36 4 28 5 56 10 30 4 28 rises 11 22	65 4 28 6 11 4 28 8 23 10 25 4 28 11 24 28 8 23 10 25 10 25 11 24 28 11 24	22 4 23 1 20 6 4 4 23 4 23 4 15 8 27 1 2 8 2 1 1 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	613 955 sets j0 39 523 11 22 6 27 evc. 7 35 12 52 8 44 1 40	28 4 35 9 52 229 28 4 36 mo. 4 17 28 4 37 0 11 5 15 29 4 37 0 11 5 15 29 4 37 2 22 7 19
Calendar for Me., C. No. S., Ont., No. S., No. S., Ont., No. S., No. S., Miller, Wist, Miller, N. and S., Nore, N. Halno, N. Sun, Sun, Sun, Sun, Sun, Sun, Sun, Sun,		19 6 7 19 7 13 19 8 18 19 9 21 19 10 23 19 11 23	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6 20 5 15 6 22 7 31 8 42	11 3 mo. 0 14 1 24
Sun at noon mark. Local time Day of week Day of month Day of year		Sa . 11 52 Sa . 11 52 M . 11 52 Fu . 11 53 W . 11 53	14 Fr . 11 51 15 Sa . 11 55 16 S 11 55 17 M . 11 56 18 Tu . 11 56 19 W . 11 57	20 Th . 11 58 22 Sa . 11 58 23 S 11 58 24 M 11 59 25 Tu . 12 59	27 Th . 12 1 28 Fr . 12 2 29 Sa . 12 2 30 S 12 2 31 M . 12 3

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America,

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall he compared to the state of the

shall be composed of inembers closen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch

of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twentyfive years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen,

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.
The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryfour, land six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of elec-

tion to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall shoose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeach-

ment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator

shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may he into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year;

and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legis-lature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for

which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of Presi-

dent of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to y'all impeachments. When sitting for try all impeachments. that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of twothirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall

not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and

of holding elections for Senators Representatives shall be prescribed each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in Decem-ber, unless they shall by law appoint a

different day.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifica-tions of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penaltles as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time pub-

lish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and mays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of

the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Sec. 6. The Senators and Representa-

receive a compensation for tives shall their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their tendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Represenrevenue tatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be pre-sented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall bleaming her reconsidered which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the If any journal of each house respectively. bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to hlm, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. S. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States: but all duties, imposts and shall be uniform exclses throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the

United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin

of the United States

To establish postoffices and postroads; To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by sccuring for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive ta right to their respective writings and dlscoveries:

To constitute tribunals Inferior to the

Supreme Court;

To define and punish plracles and felonies committed on the high seas, and of-

fences against the laws of nations; To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning

captures on land and water

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy; To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; To provide for calling forth the militia

to execute the laws of the Union, suppress

insurrections and repel lnvasions;
To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the mllitia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline

prescribed by Congress;
To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arapple delivered and contractions. senals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into executlon the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

The migration or Sec. 9. The migration or importa-tion of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceed-

ing ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when

in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles

exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit hills of credit; make anything by

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, expost facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be

appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be courted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President; and if no person have a majority, then from the

five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a cholce. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose ap-

pointments are not herein otherwise pro-vided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.
The President shall have power to fill

up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting com-missions which shall expire at the end of

their next session.
Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as be shall judge may both necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other bigh crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III,

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and interior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising unthis Constitution, the laws of United States, and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other publie ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party: to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States. citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Su-preme Court shall have original jurisdic-In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, hoth as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such

regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, trial shall be at such place or places

as the Congress may by law have directed.
Sec. 3. Treason against the United
States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them ald and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corrup-tion of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be citizens of each state shall be citizens.

be entitled to all privileges and immunities

of citizens In the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall delivered up on claim of the party whom such service or labor may be due.
Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by

the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of particular United States, or of any State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amend-ments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legisla-tures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of thereof, as the one or the other mode (tratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first ard fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Con-stitution: hut no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between

bestates so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire

JOHN LANGDON NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts-

NATHANIEL GORHAM. RUFUS KING. Connecticut-

WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.

New-York-

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New-Jersey-WIL. LIVINGSTON. DAVID BREARLY, WM. PATERSON, JONA DAYTON.

Pennsylvania-

INSTITUTE OF THE PROPERTY OF T JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware-

GEO. READ. GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT. JACO, BROOM.

Maryland-

JAMES McHENRY, DAN, OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, DANL, CARROLL.

Virginla— JOHN BLAIR JAMES MADISON, Jun'r. North Carolina WM. BLOUNT. RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT. HU. WILLIAMSON.

South Carolina-RUTLEDGE

CH'S. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia-

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN,
Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

(The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the 1st Congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New-York on March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72.)

(The preamble and resolution following preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and, as they have been supposed by a high equity judge (8 Wendell's Reports, p. 100) to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments, they are here inserted. They will ments, they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session

of the Ist Congress.)

Congress of the United States begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Govern-ment will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution-

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States all or any of which articles, when States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, namely:

poses as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grevances.

ARTICLE II

ARTICLE

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and partleu-

larly describing the place to he searched and the persons or things to be seized. ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property he taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and pub-lic trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of coun-

sel for his defence

ARTICLE VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.
The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XIL The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmlt sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest

number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But In choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or mem-bers from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a ma-jority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally in-eligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII. Neither slavery nor involun-Section 1. tary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall exist within the d States, or any place subject to duly United States, their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legisla-

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. All persons born or natural-ized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportloned among the several States according to their respective numbers, ing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the mela inhalitant. nied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age. and cltizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of

male citizens twenty-one years of age in

such State,
Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator
Representative in Congress, or elector
of President or Vice-President, or hold of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as mem-ber of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, of as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, re move such disability.

(Note.-On June 7, 1898, President Mc-Kinley approved of an act of Congress which declared that "the disabilities im-posed by Section 3, XIVth Amendment of the Constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed:")

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt

of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The Congress shall have power Sec. 5. to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The Congress shall have power Sec. 2. to enforce this article by appropriate leg-

islation.

THE AMERICAN FLAG OR NATIONAL ENSIGN.

The official National ensign contains 45 stars in a blue field, arranged in 6 rowsthe 1st, 3d and 5th rows having 8 stars each, and the others having 7 stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is 20 feet by 10 feet, and the recruiting flag 9 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches.

The "American Jack" is the "union" of

the flag, its nane originating with the "union" of the English flag at the blending of St. Andrew's Saltier with St.

George's Cross.

The ''narrow pennant'' or ''whip'' The the union composed of thirteen white stars in horizontal line on a blue field, one-fourth the length of the pennant, the remaining three-fourths of a red and a white stripe, each of the same breadth at any part of the taper, with the red uppermost. The Revenue Marine Service flag, created

by Act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign hearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. Prior to 1871 it bore an eagle in the union of the pennant, which was then substituted by thirteen blue stars in a white field, but the eagle and stars are still retained in the flag.

June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes," is celebrated as Flag Day in many of the States, especially by the children of the public

schools.

PRESIDENT: LAW

The act of Congress approved January 19, 1886, providing for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-

President, is as follows:
"That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State; or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury; or if there be none, in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of War; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Attorney-General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Post-master-General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy; nability, then the secretary of the Navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the *Secretary of Agriculture shall act as President until the disability of the Presi-

AS TO SUCCESSION.

dent or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected; Provided, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting. "Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall

only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively."

*The provision that the Secretary of Agriculture may perform the duties of President became a law by the act of Congress of February, 1889, which such an officer in the Cabinet, which authorized

NEW-YORK STATE CONSTITUTION.

The following are the salient points of the New-York State Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention September 29, 1894, and ratified by vote of the people in November following. It took effect January 1, 1895:

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE I.

No member of the State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. Trial by jury in all cases in which It

Trial by jury in all cases in which It has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law

the manner to be prescribed by law. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed; no person shall be rendered incompetent to he a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief. But the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed so as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

lic safety may require its suspension.

Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime (except in specified cases) unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence; be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public uses without just compensation.

When private property is taken for any public use the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by a commission. Private roads may be opened in a manner to be prescribed by law, but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of damage to be sustained by its opening shall be first determined by a jury of free-holders.

Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool selling, book-

making or any other kind of gambling be authorized or allowed within this State.

The people of the State, in their right of sovereignty, • are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property In and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Section 16 provides that all laws repugnant to this Constitution are abrogated.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE II.

Every male citlzen of the age of twentyone years, who shall have been a citizen
for ninety days, an inhabitant of the State
one year next preceding an election, for
the last four months a resident of the
county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he
may offer his vote, shall be entitled to
vote in that district; provided that in time
of war no elector in actual military service of the State, or of the United States,
shall be deprived of his vote by reason of
his absence from such election district.

No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election. The Legislature sball enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense, or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

Registration of voters is required. In cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding State enumeration, voters shall be registered upon personal application only; but voters not residing in such cities and villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters. The registration must be completed at least ten days before each election.

The next section provides that all elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed

by law, provided that secrecy in voting be

preserved.

All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards of registry and boards of canvassers at elections require that such boards shall be bi-partisan, except at town and village elections.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE III.

The Legislature is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and fifty Assemblymen. The term of Senators elected in 1895 was fixed at three years, and thereafter the term of a Senator is to be for two years. The term of each Assemblyman is one year. Each member of the Legislature shall receive an annual salary of \$1,500, and, in addition, one dollar for every ten miles of travel in going to and from the place of meeting, once in each session, by the most usual route. Senators when alone convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of a court of impeachment, and such members of the Assembly (not exceeding nlne) as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who, at the time of his election, is, lature who, at the time of his election, is, or within one hundred days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government.

On and after January 1, 1897, no person in any State prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory is to be employed at any trade, industry or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, con-tracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section is not to be construed to prevent the Legis-lature from providing that convicts may be employed at labor for the State or any part of it, or for any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the State or political division thereof.

A census of the population of the State shall be taken in May and June, 1905, and in the same months every tenth year there-after. After the enumeration the Legislat-ure, at the first regular session following, shall so alter the Senate districts that cach, shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Sena'e district except to make two or more Senate districts wholly in such county. No county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator; no county shall have more than one-third of all the Senator; the terators, and no two counties or the ter-ritory thereof, as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators. The Senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to madditional Senators as such ratio to an additional Senator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty Senators, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent.

The members of the Assembly shall be

chosen by single districts, and shall be ap-portioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabiexcluding Every allens. county tants. heretofore established and separately or-ganized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member Assembly, and no county shall here of Assembly, and no county snan nere-after be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, by the number of members of Assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of Assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every cther county. The remaining members of Assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders on the order thereof respectively,

No county shall have more members of Assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. An apportionment by the Legislature, or other body, shall be subject to a review by the Supreme Court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe; and any the Legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pend-ing involving an apportionment shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

The Legislature shall not, nor shall the common council of any city, nor any board of supervisors, grant any extra compensa-tion to any public officer, servant, agent or

contractor.

Sections 13 to 25 define the powers of the Legislature in the enactment of laws,

as follows:

Sec. 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Sec. 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New-

shall be "The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 15. No bill shall be passed or be-come a lew unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the mem-bers, in its final form, at least three cal-ender legislative days prior to its final pers, in its final form, at least three cal-endar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor, or the act-ing Governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the

members elected to each branch of the members elected to each orange.

Legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Sec. 16. No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that

shall be expressed in the title.

Sec. 17. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

Sec. 18. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the names of persons.

Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands. Locating or changing county seats.

Providing for changes of venue in civil

or criminal cases,

Incorporating villages.

Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors. Selecting, drawing, summoning or im-

anelling grand or petit jurors.
Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down rail-

road tracks.

Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privi-

lege, immunity or franchise whatever. Provlding for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson River below Waterford, and on the East River, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment may be provided for by gen-But no law shall authorize the eral laws. construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of, that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to con-struct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed may, upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall deter-mine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their deter-mination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property-owners.

Sec. 19. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or ac-count against the State, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

Sec. 20. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be regulalte to every bill

appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

Sec. 21. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an ap-propriation by law; nor unless such pay-ment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law making a new appropria-tion or continuing or reviving an appro-priation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Sec. 22. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless it relates specifically some particular appropriation in the blll; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appro-

priation

Sec. 23. Sections seventeen and eighteen of this article shall not apply to any bill or the amendments to any bill which shall be reported to the Legislature by commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.

Sec. 24. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such

tax or object. Sec. 25. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of any act which continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and threefifths of all the members elected to either house shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

PROVISIONS, OF ARTICLE IV.

There shall be a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be elected for terms of two years. The Lleutenant-Governor is the president of the Senate, but has only a casting vote therein. In case of a vacancy in the Governorship by impeach-In case of ment, removal from office, death or inability to discharge the duties of his office, resignation or absence from the State. then the Lieutenant-Governor becomes the Governor. In case of the Lieutenant-Governor becoming disqualified to act as Gov-ernor the President of the Senate becomes Governor, and next in order is the Speaker of the Assembly.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE V.

Provides for the offices of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-Gereral and State Engineer and Surveyer, each of whom shall be elected at the places and times of electing the Governor, and shall hold office for two years, beginning with the election in November, 1898. It also provides for the appointment of Super-intendent of Public Works, to be confirmed

the Senate, for the same term as the Governor: a Superintendent of State Prisons for the term of five years; Commissioners of Land Office, who shall be the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State En-Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor; Commissioners of Canal Fund, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General; Canal Board, composed of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund the State Engineer and the Canal Fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Surveyor, eral officers and boards are also prescribed.

Vorks. The powers and duties of the sev-Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the Army and Navy of the United States in the late Civil War, who are citizens and residents of the State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VI.

This article applies to the various courts ad justices. The State is divided into our judicial departments, with an Apand justices. The State four judicial departments, pellate Division of the Supreme Court in each. Once every ten years the Legis-lature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number there-of. The justices constituting the Appellate divisions are to be selected by the Governor from the justices elected to the Supreme Court.

No Judge or Justice shall sit in the Appellate Division or in the Court of Appeals in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testi-mony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and, except as herein otherwise provided, the Leg-islature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and in equity that it has

The official terms of the justices of the Supreme Court are fixed at fourteen years,

from January 1 next after their election.

The Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, are abolished from and after January 1, 1896.

The jurisdiction now exercised by the several courts hereby abolished shall be vested in the Supreme Court.
Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and

Terminer are abolished from and after December 31, 1895. All their jurisdiction shall thereupon be vested in the Supreme Court.

After December 31, 1895, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death, shall be limited to the review of questions of law.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All

votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. The Assembly shall have the power of

impeachment, by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senaie, the Sena-tors, or the majority part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to against thin shall have been acquitted. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State, but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

The Court of Appeals judges are also

elected for the same terms as Supreme Court Judges. Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and judges or jus-tices of inferior courts not of record may be removed by the Senate, on the recommenda-tion of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. No person shall hold the office of judge or justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy

years of age. Surrogates' Courts are provided for, the duties of Surrogates are defined. rogates are elected for the term of six years, except in New-York County, where the term continues for fourteen years. In counties where a separate Surrogate not elected the County Judge acts separate Surrogate is as such. In counties having a population of 40,000, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide provide for the election of one. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of De-cember next after he shall be over seventy years of age

Justices of the Peace are provided for by election in towns, whose terms of office shall be four years.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VII.

The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts; but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed \$1,000,000, and the money arising from the loane presting such debts shall from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so con-

tracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

The lands of the State constituting the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands, and they shall not be

sold or exchanged, or be taken leased. by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed

or destroyed.

The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain, the Cayuga and Seneca, or the Black River canals, but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. No tolls shall be imposed on persons or property trans-ported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals, and the owners and masters thereof, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may be enacted concerning the navigation of The Legislature shall ancanals. nually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VIII.

Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private

undertaking.

The stockholders of every corporation nd joint-stock association for banking and joint-stock association purposes shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares or shares of stock in any such corporation or association for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such

bank or association.

No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indlrectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxatlon, as it appeared on the assessment rolls on the last as-sessment prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation shall be absolutely void. This provision is not to be construed to prevent the issue of bonds for the supply of water.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE IX.

Provides for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, and the regents of the University of the State of New-York. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund and the capital of the United States deposit fund shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The reve-The revenue of the common school fund must be applied to the support of the common schools; that of the literature fund to the

support of academies; and the sum \$25,000 of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of the common school fund. Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof shall use lts property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit it to be used, di-rectly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE X.

Relates to the election and duties of the Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, District-Attorneys and Registers. Sheriffs are not permitted to hold any other office, and

permitted to hold any other office, and are ineligible for re-election.

The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first appual election offer the ceeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

Provision shall be made by law for the

removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legis-lative and who shall be created at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal,

The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for their pur-

pose in this Constitution.

No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other State officers named in the Constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XI.

Provides that all able-bodied male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia, subject to exemptions under the State and Federal laws. The militia is to be organized and laws. The militia is to be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces, as the Legislature may deem proper, provided, however, that there shall be maintained all times a force of not less than 10,000 enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined, and ready for active service. service.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XII.

Relative to the organization of cities, and classifying them, according to the latest State enumeration, as follows: and classifying them, according to the latest State enumeration, as follows: First class—All cities having a population of 250,000 or more. Second class—Having a population of 50,000 and less than 250,000. Third class—All other cities. Section 3 provides that all elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties of New-York and Kings, and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as these whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered wear and the term of every numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. This section does not apply to any city of the third class, or to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XIII.

Defining bribery and corruption and providing punishments for persons guilty of either, or for offering or promising to

bribe

No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of the State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of anbenefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who shall violate this law shall be deemed guilty of a mischen and the same are and the same are same and the same are same and the same are demeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General. Any corporation, or officer or agent thereof, who shall offer or promise to a public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or dis-crimination, shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punish-

PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE XIV.

Provides that any amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two proval.

Houses, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the next Legislature so next chosen the amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members of each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit them to the people for approval; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendments shall become a part of the Constitution from and after January 1 next after such approval. At the general election to be held in 1916, and every twentieth year thereafter, and at such times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by a vote of the people, and in case a management of the people, and in case a management of the people. jority of the electors voting thereon shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose the electors of every Senate district in the State shall elect three delegates at the next general election when Assemblymen are chosen, and the electors of the State voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall convene at the State Capitol on the first Tuesday of April next ensuing after their election, and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall be completed. Each delegate is to receive the same compensation and the same mileage as shall then be paid annually to the As-semblymen. Such Constitution or amendments as shall be adopted by the convention shall be submitted to the electors of tion shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the time and in the manner provided for such conventions, but not less than six weeks after the adjournment of the convention, and upon the approval of such Constitution or amendments, in the manner above cited, shall go into ef-fect on January 1 next after such ap-

THE GREATER NEW-YORK LAW.

DEPARTMENTS, SALARIES, ETC.

The Greater New-York Charter became a law on May 4, 1897. The following are some of its principal provisions:

Chapter one relates to the boundaries, boroughs, powers, rights and obligations of the city of New York. It provides that the new consolidation comprehends "all consolidation comprehends the new the municipal and public corporations and parts of municipal and public corporations, including cities, villages, towns and school districts, but not including countles, within the following territory: The county of Kings, the county territory: The county of Kings, the county of Richmond, the city of Long Island City, the towns of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead, lying west and south of the east and north boundaries of the former village of Far Rockaway, and west of a straight line drawn from the northwest

corner of said village due north to the south line of the former town of Jamaica. (As amended by Legislature of 1899.)
The corporate name is the "City of New-

York." and it is divided into five boroughs, namely: Manhattan, The Bronx, Brook-lyn, Queens and Richmond, as follows: MANHATTAN—Manhattan Island, Nut-

MANHATTAN—Manhattan Island, Nut-tin or Governor's Island, Bedlow's Island; Bucking or Ellis Island, the Oyster Isl-ands, Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Ward's Island. BRONX—That portion of the City of

BRONX—That portion of the City of New-York lying northerly or easterly of the Borough of Manhattan between the Hudson River and the East River or Long Island Sound, including the several islands. BROOKLYN—The City of Brooklyn.

QUEENS—That portion of Queens Counting and the first paragraph of the

ty as stated in the first paragraph of the principal provisions of the charter.

RICHMOND-Richmond County or Staten Island.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY,

The legislative power of the city is vested in two houses to be known respectively as the Council and Board of Aldermen together styled "The Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York." The Council consists of twenty-nine members, including the president, elected on a general ticket at the same time and for the same term as the Mayor. The salary of the president is \$5,000 a year, and for other members \$1,500 a year. The city is divided into ten Council districts, and each of the first eight (included in Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn) is entitled to three members; that part of Queens known as Long Island City and Newtown, one member; that part of Queens known as Jamaica, Flushing and Hempstead, one member, and two members are allowed to the Borough of Richmond. The term of office of each member is four years. Every ex-Mayor of the city is, so long as he remains a resident of the city, entitled to a seat in the Council and to participate in its discussions, but not to a vote.

in its discussions, but not to a vote.

The Municipal Assembly inust have at least one stated meeting a month, except, in the discretion of the Assembly, in Au-

gust and September.

ALDERMEN—The Board consists of one member from each of the Assembly dlstricts within the city; Queens County is entitled to the same number of representatives as in the Council, and those parts of the 1st and 1ld Assembly districts of Westchester County included in The Bronx are entitled to one member. The term of office is two years, and the salary \$1,000 a year. The President of the Board is elected from the members. Each head of an administrative department is entitled to a seat in the Board, with the right to participate in its discussions, but not the right to vote.

Ordinances or resolutions require a majority vote of all members elected to each house to pass; if involving the expenditure of money or creation of debts, a three-fourths vote of all elected members is required. The Mayor has the veto power, but ordinances may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote, or by a five-sixths vote in a case where debt or ex-

penditure is involved.

CITY CLERK—The Council, at its first meeting, must appoint a clerk, who is also the City Clerk; the term is six years, and the salary \$7.000 a year. In addition to keeping the records, preparing summaries of resolutions, ordinances, etc., for publication in "The City Record," he is also to grant licenses to auctioneers.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER DEPART-MENTS.

MAYOR—The term of office is fixed at four years; annual salary, \$15,000, and the Incumbent is Inellgible for re-election. The Mayor may, within six months after the commencement of his term of office, remove from office any appointed official, except members of the Boards of Education and School Boards, and except also judicial officers, for whose removal other provision

is made by the Constitution. After the expiration of six months, appointed officers may be removed by the Mayor for cause, upon charges preferred and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, to the approval of the Governor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT-The head of the Department is the Controller; his term of office is four years, and the annual salary is \$10,000. He may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as sheriffs. The Department has control of the fiscal concerns of the corporation; it inspects the accounts of other city departments, prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering of city accounts, disburses public funds on vouchers by means of warrants on the Chamberlain and settles or adjusts all claims in favor of or against the corporation. There are also five bureaus in this Department: Bureau for the collection of city revenue and market rents; bureau for the collection of taxes; bureau of assessments and arrears; auditing bureau; hureau of City Chamberlain. It is provided that when bonds are issued they shall be in register form, in denominations of \$10 or any multiple thereof, and that preference shall be given to applicants for the smallest amounts and smallest denominations.

CHAMBERLAIN—Appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary, \$12,000. He is required to give a bond in the sum of \$300,000. He is charged with the duties of receiving, preserving, depositing and paying out public funds on the warrant of the Controller, when countersigned by the Mayor.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND—These are the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, President of the Council and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Their duties include the administering of the several existing sinking funds as independent trusts. They may sell or lease certain city property for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. They also provide funds for the payment of Interest charges on the city debt, its refunding as 'consolidated stock' and Its gradual redemption,

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND AP-PORTIONMENT—Composed of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel and the president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Their special duty is the preparation of the annual budget of the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city.

Departments, bureaus, commissions, etc., are required to furnish estimates in detail to the Board of their requirements, and the final budget must contain these items. Before final approval and passage by the Board, opportunity must be given to tax-payers for hearings. The budget when fixed by the Board goes to the Municipal Assembly for action.

LAW DEPARTMENT—The head is the Corporation Counsel, appointed by the Mayor for four years; annual salary, \$15,000. He has charge and conduct of all the law business of the corporation and its departments and boards, and of all

law business in which the city is Interested. He conducts condemnation proceedings in altering streets, is legal adviser of the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly and of all departments, boards, etc.; and all officers are prohibited from employing attorneys except as assigned by the Corporation Counsel.

POLICE DEPARTMENT—The Board is composed of four members, appointed by the Mayor for four years, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political opinion on State and National politics. The salary of each is \$5,000 a year. They have control of the government, administration, disposition and discipline of the Police Department (including the police force) and of the Bureau of Elections. The Department consists of a Chief of Police, five deputy chiefs, ten inspectors, captains not exceeding one to each fifty patrolmen (except in the rural portion of the city); sergeants not exceeding four to each fifty patrolmen; detective—sergeants; doormen not exceeding two to each fifty patrolmen; forty surgeons and 6,382 patrolmen. This number may be increased by action of the Municipal Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Police Board. It is also provided that the police of Brooklyn, Long Island City and Rlchmond County shall be transferred to the general police force. The force is classified as follows: First grade, five years' service and upward; second grade, four and a half to five years' service; third grade, four years to four and a half years' service; sixth grade, three to four years' service; fifth grade, two to three years' service; sixth grade, one to two years' service; seventh grade, less than one year's service; The salary schedule is: Chief of Police, \$6,000; dcputies, \$5,000; inspectors, \$3,500; captains, \$2,700; surgeon, \$3,000; sergeants, \$2,000; first grade patrolmen, \$1,400; second grade, \$1,350; third grade, \$1,000; sixth grade, \$1,150; fifth grade, \$1,000; sixth grade, \$1,150; fifth grade, \$800.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS—Under the control and supervision of the Police Department. Branches of the bureau are to be cstablished in each of the boroughs. The head of the bureau is known as the Superintendent of Elections, and is appointed for five years, with a salary of \$6,000.

BOROUGH OFFICERS—In each borough there is to be a president and a local board, who are to be elected for a term of four years. The presidents of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, respectively, receive \$5,000 a year, and the presidents of Queens and Richmond, respectively, \$3,000 a year. There are also twenty-two districts of local improvements, each with a board to decide upon matters which may not be inconsistent with the powers of the Municipal Assembly, and to aid such assembly and departments in the discharge of the duties respecting the district governments.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—Composed of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Controller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways,

Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, Commissioner of Bridges, the presidents of the several boroughs, and the president of the board. The latter is appointed by the Mayor at a salary of \$8,000.

COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY—Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of \$7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS—Appointed by the Mayor, with a salary of \$7.500.

COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEAN-ING—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, \$7,500.

COMMISSIONER OF SEWERS—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, \$7,500; term, six years.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILD-INGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, \$7,500. He has cognizance and control of the construction, repairs, cleaning and maintenance of public buildings; of the contracts for street lighting by electricity or gas; the inspection and testing of gas and electricity for lighting, heating and power purposes; of the public baths; of the purchase of fuel, stationery, etc.

COMMISSIONER OF BRIDGES—Appointed by the Mayor for six years; salary, \$7,500. He has cognizance and control of the management and maintenance of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, its rail-roads and collection of tolis and fares; the construction, repair, maintenance and management of all other bridges that may be constructed in whole or in part at the expense of the city of New-York, and of the construction, repair and maintenance of all other bridges that are or may be in whole or in part a public charge, not included in public parks, except the East River Bridge.

PARK DEPARTMENT—Three commissioners—one for Manhattan and Richmond, one for The Bronk, and the other for Brooklyn and Queens—salary of each, \$5,000.

ART COMMISSION—Composed of the Mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Public Library, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three other residents of the city, none of whom shall be a painter, sculptor or architect or member of any other profession in the fine arts. No work of art shall become the property of the city either by gift or purchase, or be erected in any public place, without the approval of the Art Commission.

COMMISSIONERS OF BUILDINGS—Appointed by the Mayor from candidates who have had at least ten years' experience as architects or builders. Salary of the commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx, and for Brooklyn, \$7,000 a year, and for Queens and Richmond, \$3,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Salary for the commissioner for Manhattan and The Branx and of one for Brooklyn and Queens Is fixed at \$7,500, and for the one for Richmond, \$2,500.

They administer the public charities of the city and regulate payments to private Institutions, subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities.

COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION—Appointed by the Mayor; salary, \$7,500. He has charge of the administration of all institutions for the detention of criminals and misdemeanants of the city.

FIRE COMMISSIONER—Appointed by the Mayor; term, six years; salary, \$7,500. He appoints a deputy commissioner Brooklyn, one fire marshal for Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond, and one for Brooklyn and Queens, at a salary of \$3,000 each.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS-Three appointed by the Mayor; terms, six years; salary, \$5,000 each, with the exception of the president, elected from their number, to receive \$6,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND AS-SESSMENTS-Five, appointed Mayor; the president of the board, so designated in the appointment, to be for six years, and the others for four years. years, Salary of the president, \$8,000; other members, \$6,000.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS-The Mayor is authorized to appoint five persous, each

with a salary of \$3,000 a year.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION-The charter provides for the following school boards: For Manhattan and The Bronx, Bronx. twenty-one members; Brooklyn, forty-five members; Queens and Richmond, each to be of nine members. The term of all members of school boards is three years. A Board of Education for the entire city is provided, to consist of nineteen members, as follows: Of the chairman of each of the four school boards, ten elected by the Board of Manbattan and The Bronx, and five elected by the Board of the Borough of Brooklyn, all from the member-ship of said boards, respectively. Members of the Board of Education and of the sev-

eral school boards serve without pay.
BOARD OF HEALTH—President of the
Police Board, Health Officer of the Port
and three Commissioners of Health, appointed by the Mayor for six years. The annual salarics are: President, \$7,500; commissioners, other than the president, \$6,000; sanitary superintendent, secretary, \$5,000; assistant sanit assistant sanitary superintendents, \$3,500; register of records, \$4,000; assistant registers \$3,000; chief clerk, \$3,000. of records,

COURTS-The City Court of the old city of New-York is continued under its forof the justices' Courts and the office of the justices of the peace of Brooklyn and Long Island City and the district courts of the old city of New-York are abolished and consolidated under the name of the Municipal Court of the City of New-York. For this court the Mayor is authorized to appoint seven additional jus-The boroughs are divided into distices. In each of which sessions of Municipal Court are to be held. Manhas eleven districts; The Bronx, two districts; Brooklyn, five districts; Queens, two, and Richmond, three. The office of Police Justice of Manhattan and The Bronx and the Court of Special Ses-

sions of Brooklyn are abolished. For the purposes of the administration of criminal Justice, the new city is divided into two divisions. The first division embraces first Manhattan and The Bronx, and the second dlvision embraces Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

CORONERS-Four in Manhattan, and two each in The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

COUNTIES AND OFFICIALS-The wards of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn are continued the same as before the consolidation. The five towns and all the incorporated villages within Richmond County are abolished, and the territory included within the towns of Castleton, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield ton, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield and Westfield are to be known as Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively, of Richmond. The towns and villages in that part of Queens County included within the city of New-York are abolished and are designated as follows: Long Island City, Ward 1 of Queens; Newtown, Ward 2; Flushing, Ward 3; Jamalca, Ward 4; Hempstead, Ward 5. The Mayor is to Ward Hempstead, Ward 5. The Mayor is appoint the Corporation Counsel and all the administrative and executive officers of the city except the Controller. In addition to those heretofore enumerated, the Mayor appoints two Commissioners of Accounts, three Civil Service Commissioners and a Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics. It is provided that all veterans, either of the Army or Navy or the Volunteer Fire Department who may be in the service of either the municipal or public corporation, shall be retained in the service.

The area of Greater New-York embraces 306 square miles, and contains (as estimated) nearly 3,500,000 people. In 1893, the year preceding the passage of the act by the Legislature to submit the question of consolidation to the arbitrament of the electors, the assessed valuation of real estate and of personal property in the several counties now embraced in the several counties now embr municipality was as follows:

County.	Real	estate.	Personal.
New-York Kings Queens Richmond Westchester	518 50 1 19	2,582,393 8,501,441 9,672,499 9,750,376 2,802,083	\$370,936,136 19,704,920 2,377,860 162,950 2,277,956

On January 1, 1898, it had 1,093 church edifices, two great universities and ninetythree other educational institutions, sixtythree libraries, thirty art galleries, four theatres, eighty-one clubs, 112 hotels and 218 banks. Its parks have an area of 73,336 acres; its cemeteries have a "silent population" of 4,000,000.

Early in 1898 the Health Board made an estimate of the population of New-York

City, with this result:

Borough	of	Manhattan1,911.755
Borough	of	Brooklyn1,197,100
Lorough	of	The Bronx 137,075
		Queens 128,042
Borough	of	Richmond 64.927

.3.438.899 Total

WAR REVENUE LAW.

The act of Congress of June 13, 1898, known as the "War Revenue Law," consists of fifty-one sections, all of which, excepting Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 50 and 51, relate to internal revenue, as follows:

Section 1.—Tax on fermented liquors. Section 2.—Special taxes.

Section 3.—Tax on tobacco. cigars. cigarettes and snuff.

Section 4.-Special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers. Section 5.—On the method of furnishing

Sections 6 to 26 (inclusive).—Adhesive stamps, Schedules A and B.
Section 27.—Tax on gross receipts of

certain refineries, etc.

Section 28.—Tax on seats in palace or parlor cars and on berths in sleeping-cars. Sections 29 and 30.—Tax on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.
Sections 35 to 49 (inclusive).—Tax on

mixed flour

The sections noted above as relating to other matters than taxes, etc., are in full

as follows:

Section 31 is administrative and reads: "That all administrative, special or stamp provisions of the law, including the laws in relation to the assessment of taxes, not heretofore specifically repealed, are hereby

made applicable to this act."

Sections 32 and 33 relate to loans, and read; (32) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$100,000,000; and the provisions of existing law respecting counter-feiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act." (33) "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when so received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of \$400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of \$20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasand in ure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any

form by or under State, municipal or local authority: Provided, That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give oppor-tunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan, and in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted: Provided further, That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be al-lowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising and issuing the same.

Section 34, which relates to the coinage of silver bullion, reads: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than \$1,500,000 in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

Section 50 reads: "That there shall be levied, collected and paid upon tea, when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound."

Section 51 reads: "That this act shall take effect on the day next succeeding the date of the passage, except as otherwise specially provided for." The act provided that sections 2, 4, 6 and 28, and Schedules A and B should not take effect until July 1, 1898, and that the sections relat-ing to "mixed flour" should not take effect until sixty days from and after the date of passage of the act.

Section 5 provided that "until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes may be stamped or imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax, and shall be affixed to all packages containing such articles on which the tax Imposed by this act is paid. And any person baving possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore sued for the payment of the tax upon fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes shall present the same to the collector of the district, who shall receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchasers, and Issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided by this act,"

Section 25, also relating to stamps authorized to be used, reads: "That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this act suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, article or thing to which the same may be affixed, and he is authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of said stamps, as substitute for or in addition to the method provided in this act, as he may decm expedient. The Commissioner of In-ternal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this act by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; but this authority shall expire on July 1, 1899. That the adhesive stamps used in the payment of the tax levled in Schedules A and B of this act shall be furnished for sale by the several collectors of internal revenue, who shall sell and deliver them at their face value to all persons applying for the same, except officers or employes of the in-ternal revenue service; Provided, That such ternal revenue service: Provided, collectors may sell and deliver such stamps in quantities of not less than \$100 of face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, except as otherwise provided by this act. And he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, make all needful rules and regulations for the proper enforcement of this act." Constructions of various provisions of the law have been published from time to time in "Treasury Decisions." The title

of the act, of which the following is an abstract, and which includes the rate of tax, pecuniary penalties, interest and discount expressed in figures, is "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes."

DETAILS OF ARTICLES, TAXES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1.—BEER, LAGER BEER, ALE, OR OTHER SIMILAR FER-MENTED LIQUORS.

Thirty-one-gallon barrel... (Like rate for other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel. Discount of 7 per cent to brewers. Additional tax to be assessed on beer in warehouse already stamped. SECTION 2.—SPECIAL TAXES AFTER

JULY 1, 1898. Bankers with capital, preceding fiscal year, not over \$25,000. \$50 For every additional thousand in excess of \$25,000

(In estimating capital surplus shall be included.) Brokers who have not paid as bank-\$50 егя Pawnbrokers 20 20 Commercial brokers 10

Custom-house brokers Proprietors of theat: es. museums theatres. and concert halls in cities over 25,-000 population per last census.... 1(x) Proprietors of circuses 100 Proprietors or agents of all other ex-hibitions or shows for money.....

Proprletors of bowling alleys and bllliard rooms, for each alley or table. 5
SECTION 3.—TAXES UPON TOBACCO,
CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND SNUFF. Tobacco or snuff, per pound

Additional tobacco, per pound Cigars weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000.. 3 60 weighing Cigars not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.... 1 00 Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000..... Cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000 New packages of tobacco and snuff authorized: 1%-ounce in lieu of 2-ounce; 2½-ounce in lieu of 3-ounce; 3½-ounce in lieu of 4-ounce; 1-ounce (new package). Additional tax on certain tobacco, etc.,

03

05

05

02

02

02

bearing old stamps to be assessed. SECTION 4.—SPECIAL TAXES UPON TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANU-

FACTURERS. The amount of such annual taxes to be computed on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds Over 50,000 pounds and not over 12.00 100,000 pounds Over 100,000 pounds..... Dealers in tobacco, sales over 50,000

pounds ... (Persons whose business It is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, are dealers in tobacco, excepting manufacturers thereof selling own products at the place of manufacture.)

Manufacturers of tobacco, sales not over 50,000 pounds Over 50,000 and not over 100,000 pounds 12 00 Over 100,000 pounds 24 00Manufacturers of cigars, sales not 12 00 Over 200,000 cigars 24 00

SECTION 6.—TAXES PAYABLE BY AD-HESIVE STAMPS. (SCHEDULE A .- DOCUMENTS.)

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness (see also Sections 13 and 17) issued on or after July 1, 1898, on each \$100 face value or issue, on each \$100 face value or fraction thereof Sales of shares or certificates of stock, on each \$100 face value or

Agreements to sell stock, on each \$100, etc..... Memoranda of salcs, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, on each \$100, etc..... Assignment in blank, or by any de-livery, or by any paper or agree-ment or memorandum, or other

fraction thereof

certificates of

evidence of transfer or sale, wbether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money, or for the future transfer

of any stock, on each \$100, etc.... 02 (If evidence of sale, etc., is on books only, stamp the books; if by transfer of certificate, stamp the certificate; if by de-livery of certificate assigned in blank, seller must give to buyer a bill or memo-randum of sale, to which stamp must be affixed; the bill or memorandum to show

date, name of seller, amount of sale, and	Certificate of any description re-
matter of thing to which it pertained.)	Certificate of any description required by law, not otherwise speci-
Boards of Trade and Produce Ex-	fied in this act
changes, products or merchandise:	Charter party: Contract or agree-
Present or future delivery, for	ment for the charter of any ship,
each \$100 value, etc	
For each additional \$100 or free	or vessei, or steamer, or any let-
For each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of	ter, memorandum, or other writing
	between the captain, master, et al.,
	acting as agent, etc., for or relat-
Bank check, draft, or certificate of	ing to such charter, or any renewai
deposit not drawing interest, or order for payment of any sum of	or transfer thereof, vessels not
money, etc., at sight or on demand 02	over 300 tons 3 00
	Vessels over 300 and not over 600
Bill of exchange (inland), certificate	tons 5 00
of deposit drawing interest, or or-	Vesseis over 600 tons 10 00
der for payment of any sum of	Contract: Broker's note, or memo-
money, otherwise than at sight or	randum of sale of goods, mer-
on demand, or any promissory note	chandise, stocks, bonds, exchange,
except bank notes issued for circu-	notes of hand, real estate, or other
lation, and for each renewal of the	property, each note or memoran-
same, for a sum not over \$100 02	dum of sale not otherwise pro-
And for each additional \$100, or	vided for in this act 10
fractional part thereof, in excess	Conveyance: Deed, etc., conveying
of \$100	iands, tenements, or other realty
And from and after July 1, 1898, the	sold, granted, etc., over \$100 and
provisions of this paragraph apply as well	not over \$500 50
to original domestic money orders, issued	not over \$500
by the United States, and the price of	thereof over \$500
such money orders is increased by a sum	Dispatch, telegraphic: Any dis-
equal to the value of the stamps herein	patch or message
provided for.	Entry of goods, wares or merchan-
Bilis of exchange (foreign) or letters	dise at Custom House, not over
of credit orders by telegraph or	
of credit, orders by telegraph or	\$100 in value 25 Over \$100 and not over \$500 in value 50
express, drawn in but payable out	
of the United States, singly or in	
sets of three or more, for not more	Entry for withdrawal from customs bonded warehouse
than \$100, and for each \$100 or	
fraction in excess	Insurance (life): Policy of insurance, each \$100 or fraction thereof.
Sets of two or more, for not more	
than \$100, or for each fraction in excess of \$100	Except on industrial or weekly pay-
	ment plan, when the tax is on the
Bills of lading or receipt (not chartered party) for goods, etc., to be	amount of first weekly premium at 40%
tered party) for goods, etc., to be	Returns are to be made monthly.
exported from the United States to	Provided further, section does not ap-
a foreign port (except United	ply to fraternal, beneficiary societies or or-
States to British North America)	ders, or farmers' co-operative companies,
by vessel 10	or employes' relief associations on the
Bilis of lading for goods, etc.,	
shipped from one point to another	lodge system, and solely for members' ben-
within the United States, by ex-	lodge system, and solely for members' ben- efit and not for profit, Insurance (marine, inland, fire):
within the United States, by ex- press or freight, and to each bill	lodge system, and solely for members' ben- efit and not for profit, Insurance (marine, inland, fire):
within the United States, by ex- press or freight, and to each bill of lading, manifest or other mem-	lodge system, and solely for members' ben- efit and not for profit, Insurance (marine, inland, fire):
press or freight, and to each bill of lading, manifest or other mem- orandum, and to each duplicate	lodge system, and solely for members' benefit and not for profit. Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy on each \$1 or fraction thereof
within the United States, by ex- press or freight, and to each bill of lading, manifest or other mem- orandum, and to each duplicate thereof	lodge system, and solely for members' benefit and not for profit. Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy on each \$1 or fraction thereof
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within the United States, by express or freight, and to each bill of lading, manifest or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof	lodge system, and solely for members' benefit and not for profit. Insurance (marine, inland, fire): Each policy on each \$1 or fraction thereof

land, tenement, or portion thereof:	bo
For not over one year 25	of
For over one year and not over three years	Upo (S
For over three years 100	stan
Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship.	3.6
etc., for a foreign port (except to	Man
etc., for a foreign port (except to British North America): Registered tonnage ship not over 300 tons 100	be
tonnage ship not over 300 tons 1 00 Over 300 tons and not over 600 tons 3 00	St
Over 600 tons 5 00	evid (See
Mortgage or pledge, real or per-	(2000
lands, etc., in trust, to be converted into money, intended only as security; and upon each transfer, renewal or continuance there-	
verted into money, intended only	Fe
as security; and upon each trans- fer, renewal or continuance there-	plat
or: Over \$1.000 and not over	ther
\$1,500 25 On each \$500 or fraction thereof	mitt
over \$1.500	by a
over \$1,500	hard
port other than Brltish North America: Costing not over \$30 100	hoth
Over \$30 and not over \$60 3 00	ing
Over \$60	plat
rower of attorney or proxy for vot- ing, except religious, charitable,	mar
literary societies, or public ceme-	havi
teries 10	SI
All other powers of attorney 25 (Provided: No stamps required on pa-	17
(Provided: No stamps required on pa- pers used in collection of claims from United States for pension, back pay,	nam
United States for pension, back pay,	ure a fin
bounty, or for property lost in military or naval service.)	\$500
Protest of note, bill of exchange,	six the
acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest by any officer au-	P
thorized to make such protest 25	liab
Warehouse receipt for goods, mer-	sha witl
chandise, or property in public or private warehouse or yard, except receipt for agricultural products	own
receipt for agricultural products	ther
deposited by actual grower thereof in regular course of trade or sale. 25	tern
	cate
SCHEDULE B.—PROPRIETARY AR- TICLES, ETC.	A sign
TICLES, ETC. Medicinal proprietary articles and	fron
Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: Upon each in-	one P
closure containing same, retailing for or valued at 5 cents	frau
Over 5 and not over 10 cents	star
Over 10 and not over 15 cents	feiti ing
Over 15 and not over 25 cents %	like
Each additional 25, or part thereof, over 25 cents	of s
Perfumery and cosmetics, and other similar articles: Upon each in- closure containing same, and re-	mor ceed
closure containing same and re-	A
tailing for or valued at a cents ta	give
Over 5 and not over 10 cents	brol ilar
Over 15 and not over 25 cents %	frau
Each additional 25 or part thereof	such
over 25 cents	are
quired to be stamped when retailed).	
Chewing-gum or substitutes there- for: Upon each inclosure retail-	P
for: Upon each inclosure retail- ing for not over \$1	chai
Upon each inclosure retalling for	llab
Upon each inclosure retalling for	llab act,
Upon each inclosure retalling for	llab act, Cou
Upon each inclosure retalling for over \$1, for each additional \$1 or	llab act,

PENALTIES.

SECTION S.

For counterfeiting, etc., any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part thereof, or in any way knowlngly or wilfully adding, abetting, or assisting in committing such offences, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

Or by imprisonment and confinement at ard labor not exceeding five years, or oth, at the discretion of the Court,

These penalties also imposed for injuring or removing impressions of stamp, plate, etc., and for removing cancelling marks, for reusing such stamps, and for having in possession restored stamps, etc.

SECTION 9.—CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

Write or stamp thereon the initials of name and date of use. Penalty for failure to so cancel stamp subjects the user to a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$500; or to imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Provided that proprietors of articles liable to stamp duty under Schedule B shall have the privilege of furnishing, without expense to the United States, their own dies or designs for stamps to be used thereon, to be approved by and retained in the possession of the Commissioner of Internal Revenuc, which shall not be duplicated to any other person.

A proprietor furnishing such dies or designs must purchase stamps printed therefrom in quantities, at face value, at any one time of not less than \$2,000.

Penalties as to private die stamps: For fraudulently obtaining or using said stamps or designs, for forging, counterfeiting, or causing or procuring the forging or counterfeiting, any representation, likeness, similitude, or colorable limitation of said last-mentioned stamp, a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisorment not exceeding one year, or both.

Any engraver or printer who sells or gives away said stamps, or a merchant, broker, pedler, or person dealing in similar goods, etc., having knowingly or fraudulently in (his or) their possession such forged, counterfeited likeness, similitude, or colorable imitation of said stamps, are liable to said penalties.

SECTION 10.

Penalty for not stamping any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, llable to any of the taxes imposed by this act, not exceeding (at the discretion of the Court) \$200.

SECTION 11.

Foreign bills of exchange payable in the United States must be stamped by acceptors same as inland bills of exchange

or promissory notes. Penalty for not stamping not over (in the discretion of the Court) \$100.

SECTION 12.

Sales of stamps by persons other than ellectors. (See also Section 25). collectors.

SECTION 13.

Penalty for not stamping documents not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not over six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court; and such documents, etc., not being stamped according to law, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

First proviso: For subsequently affixing stamps upon payment of penalty of \$10 and interest where the whole tax exceeds

\$50, at the rate of 6 per cent.

Second proviso: If omission to stamp was without design to defraud United States, within twelve months collector may

remit fine and paper may be recorded on payment of fee legally charged therefor. Third proviso: If stamp is not affixed where no collection district is established, the paper may be stamped. But rights acquired in good faith not invalidated.

SECTION 14.

Unstamped instrument, paper or docu-ment required by law to be stamped, cannot be used in any court as evidence until legal stamp is affixed. Provided, foreign bonds, etc., unstamped, may be used, if stamped in the United States.

SECTION 15. *Record or registry of unstamped paper, etc., cannot be used in evidence.

SECTION 16.

Kind of stamp not material, if it is a legal documentary stamp, representing the proper amount of tax.

SECTION 17.
Bonds, debentures, or certificates of in-debtedness of the United States, or officers of any State, county, town, municipal cor-poration, or other corporation exercising the taxing power, are exempt from stamp taxes under this act, but only in exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their governmental, taxing or municipal capacity.

Provided further, that stock and bonds of co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock is not over \$10,000, and building and loan associations or companies loaning only to their share-

holders, are exempt.

SECTION 18.

No telegraph company shall transmit unstamped telegram or message. In default thereof a penalty is incurred of \$10.

Provided, that only one stamp is re-

quired on each message, whether sent

through one or more companies.

Provided, that messages of telegraph or telephone companies, and of railroad companies, over their own wires on business pertaining to their companies are exempt.

Provided further, that messages of of-ficers and employes of the United States on official business are exempt.

SECTION 19.

All provisions of this act relating to dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, and stamp taxes are extended to and include all articles in Schedule B (except where manifestly inapplicable).

SECTION 20.

Penalty for selling articles in Schedule B without stamp is not more than \$500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Provided, no stamp due on unco

uncompounded drugs, on special prescriptions of physicians, or pharmacists selling at re-

tail only.

All other medicinal articles are taxa'ole as provided in Schedule B.

SECTION 21.

Penalty for evading stamp taxes in Schedule B, for every such article, is not more than \$500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and every such article shall also be forfeited.

SECTION 22.

Penalty for removing articles taxed in Schedule B without stamp, fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity.

Provided, that articles mentioned in Schedule B may be exported in bond free

of tax.

(See also Regulations, Series 7, No. 24).

SECTION 23.

Manufacturers of any articles in Schedule B must make monthly returns, and file with the Collector for the district in which he resides a declaration that no such article has been removed, etc., since his last return, without the use of the proper stamp, on pain of forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration \$100, and in case of making false or untrue declaration, shall be fined not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. SECTION 24.

Tax on articles in Schedule B shall attach to all articles and things sold or removed for sale on and after July 1, 1898. Every person, except as otherwise provided in this act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in Schedule B, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the mestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and be subject to all the taxes, liabilities and penalties imposed by law for sale of such articles without the use of the such articles. without the use of the proper stamps, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to import duty thereon, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this act.

Proviso: Secretary of the Treasury is to make regulations as to imported articles

in Schedule B liable to tax.

SECTION 25.

Commissioners of Internal Revenue to provide stamps prescribed by this act; also for cancellation, and may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, get stamps elsewhere than at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing until July 1, 1899. These stamps are to be sold by collectors at face value. Provided.

rovided, That collectors may sell in quantities of not less than \$100 face value, with a discount of 1 per cent, ex-cept as otherwise provided in this act. And collectors, with the approval of the

Secretary of the Treasury, may make all needful rules and regulations to enforce this act.

SECTION 26.

Drawback shall be allowed upon articles taxed in Schedule B, exported on and after July 1, 1898, equal to the amount of the stamp tax paid, and no more; to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States upon regulations prescribed and promulgated in a separate pamphlet (Series 7, No. 24) by the Commissioner of Interternal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 27.

Parties who refine petroleum, or sugar, or who own or control any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed \$250,000, shall pay annually a special excise tax equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent on gross amount of all receipts in excess of \$250,000. And monthly returns of amount

and monthly returns of amount of gross receipts must be made to the collector of the district in which place of business is located. Parties making false or fraudulent returns, or failing or refusing to make returns, are liable to a penalty of not less

or each failure or refusal to make return and for each and every false or fraudulent return.

SECTION 28.

On and after July 1, 1898, a stamp tax shall be levied and collected on every seat in a palace car or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping-car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing the same....

SECTION 29. — LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Where the whole amount of such personal property exceeds \$10,000 in actual value, passing from any person dying on or after June 13, 1898, taxes accrue and should be paid before distribution to the legatees, as follows:

Personal property valued over \$10,-000 and not over \$25,000, the tax

shall be:

 Legatees of lineal issue on lineal ancestor, brother or sister to the person who died, for each and evcry \$100 clear value......

2. Legatee the descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died, for each and every \$100 clear val-

3. Where legatee is the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died, for each and every \$100 clear value......

 5. Where legatee shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than Is hereinbefore stated, or a stranger in blood to the person who died, or shall be a body politic or corporate, for each and every \$100 clear value......

Provided, that all legacles, etc., passing to husband or wife of the person who dled shall be exempt from tax or duty.

5.00

Where values of legacy or property exceed \$25,000, the rate hereinhefore given should be multiplied as follows:

Over \$25,000 and not over \$100,000, by

 $^{1}_{2}$. Over \$100,000 and not over \$500,000, by 2. Over \$500,000 and not over \$1,000,000,

by 2½. Over \$1,000,000, by 3.

SECTION 30.

The tax imposed in Section 29 shall be a lien upon the property at issue for twenty years.

Executor, administrator or trustee must pay the tax to the collector of the district within which de-ceased person resided, and must make return to said collector in duplicate. Failure or refusal 10 pay or render returns necessitates the collector to make lists and valuation and apply through proper for actual or constructive court possession of the personal estate, to be sold on decree of such court for the benefit of the tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses to be allowed by the court. Every person shall exhibit all evidence in his possession concerning such personal estate at the request of the collector, and upon refusal or neglect so to do shall forfeit and\$500 00

pay
Provided that in all legal controversies where such deed shall be the subject of judicial investigation, the recital of the deed shall be prima facie evidence of its truth and that the requirements of the law had been complled with by the officers of the Government.

(For Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 see beginning of this chapter.)

SECTION 35.

"Mixed flour" shall be understood to mean the food product made from wheat, mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material, or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat,

SECTION 36.

1 50

3 00

Subject to the fines and penalties imposed by Sections 3,239 and 3,242, U. S. Revlsed Statutes, for any violation thereof.

SECTION 37.

Provides for the making, packing or repacking mixed flour, and for the marking or branding of each package thereof.

4 00 Failure to comply with the provisions

WA	R REVE
of this section subjects party to fine of not less than	
All sales and consignments of mix flour shall be in packages not be fore used.	e→
Persons knowlngly selling or offeri- for sale in other than marked ai branded packages; falsely marki- or branding, or unlawfully remo- ing such marks or brands, for ea offence to be fined not less than Nor more than	eh 1250 00 500 00
SECTION 39. Requires a certain label to be affix to each package. Failure to affire or removal thereafter imposes fine for each label of not less the SECTION 40.	a. an 50 00
Barrel or package not to exceed 1 pounds in weight, stamp taxes a as follows:	
Per barrel of 196 pounds or mo than 98 pounds	\$0 04 re 02
Per barrel of 196 pounds or mothan 98 pounds	ore 01 .ss ½c ot .\$250 00
Or imprisonment not to exceed on year. SECTION 41.	. 500 00 e
Authorizes the Commissioner of I ternal Revenue to assess when r moved for consumption or swithout the use of the prop stamps.	le er
Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to imported the form foreign duties, must pay internal reventax imposed by Section 40 of the act, and to be stamped, brande etc., as in case of flour mixed the United States. Fine for villation not less than.	gn ort ue nis ed, in o-
SECTION 43.	
Persons knowingly receiving for sa or for repacking and resale mix flour from any person who has n paid the tax thereon to be fined n less than	ot
SECTION 44. Mixed flour may be exported in bother free of tax under certain regultions.	
Stamps on packages when empti must be cancelled or destroyed the person having possession that time. Failure to do so su jects person to fine not over	at b-
SECTION 46. Fines, penaitles and forfeitures in posed by Sections 36 to 45, bo	

inclusive, may be recovered in

SECTION 47. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make regulations governing manufacture and sale of mixed flour.

SECTION 48.

A person found gullty of a second or any subsequent violations of Sections 36 to 45, inclusive, in additions of the section was a section with the section of the section was a section with the tion to penalties herein imposed, shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

SECTION 49.

Provisions of this act relating to mixed flour to take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage. Stock on hand not tax-paid when law goes into effect shall be deemed to be taxable under Sections 36 to 45, and shall be tax-paid under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(For text of Sections 50 and 51 see at the beginning of this chapter.)

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The Bankruptcy Law passed by both houses of the LVth Congress and approved July 1, 1898, provides a complete system for the administration of the affairs of bankrupts and the distribution of their property among their creditors, uniform throughout the United States and administered by the United States courts, in place of the different systems formerly in existence in the various States administered by State courts. In bankruptcy proceedings a bankrupt debtor may turn over all his property to the court to be administered for the benefit of his creditors, and then get a complete discharge from his debts. A bankrupt may of his own motion offer to surrender his property to the admin-istration of the United States court and ask for his discharge in voluntary bankruptcy, or creditors may apply to the court to compel a bankrupt to turn over his property to be administered under the act for the benefit of the creditors in voluntary bankruptcy. The bankrupt who has turned over all his property and conformed to the provisions of the act is entitled to a judgment of court discharging him from any future liability to his creditors.

Extended powers are given by the law for the taking possession and the administration of the assets, among others, to allow and disallow all claims against calculate against property assets appoint receivers and bankrupt estates, appoint receivers and take the necessary measures for the preservation and charge of the property of a bankrupt; to arraign, try and punish bankrupts, officers and other persons and the agents officers members of the heard the agents, officers, members of the board of directors or trustees or other similar bodies of corporations for violation of the act; to authorize the business of the bank-rupt to be conducted for limited periods; to cause the assets to be collected and reduced to money and distributed, and substantially determine all controversies in relation thereto; to enforce obedience to lawful orders by fine or imprisonment, and to extradite bankrupts from one district to another.

The proceeding once inaugurated by the filing of a petition by the bankrupt and the adjudication in bankruptcy having been made, the Court proceeds to take charge of the bankrupt's property, and administer the same for the benefit of the creditors, and determine all questions which may arise in regard to the rights of the bankrupt or the creditors, either as against the bankrupt or as between themselves in accordance with the above-prescribed powers. A trustee is appointed, either selected by the creditors at a meeting called for that purpose or, in case they fall to select a trustee, one is appointed by the Court. His duty is to collect the property, realize on the same in such manner as may be for the best interests of all concerned, and ultimately distribute the same among the creditors in such proportions as they may be adjudicated to be entitled thereto.

As all questions, both of law and fact, the various parties must be decided in the bankruptcy proceeding, it is provided that referees be appointed, who are charged with the duty of hearing the allegations and testimony of all parties and deciding all such questions that may arise. Each case, as it comes up, is assigned to some referee, whose duty it is to adjudicate and pass upon all such questions arising therein in the first instance, the right being reserved to any parties to appeal from the decision of the referee to the United States District Court.

The duties of the referee are substantially of a judicial character, and he occupies much the position of a judge of primary resort, subject to an appeal to the Court, and is required to take the same oath of office as that prescribed for judges of the United States courts. By Section 38 of the act, the referee is invested with jurisdiction to consider all petitions referred to him by the clerks, make adjudications or dismiss the petition; exercise the powers vested in courts of bankruptcy for the administering of oaths to and the examination of witnesses, and for requiring the production of documents in proceedings before him, except the power of commitment, and, in the absence of the Judge, to exercise all his powers for taking possession and releasing the property of a bank-

rupt, and to perform such part of the duties of the courts of bankruptcy as they may prescribe by rules and orders, excepting only questions arising on applications of bankrupts for compositions or discharges.

All questions in regard to the property or assets or rights of the creditors and pcrsons interested come before the referee for hearing and determination, subject to the right of appeal. After the rights of all parties have been ascertained and determined, and the property has been realized upon, it is distributed among the creditors.

Provision is made in the act for allowing bankrupts to compromise or settle with their creditors by a proceeding known as composition proceedings, whereby, if a bankrupt and a majority of his creditors agree upon some basis of settlement, the same, if approved by the Court, shall become binding upon all creditors. The decision of the question as to the approval of compositions and granting discharges to a bankrupt from his debts is specifically reserved by the act to the judges of the United States courts; but the Court, by virtue of its general powers, may refer such matters to the referee to take testiment and report to the Court his opinion thereon.

The aim of the act has been to make the expense of the proceedings depend largely upon the amount of the property involved, and the compensation of the referees is fixed substantially at 1 per cent on the amount distributed to the creditors in ordinary cases, where the assets are distributed by the Court, and one-half of 1 per cent in composition cases, and the trustees who have charge of the actual management of the bankrupt's property receive as compensation such commissions on amounts paid out by them as dividends as the Court may allow, not to exceed, however, 3 per cent on the first \$5,000, 2 per cent on the second \$5,000, and 1 per cent on all sums in excess of \$10,000.

Detailed provisions are made in the act for giving notice to all creditors and other persons interested in the estate of the pendency of the proceedings, the payment and declaration of dividends and other matters, and providing methods whereby all partles interested may be heard on all subjects arising in the course of the proceedings.

PUBLIC ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE LAST SESSION (1898-1899) OF THE LVTH CONGRESS.

ARMY.

REORGANIZATION.—An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army, approved March 2, 1899, provided that it shall consist of 3 major-generals, 6 brigadier-generals, 10 regiments of cavalry, 7 regiments of artillery, 25 regiments of infantry, an Adjutant-General's Department, an Inspector-General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Quartermaster's Department, a Subsistence Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, 30 chaplains, corps of cadets, etc. The office of storekeeper in the Quartermaster's and

Ordnance departments was abolished. The limits of age for original enlistment were fixed at eighteen and thirty-five years.

It was also provided that in time of war retired officers may, in the discretion of the President, be employed on active duty other than in the command of troops; that the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congress district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia and twenty from the United States at large, each of the latter to be appointed by the President. To meet the exigencies of the military service existing at the date the bill became a law the President was authorized to maintain the

Army at a strength not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and raise a force of not more than 35,000 volunteers, to be organized into regiments; but that such increase shall continue in service only during the necessity therefor, and not later than July 1, 1901. The President was also empowered to continue in service, or to appoint point, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, brigadier-generals of volunteers, who, including those of the Regular Army, shall not exceed one for every 4,000 volunteers; and major-generals of volun-teers, who, including those of the Regular Army, shall not exceed one for every 12,000 enlisted men; provided, that no general officers appointed under the provisions of the act shall be continued in service beyond July 1, 1901.

in service, or to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers advice and consent of the senate, onders of the volunteer staff as follows: Assistant adjutant-generals, 3 with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and 6 with rank of major; inspectors-general, 3 with rank of major; 30 quartermasters with rank of major, and 40 assistant quartermasters with rank of captain; 6 commissaries of major, and 40 assistant quartern with rank of captain; 6 commissaries of subsistence with rank of major, and 12 assistant commissaries with rank of captain; 5 judge advocates, 34 surgeons and 30 paymasters, each with rank of major, and the following signal officers: Four with rank of major, 9 with rank of captain, 9 with rank of first lieutenant and 9 with rank of second lieutenant. All volunteer officers above authorized are to be discharged on July 1, 1901, or sooner if their services are no longer required.

CANTEENS.—The same act provided that no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen; nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States.

STATE AID FOR VOLUNTEERS.—An act approved March 3, 1899, provided for the reimbursement of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and or-ganize and supply and equip the volunteer army in the war with Spain.

CENSUS.

An act providing for the taking of the census in 1900, and subsequent censuses, establishes a Census Office in the Department of the Interior with the following officials: Director of the Census, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, salary \$6,000; Assistant Director of the Cessus to be appointed in like manner as the Director, salary \$4,000; five chief statistics. cians, salary, \$3,000 each; chief clerk, dis-bursing clerk and geographer, salary, \$2,500 each; five expert chiefs of division and two stenographers, salary, \$2,000 each; 10 clerks of class four, 15 clerks of class three, 20 clerks of class two, and such number of clerks of class one, and of clerks, copyists, computers and skilled laborers as may be found necessary for the duties required to be undertaken, at salaries not less than \$600 nor more than \$1,000 a year. The Director of the Census may also appoint one captain of the watch at a salary of \$840 per annum; two messengers, and such number of assistant messengers, watchmen and laborers, at messengers, watchmen and laborers, at salaries of \$600 each per annum; messenger boys at salaries of \$400 each per annum, and charwomen, at salaries of \$240 each per annum, as may be necessary for the work. The chief clerk, chief statistithe work. The chief clerk, chief satisficians and all other employes authorized below the Assistant Director, may be appointed by the Director of the Census, subject to such examination as may be provided by him; provided, that no examination shall be required in the case of commerciars or special agents, nor of emenumerators or special agents, nor of employes below the grade of skilled laborers at \$600 per annum.

The Twelfth Census is restricted to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture and of manufacturing and mechanical estab-

lishments.

Section 9 provides that at least six months before commencing the enumera-Director of the tion the Director of the Census shall designate the number of supervisors to be appointed within each State and Territory, the District of Columbia, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; provided that the total number shall not exceed 300 Enumerators, and their compensation are also provided for. It is required that the enumeration of the population shall begin on June 1, 1900, and on the first day of June in which each suc-ceeding decennial census shall be taken; and the returns of each enumerator are required to be sent in on or before July of the year that the enumeration is made. In any city having 8,000 inhabitants or more at the preceding census the enumeration of the population must be completed within two weeks after it is begun. Fines and penalties are provided for violations of the law.

The inquiries of the census are re-

stricted to the following:

Population.—Name, age, color, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, occupation, months employed, literary, school attendance, ownership of farms and homes of each inhabitant.

Mortality.—Name, sex, color, age, con-jugal condition, place of birth, birthplace of parents, occupation, cause and date of death, and, if born within the census death, and, it born vear, the date of birth,

Products of Agriculture.-Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tenure, acreage, value of farm and im-provements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, number and value of live stock. (All questions relating to quantity and value of crops are to relate to the year ending December 31 of the preceding year).

Products of Manufacturing and chanical Establishments .- Name and location of each establishment, character of organization, whether individual, co-oper-ative, or other form; date of commence-

ment of operations, character of business or kind of goods manufactured, amount of capital invested, number of proprietors, firm members, co-partners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employes and the amount of their wages, quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures, amount of miscellaneous expenses, quantity and value of products, time in operation during the census year, character and quantity of power used, and character and number of machines em-(The information collected is to be of and for the termination of the fiscal year ending nearest to June 1, 1900.) After the completion of the schedules

relating to mechanical and manufacturing statistics relating to special classes, including the insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb and blind, crime, pauperism and benevolence, including prisoners, paupers, pa juvenile delinquents juvenile delinquents and Inmates of benevolent and reformatory institutions; to births and deaths in registration areas; to social statistics of cities; to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation and ex-penditures; to religious bodies; to electric light and power, telephone and telegraph business; to transportation by water, express business and street railways; to mines, mining and minerals, and the production and value thereof, including gold, in divisions of placer and vein, and sliver mines, and the number of men employed, the average daily wage, the average working time and aggregate earnings in various branches of the mining indus-These reports relating to mines, mining and minerals must be published before July 1, 1903, and special agents may be appointed for securing such statistics.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The law relating to consul and vice-consul generals, consuls and vice-consuls and commercial agents was amended by an act approved December 21, 1898, so as to provide that each consul-general, consul and commercial agent, before receiving commission or entering upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond to the United States in a penal sum not less than \$1,000 (and in no case less than the annual com-pensation allowed to such officer), and not more than \$10,000, for the faithful per-formance of his duties. Every vice-consul-general or vice-consul will be required to give a bond in a sum not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$10,000. Every consular officer who wilfully neglects to render true and just quarterly accounts and remoneys received by him for the use of the United States, or who neglects to pay over halances due to the United States at the expiration of any quarter, before the expiration of the next succeeding quarter, or neglects to pay over moneys, property and effects, less his lawful fees, due to a citizen, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement and shall be punishable by imprison-ment for not more than five years and by a fine of not more than \$2,000.

EXPOSITIONS.

OHIO CENTENNIAL AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY EXPOSITION .-- An

act to encourage the holding of an exposition at Toledo, Ohlo, in 1902 and 1903, was approved March 3, 1899. It appropriated \$500,000 for the purposc.

PAN-AMERICAN.—An act to encourage the holding of a Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier (Buffalo), New-York, in 1901, was approved March 3, 1899.

PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION. act approved December 21, 1898, provided for a National exposition of American products and manufactures in Philadelphia in 18%, for the encouragement of the export trade. It was also provided that there might be admitted free of duty to such exposition such articles not of American exposition such articles not of manufacture and such other objects as might conduce to the interests of the exposition and be useful for comparison with American products and manufactures; and that in case any of such articles should be sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States they should be subject to An appropriation of \$50,000 was duty. made to enable the collection in foreign markets of samples of merchandise of the character in favor and demand therein, of illustrating the manner in which merchandise for such markets should he prepared and packed, etc. Another appropriation of \$300,000 was made to ald in providing buildings necessary for the purposes of the exposition, providing the Philadelphia Exposition Association should raise a like sum for the purposes of the exposition. like The act further provided that the United States should not be liable for any of the expenses of the exposition beyond the amounts appropriated.

The act of May 18, 1896, to allow the return free of duty of certain articles exported from the United States for exhibition purposes, was amended on March 3, 1899, so as to include in the privilege of free entry conferred thereby wild and other f foreign origin taken abroad y for exhibition in connection circus or menagerie, provided, animals of foreign temporarily with any however, that the amendment shall apply only in such cases as those of foreign-born animals taken abroad, and inventories of which are filed prior to their leaving the country with the collector of customs at the port of departure.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ANNIVER-SARY.

An act approved February 28, 1899, authorized the appointment of a committee from the country at large to act with any committees appointed by Congress, to pre-pare plans for an appropriate celebration in 1900 of the first session of Congress in the District of Columbia and the establishment of the seat of government therein.

NAVY.

PERSONNEL BILL—This bill was approved by the President March 3, 1899.

It provided for the abolition of the engineer corps as a corps and the transfer of all engineer officers to the line of the Navy, with the issue of commissions accordingly. Engineer officers transferred to the line below the rank of commander and extending down to but not including and extending down to, but not including,

the first engineer who entered the Naval Academy as cadet midshipman, are to perform sealor shore duty, the duty to be such as performed by engineers in the Navy; provided, that any officer such as described may upon his own application, made within six months after the passage of the act, be assigned to the general duties of the line, on condition that he pass the examination provided by law as preliminary to promotion to the grade he then holds, but failure to pass not to displace such officer from the list of officers for sea or shore duty such as is performed by engineer officers in the Navy. Engineer officers transferred to the line to perform engineer duty only who rank as or above commander, or who subsequently attain such rank, are to perform shore duty only. All other engineer officers not provided, as above and transferred to the line are to perform the duties of line officers of the same grade; provided, that after a period of two years subsequent to the passage of the act they must pass the examinations provided by law as preliminary to promotion to the grade they then hold, and subject to existing law governing examinations for promotion.

It was further provided that the active list of the line of the Navy should be composed of 18 rear-admirals, 70 captains, 112 commanders, 170 lieutenant commanders, 300 lieutenants and not more than a total of 350 lieutenants, junior grade. Each rear-admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers is to receive the same pay and allowances as allowed a brigadier-general in the Army, and the others are to receive the pay and allowances of a major-general. An officer detailed as chief of bureau and of a rank below that of rear-admiral, while holding said office, shall have the rank of rear-admiral and receive the same pay and allowances as provided for a brigadier-general. All sections of the Revised Statutes which, in defining the rank of officers or positions in the Navy, contain the words "the relative rank of," are amended so as to read "the rank of,"

Officers of the line In the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant-commander may by official application to the Secretary of the Navy have their names placed on the list of "Applicants for voluntary retirement," and when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal year, subsequent to the date of the new law, above the grade of commander have been less than thirteen, above the grade of lieutenant-commander less than twenty-nine and above the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, less than forty, the President may, in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list, with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, including the grade of commodore, to cause the vacancies for the fiscal year then being considered. Should it be found at the end of any fiscal year that the retirements and casualties are not sufficient to cause the average vacancies above enumerated, a board of five rear-admirals shall be convened about June 1 to select, as soon after July 1 as practicable, a sufficient number of officers from the aforementioned grades to cause

the average vacancies required. The findings of the board are to be transmitted to the President, who makes the final decision as to transfers; but no more than five captains, four commanders, four lleutenant-commanders and two lieutenants may be so retired in any one year, and any officer retired under this provision shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, including the grade of commodorc, which is retained on the retired list for this purpose. It is also provided that any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade.

Boatswains, grunners, carpenters and sailmakers shall, after ten years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chlef carpenters and chief sailmakers, to rank with but after ensign, and have the same pay and allowances as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The law also provided that after June 30, 1899, commissioned officers of the line, medical and pay corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided for officers of corresponding rank in the Army; provided that such officers when on shore shall receive the allowances, but 15 per cent less pay, than when on sea duty, but this provision not to apply to warrant officers commissioned under the act. It was also provided that nothing in the act should operate to increase or reduce the pay of officers on the retired list at the time it became a law.

The law further provided for warrant machinists, with pay, rank and other privileges of other warrant officers; that the term of enlisted men shall be four years, with the retirement privilege at the end of thirty years' service. The act also provided for those officers in the Marine Corps: One brigadier-general, five colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, ten majors, sixty captains, sixty first lleutenants and sixty second lieutenants. No officer is to be appointed in the Marine Corps from civil life hereafter, but from graduates of the Naval Academy.

The law fixed the number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, not to exceed forty in all. Of the former five are to have the rank of captain, five of commander, and the others the rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant. The assistant naval constructors are to have the rank of lieutenant or lieutenant, junior grade.

ADMIRAL.—A bill approved on March 2, 1899, created the office of Admiral, and read thus: "That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by selection and promotion, an Admiral of the Navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application; and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist." The President nominated and the Senate at once confirmed Rear-Admiral George Dewey as Admiral.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK, An act to establish a National military park to commemorate the campaign, siege and defence of Vicksburg was approved February 21, 1899. This is to take effect as soon as Mississippl shall grant to the Government the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads required, the whole con-taining about twelve hundred acres and costing not to exceed \$40,000. The act prothree commissioners, each of vides for whom shall have served in the campaign-two in the army of General Grant and one in the army of General Pemberton.

WAR WITH SPAIN AND PEACE TREATY.

The following is the text of the protocol concluded and signed on August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and M. Jules Cambon, France's Ambassador to the United States and representing the Government of Spain, in the negotiations for the establishment of peace between Spain and the United States:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

the United States will occupy That and hold the city, bay and harbor of Mae nila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control. disposition and government of the Philippines

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall Spanish islands in the west lines shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within tendays, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of

October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hos-tilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces. The Spanish Senate adopted the protocol on September 10, and the Queen Regent signed it on the following day.

Immediately after signing the above the President proclaimed an armistice hostilities ceased.

the following were ap-Subsequently pointed as Peace Commissioners:

United States .- William R. Day, U Senators Cushman K. Davis, George Gray and William P. Frye, and Whitelaw Reid.

Spain.-Señors Eugenio Montero Rios. B. de Abarzuza, J. de Garnica, W. R. de Villa Urrutia and Rafael Cerero.

The Commission held its first joint session in Paris on October 1, 1898, and on December 10, at 8:45 p. m., agreed upon and signed the Treaty of Peace, which reads as follows:

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiarles:

The President of the United States:

William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citlzens of the United States; And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of

Spain: Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abar-zuza, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don Jose de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de VIIIa Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division.

assembled in Paris and Who, having having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following arti-

cles:

Article I .- Spain relinquishes all claim

of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

Article II .- Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam,

in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Article III .- Spaln cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philipplne Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachti, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twentyseventh (127th) degree merldian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4:45) north latitude, thence along the parallel four degrees and forty-five minutes to its Intersection (4:45) north latitude to its Intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119.35) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north, thence along parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of

the ratifications of the present treaty.

Article IV.—The United States will, for years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandlse to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

Article V.—The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two Governments, Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy orders are the stock of t nance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defences shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may in the mean time purchase such material from Spain, if a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on the subject shall be reached

Article VI.—Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offences ln connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war · with the United States.

Reciprocally the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The Government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain and the Government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes,

prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article. Article VII.—The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifi-cations of the present treaty, including all

claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens settle against Spain relinquished in this article.

Article VIII.—In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II and III of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine Archipelago all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which in conformity with law belong to the public domain and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of provinces, municipalities, public private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories re-nounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all docu-ments exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be resnail be requested. Like rules snail be re-ciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also in-cluded such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, execu-tive as well as judicial, in the Islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with the law, authenticated copies of the con-tracts, wills and other instruments form-ing part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesald.

Article IX.—Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration

they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the

and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and polltical, status of the native Inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

Article X.—The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free everying of their religion.

the free exercise of their religion,

Article XI .- The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty codes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

Article XII .- Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifi-cations of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according

to the following rules:

First-Judgments rendered either in civil between private individuals or in suits criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried

Second-Civil suits between private Individuals which may on the date men-tioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third—Criminal actions pending on the

date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

Article XIII.—The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba, and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subversive of public order in the territories in question shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such ter-ritories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Article XIV.—Spain shall

have power to establish consular officers in the ports and places of the territories the soverelgnty over which has either been relinquished or ceded by the present

treaty.

Article XV .- The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect to all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage duties, as It accords to Its own merchant vessels not engaged the ln coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by

elther Government to the other.
Article XVI.—It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will upon the termination of such occupancy advise any Govern-ment established in the island to assume the same obligations.

Article XVII.-The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date bereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective

plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done In duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninetyeight.

WILLIAM R. DAY, CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, WILLIAM P. FRYE, (Seal) (Seal) (Seal)

WILLIAM P. FRYI GEORGE GRAY. WHITELAW REID. (Seal) (Seal)

EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS. (Seal)

ABARZUZA. B. DE (Seal) J. DE GARNICA (Seal)

R. DE VILLA URRUTIA. (Seal) RAFAEL CERERO. (Seal)

The Commissioners of the United States returned home, and on December 24 made their report to the President. On January 4, 1899, the Treaty was transmitted to the Senate by the President, together with the report of the conferences of the conferences of the joint sessions of the Commission and copies of statements made before the United States Commissioners and other papers. The Senate took the vote upon ratification on February 6, in executive session, the vote being 57 for and 27 against, or one more than the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote in detail was as follows ("R.," Republicans; "D.," Demorats; "P.," Populists; "S. R.," Silver Republicans; "S.," Silver; "I.," Independents:

FOR RATIFICATION.

Aldrich (R., R. I.), Allen (P., Neb.),
Allison (R., Iowa), Baker (R., Kan.),
Burrows (R., Mich.), Butler (P., N. C.),
Carter (R., Mont.), Chandler (R., N. H.),
Clark (R., Wyo.), Clay (D., Ga.), Cullom
(R., Ill.), Davis (R., Minn.), Deboe (R.,
Ky.), Elkins (R., W. Va.), Fairbanks (R.,
Ind.), Faulkner (D., W. Va.), Foraker
(R., Ohio), Frye (R., Me.), Gallinger (R.,
N. H.), Gear (R., Iowa), Gray (D., Del.),
Hanna (R., Ohio), Hansbrough (R., N.
D.), Harris (P., Kan.), Hawley (R.,
Conn., Jones (S., Nev.), Kenney (D.,
Del.), Kyle (I., S. D.), Lindsay (D.,
Ky.), Lodge (R., Mass.), McBride (R.,
Ore.), McEnery (D., La.), McLaurin (D.,
S. C.), McMillan (R., Mich.), Mantle (S.
R., Mont.), Mason (R., Ill.), Morgan (D.,
Ala.), Nelson (R., Minn.), Penrose (R.,
Penn.), Perkins (R., Cal.), Pettus (D.,

Ala.), Platt (R., Conn.), Platt (R., N. Y.),
Pritchard (R., N. C.), Ala.), Platt (R., Conn.), Platt (R., N. Y.), Quay (R., Penn.), Pritchard (R., N. C.), Ross (R., Vt.), Sewell (R., N. J.), Shoup (R., Idaho), Simon (R., Ore.), Spooner (R., Wis.), Stewart (S., Nev.), Sullivan (D., Miss.), Teller (S. R., Col.), Thurston (R., Neb.), Warren (R., Wyo.), Wellington (R., Md.), Wolcott (R., Col.).

AGAINST RATIFICATION.

AGAINST RATIFICATION

Bacon (D., Ga.), Bate (D., Tenn.),
Berry (D., Ark.), Caffery (D., La.), Chilton (D., Tex.), Cockrell (D., Mo.), Daniel (D., Va.), Gorman (D., Md.), Hale (R., Me.), Heitfeld (P., Idaho), Hoar (R., Mass.), Jones (D., Ark.), Mallory (D., Fia.), Martin (D., Va.), Mills (D., Tex.), Mitchell (D., Wis.), Money (D., Miss.), Murphy (D., N. Y.), Pasco (D., Fia.), Pettigrew (S. R., S. D.), Rawlins (D., Utah), Roach (D., N. D.), Smith (D., N. J.), Tillman (D., S. C.), Turley (D., Tenn.), Turner (P., Wash.), Vest (D.,

The treaty was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 17, and was forwarded to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who was authorized to act as the representative of the Spanish Gov-ernment in making the exchange of rati-fications, with John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, as the representative of the United States. The formal exchange of ratifications took place at Washington on April 11, 1899, place at Washington on April 11, 1899, and the President immediately issued the

following proclamation:

"Whereas, A Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son. Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows: (Here the full text of the treaty as above

is included.)
"And whereas,

is included.)

"And whereas, The said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine:
"Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.
"In witness whereof I have hereunto set

my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninetynine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third. WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

"By the President:
"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."
The effect of the formal ratifica ratifications completely renewed the peaceful relations -trade, diplomatic, consular and in all other ways—between the United States and Spain. Thus, according to the official data, the state of war between the United data, the state of war between the Control
states and Spain began on April 21, 1898,
and its official termination was on April
11, 1899. The Spanish Senate confirmed
the treaty on July 3, 1899.
The State Department, through the

French Embassy, informed the Spanish French Embassy, informed the Spanish Government on April 15 that it was ready to pay the \$20,000,000 indemnity at the port of New-York. The indemnity was paid on May 1 by four diplomatic settlement warrants, for \$5,000,000 each, drawn by the Treasury Department at the request of the Sccretary of State, made payable at the Sub-Treasury, New-York City, and handed to M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France to the United States and representative of the Government of Spain.

Following the exchange of ratifications of the Peace Treaty on April 11, 1899, the United States submitted to Spain whether Bellamy Storer would be persona grata as Minister Plenipotentiary. Then, on the 14th, the Secretary of State directed the return to their posts in Spain of the United States Consuls who were obliged to leave that country in April, 1898, on account of the war. On the following day Spain appointed the Duke of Arcos as Minister to the United States, and designated several Consuls. The Duke of Arcos was officially received by the President on June 8. Minister Storer was presented to the Queen Regent on June 16.

The Swedish wrecking company which proposed to the Navy Department to raise proposed to the Navy Department to faise and repair the vessels of Cervera's (Spanish) fleet, sunk near Santiago on July 3, 1898, announced on April 4, 1899, that they were beyond saving. The Reina Mercedes was raised, however, and towed to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, 1899 AND 1900.

Title.	1900. Estimates.	Amount. Law 1899-1900.	Amount. Law 1898-1899.	Amount. Law 1897-'98.
Agriculture Army Diplomatic and consular 2 District of Columbia. Fortification Indian Legislative, etc. Military Academy. Navy Pension 3 Postoffice	1\$3,127,722 00 144,677,342 72 1,833,028 76 7,230,807 07 12,151,898 00 7,069,316 41 24,365,005 86 681,866 99 47,123,251 08 145,232,830 00 105,224,000 00	80,430,204 06 1,714,533 76 6,834,535 77 4,909,902 00 7,504,775 81 23,410,840 79 575,774 47 48,099,969 58 145,233,830 00	23,193,392 00 1,752,203 76 6,426,880 07 9,377,494 00 7,673,854 90 21,625,846 65 458,689 23 56,098,783 68 141,233,830 00	23,129,344 30 1,695,308 76

CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, 1899 AND 1900 .- Continued.

Title.	1900. Estimates.	Amount. Law 1899-1900.	Amount, Law 1898-199.	Amount. Law 1897-'98.
River and harbor	415,580,341 00 751,024,859 75	⁵ 16,091,841 94 ⁸ 48,385,930 86	948,490,212 26	53,611,783 38
Total Urgent deficiency for war expenses, etc Urgent deficiency,	\$565,328,269 64	\$492,552,299 79 19119,649 00	\$419,062,694-30	\$397,226,584 16
House of Representatatives, etc Deficiency, 1898, and prior years		31,000 00 24,855,272 26	} 12349,772,38996	
Total	\$595,328,269 64 1130,000,000 00	\$517,558,212 05 1328,744,590 24	\$768,835,084 26 6,560,311 29	
Total, regular annual appropriations Permanent annual appropriations	\$625,328,269 64 128,678,220 00	\$546,302,802 29 128,678,220 00	\$775,395,395 55 14117,836,220 00	
Grand total, regular and permanent an-nual appropriations.	754,006,489 64	15674,981,022 29	16893,231,615 55	527,366,995 39

.....\$510,000,000 00 Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1900... Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1900...... 100,958,112 00

Total estimated revenues for fiscal year 1900.....\$610.958.112 00

¹No amount is included in the estimates for 1900 for the Agricultural Department for agricultural experiment stations in the several States authorized by the Act of March 2, 1887. The amounts appropriated for this purpose for 1899 and 1900 are

\$720,000, respectively.

2One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the water department (estimated for 1900 at \$129,141),

which are payable from the revenues of the water department,

3Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury.

This amount is exclusive of \$12,883,437 to meet contracts authorized by law for

river and harbor improvements included in the sundry civil estimates for 1900, In addition to this amount the sum of \$8,918,197 is appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1900, making in all \$25,010,038 94 for rivers and harbors for 1900.

6No river and harbor bill passed for 1899, but the sum of \$14,031,613 56 is appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law, and \$235,836 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1899; in all, \$14,267,449.56. The general deficiency act also appropriates \$360,000 additional for river and harbor improvements, making in all for river and harbor improvements in sundry civil act for 1899 and in general deficiency act \$14.627.449.56. 1899 and in general deficiency act \$14,627,449 56.

7Thls amount includes \$12,883,437 estimates to meet contracts authorized by law

for river and harbor improvements for 1900.

8This amount includes \$8,918,197 to carry out contracts authorized by law for

river and harbor improvements for 1900.

This amount includes \$14,031,613 56 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1899 and \$235,836 additional for river and harbor improvements for 1899; in all, \$14,267,449 56.

10 In addition to this amount reappropriations are made for expenses of the military

and naval establishments for the last six months of the fiscal year 1899, aggregating

\$70,009,392 84.

11This amount is approximated.

12Thls amount includes \$329,661,795 77 on account of expenses of war with Spain,

and \$8,070,872 46 on account of payment of pensions, fiscal year 1898.

13Thls amount includes \$20,000,000 to carry out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded December 10, 1898, and \$3,146,143 97 for payment of claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts and French spoliation and other claims.

14This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1899, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertain-

able until two years after the close of the fiscal year.

16 In addition to this amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the District of Columbia act, \$563,000; by the Naval act, \$44,454,500; by the River and Harbor act, \$23,866,324 13;

by the Sundry Civil act, \$6,088,450; by miscellaneous acts, \$2,075,000; in all, \$77,047.-

16 Includes \$361,859,927 26 on account of expenses of war with Spain. In addition to this total amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the District of Columbia act, \$230,000; by the Naval act, \$23,366,156; by the Sundry Civil act, \$352,500; by the Urgent Deficiency act, \$225,000; in all, \$24,173,656.

NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS, 1896.

REPUBLICAN.

The eleventh Republican National Convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., on June 16, 1896, and was in session three days, C. W. Fairbanks was temporary chairman, and Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, permanent chairman. The Convention was composed of 924 delegates. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New-Jersey, was nominated for Vice-President, On June 18 the following were put in nomination for President: William McKinley, by Joseph B. Foraker; Levi P. Morton, of New-York, by Chauncey M. Depew; William B. Allison, of Iowa, by J. N. Baldwin; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, by H. Cabot Lodge; Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, by Governor Hastings, Mr. McKinley was chosen on the first ballot, and upon motion of Senator Lodge, seconded by Governor Hastings, Thomas C. Platt, of New-York, and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, the nomination of Mr. McKinley was made unanimous. The eleventh Republican National Conunanimous.

The nominations for Vice-President were: Garret A. Hobart, by Judge John F. Fort; C. W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, by Mr. Allen; H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, by Mr. Randolph; James A. Walker, of Virginia, by I. C. Walker.

The following table gives the vote by States for President and Vice-President:

	Pres	ident	Vic Presi	
States and Territories.	McKinley	Reed	Hobart.,	Evans
Alaska	19 4 6	2	10 4 4	11 1 5 3 3 21 4 16 5
Arkansas California Colorado	16 18	5	14	3
Connecticut Delaware	$\frac{7}{6}$	5	-6	=
Dis. of Columbia Florida		$\frac{1}{2}$	10 14 — 6 2 5	3
Georgia Idaho	$ \begin{array}{c c} 6 \\ 22 \\ \hline 46 \\ 30 \\ 6 \end{array} $	$\frac{2}{-}$		21
Illinois Indiana Indian Territory.	30	_	12	16
Iowa		- - - - -	8 20	5
Kentucky Louisiana	20 26 11	4	8	17 8
Maine	15	1 1 29	44 12 6 8 20 8 8 2 14 14	17 8 5 1 12 7
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota	1 28 18 17		21 6	7 12
Mississippi	17		13	12 5

	Presi	dent.	Vic Presi	e- dent.
States and Territories.	McKinley.	Reed	Hobart	Evans
Missouri *Montana Nebraska Nevada New-Hampshire New-Jersey New-Mexico New-York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	34 16 3 19 5 17 19½ 6 46 4 4 8 6 18 8 24 21 3 8 22 12 24 6	8 1 1	10 1 16 3 8 20 72 11½ 3 25 4 8 6 4 3 8 -11 5 8 -12 3 8 -12 3 6	23
Totals	6611/2	841/2	5351/2	2771/2

The votes for other candidates for President were: Morton—1, Alabama; 2, Florida; 55, New-York; total, 58. Quay—2, Georgia; ½, Louisiana; 1, Mississippi; 58, Pennsylvania; total, 61½, Allison—26, lowa; ½, Louisiana; 3, Texas; 3, Utah, and 1 each from District of Columbia, and 1 each from District of Columbia, New-Mexico and Oklahoma. *Four votes New-Mexico and Orlanoma. From votes were blank and one was for Senator Cameron. The total number of delegates oresent was 906. The scattering vote for Vice-President was: Bulkeley, 39; Walker, 24; Lippitt, 8; Reed, 3; Depew. 3; Thurston, 2; Frederick D. Grant, 2; Morten 1988. ton, 1.

THE PLATFORM.

There were a majority and minority report from the Committee on Platform. The majority report was adopted in the Committee on the Platform by a vote of 40 out of its 51 members; and in the Convention, June 18, by a vote of \$12\% to 110\%. It was as follows:

"The Republicans of the United States

assembled, by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the

awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the followdeclaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people nave witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled Incapacity, dishonor and disaster. ministrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American mar-ket. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the Administration of President Harrison.

PROTECTION.—"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and prices; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism. We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from de-gradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then wants rest

RECIPROCITY .- "We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration

was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established by what we produce; lished. Protection for free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reclprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and se-cures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus." SUGAR.—"We condemn the present Ad-

ministration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country: the Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 an-nually. To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woollens of the mill—we promise

the most ample protection."

MERCHANT MARINE.—"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships-the duct of American labor, employed American shipyards, sailing under Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

MONEY .- "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or ard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

WAR VETERANS .- "The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best cal-culated to secure the fulfilment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of

the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so reckand unjustly carried on by present Administration, of reducing pen-sions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest

condemnation of the American people."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—"Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, Islands and no foreign Power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owred and oper-ated by the United States, and, by the purchase of the Danish Islands, we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies. The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest and American property dedangers, stroyed. There, and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost. We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the Doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European Power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European Powers from this hemisphere, and to the ulti-mate union of all of the English-speak-ing part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

CUBA.—"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from Euro-pean domination. We watch with deep pean domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we be-lieve that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

NAVY.—"The peace and security of the epublic, and the maintenance of its Republic, and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the Navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defaces." defeaces

IMMIGRATION .- "For the protoction of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of lowpriced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those neither read nor write." who can

CIVIL SERVICE.—"The Civil Service w was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced extended wherever practicable.

FREE BALLOT.—"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unre-stricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast."

"We proclaim our LYNCHINGS.qualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices well known as lynching or killing of ruman beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law." process of law.'

ARBITRATION .- "We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration and adjust differences to settle may arise hetween employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce."

HOMESTEADS .- "We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate."

-"We favor the admis-TERRITORIES .sion of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due re-gard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All Territories and of the Officer states. The Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable. We believe the citifar as practicable. We believe the citi-zens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted."

TEMPERANCE AND RIGHTS WOMEN.—"We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality. The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American indus-tries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

"Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our plat-form and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring vic-tory to the Republican party and pros-perity of the people of the United States."

The vote on the platform by States was as follows:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	N'outo
States and Territories.	[reas. [Nays.
Alabama	19 1	3
Arkansas	15	ĭ
Callfornia	4	14
Colorado	_ 1	8
Connecticut	12	_
Delaware	6	_
Florida	7	1
Georgia	2.5	1
Idaho	-	6
Illinois	46	2
Indiana	30	_
Iowa	26 15	5
Kansas	26	· ·
Kentucky Louisiana	16	
	12	_
Maine	16	
Maryland	30	
Massachusetts	25	3
Minnesota	18	-0
Mississippi	18	
Missouri	33	_
Montana	_	6
Nebraska	13	3
Nevada	_ 1	6
New-Hampshire	8	_
New-Jersey	20	_
New-York	72	_
North Carolina	712	141/2
North Dakota	6	_
Ohio	46	_
Oregon	8	_
Pennsylvania	64	_
Rhode Island	8	_
South Carolina	18	1
South Dakota	23	1
Tennessee	30	
Utah	30	6
Vermont	8	
Virginia	17	7
Washington	8	
West Virginia	12	_
Wisconsin	24	_
Wyoming	_	6
Arizona	_	6
New-Mexico	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\ -6\\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	4
Oklahoma	_ [6
Indian Territory	6	_
District of Columbia	2	_
Alaska	4	_
Totals	8121/2	11016
Totals	01472	110.5

The minority report was as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that part of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold."

This was defeated by a motion to lay it on the table by the following vote:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	15	7
Arkansas	15	1
California	3	1.5
Colorado	- 1	8
Connecticut	12	_

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Delaware	6	
Florida	6	2 3
Georgia	23	3
Idaho	- 1	6
Illinols	47	1
Indiana	30	_
lowa	26	_
Kansas	16	4
Kentucky	26	_
Louisiana	16	_
Maine	12	_
Maryland	16	-
Massachusetts	30	
Michigan	27	1
Minnesota	18	_
Mississippi	18	
Misscuri	33	1
Montana	10	6
Nebraska	16	_
Nevada	_	6
New-Hampshire	8	_
New-Jersey	20	_
New-York	72	141/2
North Carolina	6 2	14/2
North Dakota	46	_
Ohio	8	
	64	_
Pennsylvania	S	
South Carolina.	18	
South Dakota	6	9
Tennessee	23	$\frac{2}{1}$
Texas	30	
Utah		6
Vermont	8	_
Virginia	19	5
Washington	8	_
West Virginia	12	_
Wisconsin	24	_
Wyoming	_	6
Arizona	_	6
New-Mexico	3	3
Oklahoma	5	1
Indian Territory	6	_
District of Columbia	2	
Alaska	4	_
Totals	S1814	105%
Totals	01072	10072

Twenty-two silver delegates—8 from Colorado, 6 from Idaho, 3 from Nevada, 3 from Utah, and one each from Montana and South Dakota—bolted the Convention; among them were U. S. Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon and Pettigrew. Three alternates were chosen to take the place of the three regulars who bolted from Utah.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Omaha, Neb., July 14, 1898.—The resolutions adopted pledged anew support to the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896. It congratulated the country on the return of prosperity, and on the subject of the National Administration said:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the maintenance of the single gold standard, and that the medium of exchange of whatever form issued by or under the authority of the National Government should be maintained at a parity with gold, the universal standard of the great commercial nations, and that every dollar colled or issued under National laws shall have an equal purchasing and debt-paying power. We are unqualifiedly opposed to free

and unlimited coinage of silver, and we reaffirm the St. Louis platform on this subject "We hereby commend the patriotism and patriotic po'icy of President McKinley in exhausting all peaceful methods of accomplishing our purpose before resorting to the stern arbitrament of battle, and his wise forethought in preparing in time of peace for the calamity of war, and we ap-plaud the vigor, skill and ability which have thus far resulted in unbroken and glorious victory on land and sea, and which promise a speedy and complete triumph for American arms and American

"In the future important problems will arise from the war in which the Nation is Among others will be the now engaged. disposition to be made of conquered territory. The people can safely leave the wise and patriotic solution of these questions to a Republican President and a Republi-can Congress. We favor all measures which will promote the restoration and

growth of our merchant marine.

"We send greetings to the soldier and sailor boys of the Republic, whose unself-ish patriotism shall receive the homage of a grateful people.

resolution providing for the change of plan of meeting from annual to biennial sessions was adopted after considerable discussion, the final vote being unanimous.

A resolution providing for the admission of women as members and delegates was also adopted without debate.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic National Convention met in Chicago, Ill., on July 7, 1896. Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, was temporary chairman, and Senator Stephen temporary chairman, and Senator Stephen
M. White, of California, permanent chairman. It was composed of 930 delegates.
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was
chosen as candidate for President, and
Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President. On July 9 the following nominations for President were made: Richard
B. Pland of Miscouri by Senator Vest tions for President were made: Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, by Senator Vest; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, by J. S. Rhea; Horace Boies, of Iowa, by Frederick White; William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, by H. T. Lewis; John R. McLean, of Ohio, by A. W. Patrick; Claude Matthews, of Indiana, by Senator Turpie; Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, by W. F. Harrity; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, by Mr. Miller. The balloting began on July 10, but there were votes cast for others than the regular nominees, and it was not decided until the fifth ballot, when the result showed that Bryan received 500 of the 930 votes, 162 not voting at all, and one absent. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried, but there tion unanimous was carried, but there were some negative votes. The vote for the various candidates on the different ballots was:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Bryan	119	190	219	280	500
Bland	235	283	291	241	103
Boies	85	41	36	33	26
Matthews .	37	33	34	36	31
Blackburn .	83	41	27	27	
McLean	54	53	54	46	_
Pattison	95	100	97	97	95
Pennoyer	8	8	-		-

1	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Teller	8 j	8	-	_	
Stevenson .	-7	10	9	8	8
Tillman	17	-	-	_	_
Campbell	2		'		_ =
Hill	ĩ	1	1	1	1
Turpie					1
Not voting.	178	162	162	161	162

nominations for Vice-President were made on July 11, and were: George were made on July 11, and were: George F. Williams, Massachusetts; John R. McLean, of Ohio; James H. Lewis, of Washington; Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina; George W. Fithian, of Illinois; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon; Arthur Sewall, of Maine; Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania; John W. Daniel, of Virginia. Flye ballots were taken some Virginia. Five bailots were taken, some votes being cast for men not regularly nominated; but one after another with-drew his name until on the fourth and fifth ballots only McLean and Sewall were left in the lead, and on the fifth ballot Sewall received 514 of the 930 votes, and was declared the nominee. The vote on sewall received 514 of the 350 votes, and was declared the nominee. The vote on the several ballots was as follows: First ballot—Sewall, 100; McLean, 111; Bland, 62; Sibley, 163; Williams (Mass.), 76; Blackburn, 20; Daniel, 11; Harrity, 21; Boies, 20; Lewis, 11; Clark, 50; Williams (Ill.), 22; Teller, White and Fithian, each 1; not voting, 260. Second ballot—Bland, 294; McLean, 158; Sibley, 113; Sewall, 37; Williams (Mass.), 16; scattering, 57; not voting, 255. Third ballot—Bland, 255; McLean, 210; Sewall, 97; Sibley, 50; Williams (Mass.), 15; scattering, 48; not voting, 255. Fourth ballot—McLean, 296; Sewall, 261; scattering, 121; not voting, 252. Notwithstanding the request of Mr. McLean that his name be withdrawn, the vote on the fifth ballot was: Sewall, 514; McLean, 78; scattering, 103; not voting, 235. The vote for McLean was: Ohio's total of 46; District of Columbia, 6; Vermont, 4; Maryland, 5; California, 2; Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, each 1. Maryland, 5; California, 2; Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, each 1, The final yote, by States, on the leading candidates for President and Vice-

President was as follows:

	President.			Vice- Pres't.		
States and Territories.	Bland.	Bryan.	Pattison.	Not vo	Sewall.	Not vo
			n	voting.		voting.
Alabama	16	22			22	Ξ
California	-	18	-	_	16	+
Colorado	.—	8	-	10	8	12 2 - - - - - -
Delaware		1	3	2	1	12
Florida	-	7		_	81	_
Georgia		26			26	_
Idaho	_	48	-	Ξ	6	_
Indiana		40			48 30	
Iowa					26	_
Kansas	-	20 26	_		20	_
Kentucky	-	26	-	_	13	
Louisiana	; —	16		-	16	_

		Pres	sider	nt.	Vi	ce
States and Territories.	Bland	Bryan	Pattison	Not voting.	Sewall	Not voting
Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New-Hampshire New-York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Virginia Wermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Alaska Arizona Dis, of Columbia New-Mexico Oklahoma Indian Territory	34 6 6	16 6 28 111 18 16 6 6 8 8 1 18 8 8 2 4 4 4 4 2 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	110033333333333333333333333333333333333	1 18 72 18 72 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12	77 21 77 8 8 20 72 72 72 72 74 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76

For President, during the ballot, Ohio's vote was changed from McLean to Bryan, and Oklahoma's vote was changed from Bland to Bryan. Other changes were made after the vote was announced, thus increasing Bryan's total. The solid delegation from New-York and many of the gold delegates from other States declined to take part in the proceedings. On the fifth ballot Boies, Bland, Matthews and McLean were withdrawn as candidates. The vote for others than those in the above table for President was: Boies, 26 (Iowa's delegation); Matthews, 31 (Indiana's delegation and 1 from Florida); Stevenson, 8 (2 each from Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota and West Virginia); Hill, 1 (from Massachusetts), and Turpie, 1 (from West Virginia).

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions on July 9, and was adopted by the Convention by a vote of 628 to 301, one delegate being absent:

We the Democrats of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has ad-

vocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations. During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish Interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the Integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.— The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the

Constitution.'

SILVER .- "Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first colnage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of com-modities produced by the people, a heavy Increase in the burden of taxation and of all dehts, public and private, the enrichall dehts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a striitish policy, and its adoption has British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it ln the War of the Revolution. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of hoth silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or con-sent of any other ration. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the ob-ligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.'

BOND ISSUES.—"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the

United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

NATIONAL BANKS.—"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

TARIFF.—"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, in which the few, at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets."

INCOME TAX.—"Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that fourt having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest Judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expenses of the Government."

IMMIGRATION.—"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of

IMMIGRATION.—"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories, and as labor creates the wealth of the courty so demand the passage of such laws

as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights,"

LABOR.—"We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle."

RAILROADS.—"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such

restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

ECONOMY.—"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a Democratic Gövernment, and a reduction in the number of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people."

ber of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people." FEDERAL COURTS.—"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.—"No discrimination should be indulged in by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the LIIId Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill; denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure".

gress to enact a similar measure."
PENSIONS.—"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension list, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before

enlistment.'

STATEHOOD.—"We favor the admission of the Territories of New-Mexleo, Oklahema and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bonafide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed.

The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens." American citizens.

ALASKA.-"We recommend that Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be ex-tended to said Territory."

MONROE DOCTRINE .- "The Doctrine, as originally declared and as in-terpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.'

CUBA.-"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and Independence." CIVIL SERVICE.—"We are opposed to

life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administra-tion of the Civil Service laws as will af-ford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness."
THIRD TERM.—"We declare it to be

the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."
WATERWAYS.—"The Federal Govern-

ment should care for and improve the Mississ ppi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap trans-portation to tidewater. When any water-way of the Republic is of sufficient im-portance to demand aid of the Govern-ment, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have

approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

The platform reported by the minority (signed by David B. Hill, New-York; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; George Gray, Delaware; John Prentiss Poe, Maryland; Irving W. Drew, New-Hampshire; P. J. Farrell, Vermont; Lyndo Harrison, Connecticut; David S. Baker, Rbodc Island; C. O. Holman, Maine; Thomas A. C. Weadock, Michigan; James Harrison, Connecticut; David S. Daket, Rbodc Island; C. O. Holman, Maine; Thomas A. C. Weadock, Michigan; James E. O'Brien, Minnesota; John E. Russell. Massachusetts; Robert E. Wright, Pennsylvania; William R. Steele, South Dakota; Allan L. McDermott, New-Jersey, and Charles D. Rogers, Alaska) was as follows:

"To the Democratic National Convention: Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the Committee on Resolu-

minority of the Committee on Resolu-tions, find many declarations in the re-port of the majority to which they can-not give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are Ill-considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well-recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves

with this general expression of their dis-sent without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of

the report of the majority.

"But upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital Democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this important Issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial report of the majority:

'We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change in the existing standard of value inde-pendently of the action of other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irrepar-able evils upon our Nation's commerce

and industry. "Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid malntenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual re-tirement and cancellation of all United States notes and Treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent unduc contraction. We demand that the National credit shall be resolutely malntained at all times and under all circum-

The majority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in falling to make any recognition of the honesty. economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic Administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:
"We commend the honesty, economy,

courage and fidelity of the present Demo-

eratic National Administration."

The vote on the financial planks of the minority was: Yeas, 303: nays, 626. On the resolution indorsing the Administra-tion the vote was: Yeas, 357; nays, 564; not voting, 9. The platform as reported by the majority was then adopted by the following vote:

States and Territories.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama		-
Arkansas	16	_
Callfornia	18	
Colorado	S	
Connecticut	-	12
Delaware	1	5
Florida	5	3
Georgia	26	-
Idaho	6	_

States and Territories.	Yeas,	Nays.
Illinois	1 48 1	
Indiana	30	-
Iowa	26	-
Kansas	20	
Kentucky	26	
Louisiana	16	1
Maine	2	10
Maryland	4	12
Massachusetts	3	27
	28	26
Michigan	6	11
Minnesota		11
Mississippi	18	
Missouri	34	_
Montana	6	
Nebraska	16	
Nevada	6	_
New-Hampshire	_	8.
New-Jersey		20
New-York	-	72
North Carolina	22	
North Dakota	6	
Ohio	46	
Oregon	8	*
Pennsylvania	i I	64 '
Rhode Island		8
South Carolina	18	
South Dakota	_	8
Tennessee	24	
Texas	30	
Utah	6	—
Vermont		4 8
Virginia	24	
Washington	5	3:
West Virginia	12	
Wisconsin	12	24
Wyoming	6 1	44
Alaska		6
Arizona	6	0
District of Columbia	6	
New-Mexico	6	
Oklahoma	6	
Indian Territory	6	
and I Citituty	0.	
Totals	628	301
. Louis	028	301

Absent, 1.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.

The National Convention of the National Democratic party (Sound Money Democrats) was held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 2 and 3, 1896. ExGovernor Roswell P. Flower. of New-York, was temporary chairman, and Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, was permanent chairman. There were 888 delegates, who, on September 3, nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President on the first ballot, the result being as follows: being as follows:

States and Territories.	Pal- mer.	Bragg.
Alabama	22	_
Arkansas	16	
California	18	
Colorado	8	-
Connecticut	12	-
Delaware		
Florida	8	area.
Georgia	26	_
Illinois	47	1
Indiana	30	
Iowa	25½ 20	1/2
Kansas	20 "	— [']
Kentucky	14	12
Louisiana	16	
Malne	12	-

	Pal-	1
States and Territorles.	mer.	Bragg.
Maryland	16	-
Massachusetts	30	l _~
Michigan	28	_
Minnesota	15	3
Misslsslppi	18	
Missouri	17	17
Montana	6	
Nebraska	8	8
New-Hampshire	8	
New-Jersey	19	1
New-York	47	$\frac{1}{25}$
North Carolina	22	=
North Dakota	6	
Ohio	30	16
Oregon	4	4
Pennsylvania	63	1
Rhode Island	8	
South Carolina	18	- 1
South Dakota	5	3 3
Tennessee	21	3
Texas	30	
Vermont	8	
Virginia	24	_
Washington	8 12	_
West Virginia	12	-
Wisconsin	_	24
Alaska	6	
Arizona	6	_
New-Mexico	6	_
Totals	769½	1181/2

Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice-President by ac-

THE PLATFORM.

The platform, adopted on September 3,

was as follows:
"This Convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American peo-ple, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the lndividual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternallsm and all class legislation. The declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right to private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of pa-per money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and pollcy pro-claimed in its name at Chicago. The

condition, however, which made possible such utterances from a National Convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of Government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation."

TARIFF .- "The National Democracy here convened, therefore, renews its dec-larations of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should he limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of the revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due en-tirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good We arraign and condemn government. the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the hurdens of the people hy a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the ex-pense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and pros-perity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime Power but the United States, and which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretence that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean frelghts on our agricultural and manufactured products.

MONEY.—"The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most heneficial use of both together can he insured

only hy the adoption of the former as a only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accented. value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood hy labor or the produce of hushandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the hest money known to man, but are the peculiar and most de-fenceless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost. Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long and public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues. To this established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity there-with of every dollar issued by the Gov-ernment, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver hul-lion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patch-work system of National paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking husiness, and afford to all sections of our country uniform, safe and elastic hank currency under Governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of husi-

CLEVELAND.—"The fidelity, patriotlsm and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic."

CIVIL SERVICE.—"We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no hackward step he taken, but that the reform he supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated."

ECONOMY.—"We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the Government."

ARBITRATION.—"We favor arbitra-

ARBITRATION.—"We favor arhitration for the settlement of international disputes."

PENSIONS.--"We favor a liheral policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States."

SUPREME COURT .- "The Supreme of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held. The Democratic party ever has maintained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contracts and the obliga-tions of all good citizens to resist every trust. combination or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of soclety, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

"Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the Republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people."

POPULISTS.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populists held a National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 5 and 6, 1898, and nominated Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice-President. The ballot for President stood:

Barker, Dor	inelly.
Flerida 8	
Georgia 49	
Illinois —	32
Indiana 8½	81/2
Michigan 17\%	
Mississippi 5½	51/2
Ohlo 14	14
Pennsylvania 12	
West Virginia	4
Tennessee	171/5
Minnesota 10	36
Totais1285	1171/5

After the choice of Mr. Barker was declared, Mr. Donnelly was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation. I lowing address "to the people The fol-e of the lowing address "to the people of the United States" was read and adopted pre-

ceding the nominations:

"The People's party vote in 1894 and 95 rose to nearly two millions, and 1895 rose to nearly two millions, and everything indicated its speedy National trlumph. In this emergency the Democratic party saw that it had no recourse but to steal one of the principles of the despised Populists. In the Chicago Convention of 1896, in a prearranged theatrical scene of great uproar and enthuslasm, it moved to the front as the devoted and lifelong champion of that which it had always opposed.

"Senator Butler, who is chalrman our National Committee, preached disintegration and demoralization, just as Benedlet Arnold stlpulated for the scattering of the American forces, that the British might the more readily overthrow the young Republic. Mr. Butler taught our forces that the first duty of a soldier was to break ranks and go over to the enemy.

"All efforts to chain the boundless subtlety of this cunning man have been in valn. Our chlef battle is not against the demonetization of one metal for the

benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the carwheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals. The whole wor'd to-day is heid in check by a system of gold barter, while enterprise languishes, industry suffers and the cemeteries are populous with the bodies of bankrupts and suicides. We will end the tricks of the office-seekers by putting our National ticket in the field at once. We believe the soul is bigger than the pocketbook. We have nothing except kind words for Republicans and Democrats individually. Our hearts go out to the wretched and op-pressed of the whole world. While we de-mand that if either gold or silver is to be used as money both shall be so used, we insist that the best currency this country ever possessed was the full legal tender greenback of the Civil War. And we look forward with hope to the day when gold shall be relegated to the diseased gold shall be relegated to the diseased teeth of the people, and the human family possess, free of tribute to bankers, a governmental, full legal tender measure of values, made of paper, that will expand side by side with the growth of wealth and population. We call attention to the public school system and the postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent beneficent vice as exemplifications of a State socialism and to similar institutions for the improvement of the condition of the people.

sharp discussion followed on the motion to proceed with nominations for President and Vice-President, which the Butler delegates attempted to defeat and threatened to bolt if the motion to proceed pre-vailed. The Butler faction was defeated, which resulted in their (thirty-nine delerepresented They gates) withdrawal. gates, Arkansas, Illino... Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee. Mlchigan, the Illinois delegates remained when his colleagues went out, and he cast the thirty-two votes of Illinois, just as one delegate cast the votes of several other States; hence the 245 votes were cast by two women and less than fifty men. The following are the salient portions of the platform adopted:

'Prosperity is the first right of a people. The preamble of the Constitution of the United States declares the purpose of the instrument to be to promote the general welfare-in other words, to enrich the people and make them happy.

"Liberty is desired of all men, because it means equality of opportunity, universal prosperity. Poverty, lacking liberty, is unable to defend Itself against privilege.
"All history is but a record of struggles

of man to rise to happiness. "Labor in the ancient civilization was but another name for slavery. "The monuments of Egypt still rear their

massive fronts to heaven, enduring testi-mony to the enormities of injustice. "Producers of wealth of Greece and

Rome were denied happiness. They were regarded as soulless.

"The census of 1890 shows that fourth of the dwellers in this country of free homes had become tenants. The pop-ulation had increased 25 per cent in ten years, and wealth 45 per cent.

"The mortgage indebtedness advanced The farm-owning families, 156 per cent.

despite the homestead law, had increased but $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while tenants of land had increased $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

"The People's party vote in 1894 and 1895 rose to nearly 2,000,000, and everything indicated its speedy National triumph.

"Our chief battle is not against the demonetization of one metal for the benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the car wheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals.

"We call attention to the public school system and postal service as exemplifications of a beneficent State socialism, which our people would only relinquish with their lives. We demand that the carrying of messages written with pen and ink be ainplified to embrace messages written with electricity, and that trains which carry letters be owned by the Government.

"We are opposed to individuals or corporations fastening themselves like vam-pires on the people, and sucking their substances, and demand that whatever be better done by Government for the enrichment of the many shall not be turned over to individuals for the aggrandizement

of the few.

"We insist that banks have no more right to create our money than to organize our armles or pass our laws.

"We reaffirm the fundamental principles

of the Omaha platform.

"With malice toward none, with charlty to all, with devotion to the right as God shall give us to see the right we commit our cause to the hearts and consciences of the American people."

The Bolters then met and adopted the

following address:

"To the People's Party of the United

States.

"On behalf of our delegates who attended the convention called at Clicinnati by some of the old members of the People's party, we submit the following to the action of that body:

"We attended for the purpose of conserving harmony among those who espoused the straight, pure and simple People's party doctrine. But those who controlled the convention were prompted by some the convention were prompted by some purpose provoking them to override every

effort to promote the interests of the party.
"The convention proceeded properly to
establish a referendum system, through
which nominees of the party for the several offices could be selected by the members of the party voting in their respective precincts. When we sought to have the National Central and National Organization committees put the programme into effect they refused, disregarding the plan adopted by themselves, and immediately proceeded to the nomination of President and Vice-President, and by their action we believe they have placed themselves outside the regular organization of People's party and created for themselves a new party. Thereupon quite one-half the delegates withdrew, preferring to re-main loyal to the People's party and will-Thereupon quite one-half ing to trust future developments to remparty differences. We Implore the Populists of every State to pay no heed

nor to attach importance to this small sloughing off of party timber, but to maintain an aggressive warfare on the line hitherto followed, to bulld up and preserve our State and local organization, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Organization Committee as adopted at Nashville, July 4, 1897, and the subsequent agreement between our two National committees at Omaha June 15, 1898, relying on the patriotism and good judgment of men advocating both policles of party management to heal their differences before the time fixed for our regular National convention,'

SILVERITES.

The first National Convention of the Silverites met at St. Louis on July 22, 1896. Francis G. Newlands, of Neyada, was made temporary chalrman, and W. P. St. John, of New-York, was permanent chairman. William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates of the Democratic Convention for President and Vice-President and dent, respectively, were indorsed on July 24, by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform as adopted on July 23:

MONEY.—"The National Silver party of America, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of

principles:

"The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the Brit-ish gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bl-metallic standard, no bonds, Government currency (and an American policy) on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the sliver coin to be of full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private; and we demand such legislation as will prevent for the future the destruc-tion of the legal-tender quality of any kind of money by private contract. W. hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the General Government only, and should be a legal tender.

BOND ISSUE.—"We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace. and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present Treasury policy, concurred in by a Republican House, of plunging the country into debt by hun-dreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrewing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in elther gold or silver coin, at the option of the Gov-

ernment and not at the option of the The demonetization of silver in creditor. 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard, and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them 50 per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the henefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers sending the shadows of willing workers, sending the shadows of lespair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centres. In the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country has, within the last two years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with \$262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal."

GOLD .- "It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the Euroand even below the Asiatic level, to enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself. The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is overproduction; that we have produced so much that it made us poor-which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment; a doctrine that leaves us unnerved and dis-heartened and absolutely without hope for the future. We affirm to be unquestioned that there can be no such economic paradox as ever-production, and at the same time tens eof thousands of our fellowcitizens remaining half-clothed and halffed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life. Over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of Constitution-gold and silver, not one, hit hoth—the money of Washington and Hamilton, and Jefferson and Monroe, and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay his just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a dishonest and unsound standard, appreciated 100 per cent in purchasing power and no appreci-ation in debt-paying power, and to the end, further, that silver-standard coun-tries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy, in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation cannot overcome. We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to hold in abeyarce all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear; to sunder, if need be, all

former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And, upon the con-summation of our desires and efforts, we evoke the aid of all patriotic American citizens and the gracious favor of Divine Providence. Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago Convention em-bodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in platform of the American Bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., Bimetallic January 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending compaign, therefore, recognizing nominees embody that their patriotic principles, we recommend that this Convention nominate William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President."

PROHIBITION.

The National Convention of the Prohi-The National Convention of the Frontition party was held at Pittsburg, Penn., May 28, 1896. Joshua Levering, of Maryland, was nominated for Fresident, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois, for Vice-President. Close to midnight, when contributions to the campaign fund were being received, the Free Silver, Woman's Suffrage and Populist delegates, numbers. received, the Free Silver, Woman's Suffrage and Populist delegates, numbering about 200, bolted the convention.

THE PLATFORM,

The majority of the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, the first six planks of which were adopted unanimously by the committee, and were de-nunciatory of the liquor traffic and proposed straightout prohibition. The seventh which declared that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, was adopted by only a small majority. The other planks, which re-ferred to one day's rest a week, the English language in non-sectarian schools, the election of President, Vice-President and Senators directly by the people, lib-eral pensions, exclusion of pauper and criminal emigrants, arbitration, etc., there was some division on.

The minority reported a platform which

contained this money plank:
"Resolved, That all money be issued by the Government only and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the Nation, and be full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests in this country and for the purpose of honestly liquidating all our outstanding obligations payable in coln. outstanding obligations payable in coin. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 without consulting any other nation." The other points on which the minority asked action were: Preserving public lands from monopoly and speculation: Government control of railroads and telegraphs: favoring an income tax and in graphs; favoring an income tax and im-posing only such import duties as are necessary to secure equitable commercial

relations with other nations; favoring the adoption of the initiative and referendum as a means of obtaining free expression of the popular will. On the motion to make these recommendations part of the majority report the fight began. A vote to lay it on the table resulted in 492 nays, 310 yeas. The free silver plank was defeated by a vote of 427 nays to 387 yeas.

A substitute platform was proposed by Mr. Patton, of Illinois, which omitted mention of every subject, woman suffrage included, except prohibition, and it was adopted and became the sole platform of the party. The following is the full text:

"The Prohibition party, in National Convention assembled, declares its firm conviction that the manufacture, exportation, importation and sale of alcoholle beverages has produced such social, com-mercial, industrial and political wrongs and is now so threatening the perpetuity of all our social and political institutions that the suppression of the same by a national party organized therefor is the greatest object to be accomplished by the voters of our country, and is of such importance as that it, of right, ought to control the political action of all our patriotic cltizens until such suppression is accomplished. The urgency of this cause demands the union without further delay of all citizens who desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic. "Therefore, be i

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we favor the legal prohibition by State and National legislation of the manufacture, importation, exportation, interstate transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages,

"That we declare our purpose to organize and invite all the friends of prohibition into our party, and in order to accomplish this end we declare it but right to leave every ProhibitionIst the freedom of his own conscience upon all other political questions, and trust our representatives to take legislative action upon other political questions as the changes occasioned by prohibition and the welfare of the whole people shall demand."

PROHIBITION BOLTERS.

The new National party (Prohibition bolters) held its first convention at Pittsburg. Penn., on May 28, 1896. Rev. Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, was nominated for President, and J. H. Southgate, of North Carolina, was nominated for Vice-President. On the money question the platform said:

"All money should be issued by the general Government only, and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation, or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth, stability and integrity of the nation. It should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to meet the demands of the legitimate business interests of the country. For the purpose of honestly liquidating our outstanding coin obligations we favor the free and unlimited colnage of both silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without consulting any other nation."

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

The National Convention of the Socialist-Labor party held in New-York City on July 9, 1896, nominated Charles H. Matchett, of New-York, for President, and Mathew Maguire, of New-Jersey, for Vice-President. The platform, divided into twenty-one items, was as follows:

"With a view to immediate improve-ment in the condition of labor we present the following demands: Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, rallroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-opera-tively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons. The public lands to be declared Inalienable, revocation of all land grants to corporations conditions of which ied with. The United or individuals the have not been complied with. States to have the exclusive right to issue money. Congressional legislation provid-ing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation, Progressive income tax and tax on inheriances; the smaller incomes to be exempt, School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination. bition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health morality. or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, State and Nation). wages to be pald in lawful money of the United States; equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal ser-vice is performed. Laws for the protec-tion of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (National, State and municipal), wherever it exists. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers. Municipal self-gov-Direct vote and secret ballots ernment. elections; universal and equal all right of suffrage without regard to color. creed or sex; election days to be legal holidays; the principle of proportional holidays; representation to be Introduced. All publle officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. Uniform United States; administration of justice to be free of charge; abolition of capital punishment."

POLITICAL STATE PLATFORMS.

ALABAMA.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

April 28, 1896.—We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper, with which to measure our ex-change, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor blmetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such re-strictions to be determined by legislation will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars and at the same time enlarge the circulating medium commen-surate with the growth of population is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product of our own monetary system and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified

by financial reciprocity.
We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that every American dollar should be an honest 100-cent dollar, always and everywhere, whether gold, sil-

ver or paper.

DEMOCRATIC.

April 22, 1896.-The platform favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, as the standard money of the country, without discrimination against either metal and without the consent of foreign nations. It also called for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues, and for the govern-ment of the State by white men. Presi-dent Cleveland was commended for his attitude on the Monroe Doctrine, but his financial policy was condemned. The minority report, which was in opposition to free coinage, was tabled by a vote of 331 to 173. The National Convention delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for free silver.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

August 27, 1896. -- Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing Secretary Herbert's course in bolting the Chlcago Convention; declaring in favor of nominating a National Democratic candidate in each district in Alabama; deploring the death of ex-Governor Russell of Massa-chusetts; indorsing the action of the National Provisional Executive Committee, and especially the work of J. M. Falkner, Alabama's member; providing for a thorough organization in every county in Alabama; demanding that the National Democracy be treated fairly at the polls in Alahama; declaring in favor of the Indianapolis Convention placing a National ticket in the field.

POPULIST.

April 29, 1896.—The platform demanded

a free ballot and a fair count; declared for free coinage of silver; the abolition of National banks, and the expansion of currency. A tariff plank said: "We favor a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to protect, as far as practicable, the farmers and the laborers in our shops, mines, factories and mills, and their product, against foreign pauper labor.

COLORED REPUBLICAN.

June 16, 1898.—The convention was called by William J. Stevens and other negro Republicans, at Birmingham, who were dissatisfied with the regular Republican convention held at Montgomery, and nominated a State ticket, which the regu-lar convention neglected to do. Its platform indorsed the National platform of 1896, indorsed the Administration of President McKinley; declared for fair elections, against a Constitutional convention, for better schools, and equal protection under the laws; denounced the actions of the Republican State Convention at Montgomery, and declared for a reorganization of the party in the State.

ARIZONA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 30, 1896 .- The "McKinley Wing" adopted a platform in part as follows:

"We declare that it is the unanimous demand of the people of the Territory of Arizona that silver should be remonetized and restored to its place in the currency of the Nation as a money metal accorded or the Nation as a money metal accorded it by the founders of the Republic. We assert that we are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and we hereby instruct the delegates to the National Convention to use every means in their power to secure a clause in the National platform favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver." free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The platform also urged Congress to grant Statehood to the Territory; favored liberal pensions to veterans; advocated "protection to American labor and American industries," and the policy of reciprocity, and indorsed William McKinley

for President.

The "Stoddard-Christy Wing" adopted

this money plank:
"That it is the belief of this convention that the people of Arizona, without regard to party, are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratho of not less than 16 to 1, and the delegates elected by this convention to St. Louis are held instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of a silver plank in the National Republican platform."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 8, 1896 .- Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of Arizona, in convention, repudiate the financial policy of the present National Administration, We indorse the language used by John

G. Carlisle in 1878, when he denounced the "conspiracy" to destroy silver as a standard money as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age," and we agree with him in the declaration then made that "the consummation of such a

would ultimately entail more scheme misery upon the human race than all the wars, postilences and famines that have ever occurred in the history of the world."

We are not willing to be parties to such crime, and in order to undo a wrong already done and to prevent a further rise in the purchasing power of the doilar, we favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We are opposed to the retirement of the greenback, and demand that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of gold, shall recognize silver as money of redempexercise the right redeem to greenbacks, treasury notes and all other coin obligations in silver when silver is

more convenient.

POPULIST.

August 21, 1896.—The platform indorsed the nominations of Bryan and Sewall on the National ticket; favored free silver declared for Statehood for Arizona, and the reclamation of desert lands by Gov-ernmental aid, and opposed the present irrigation laws of the Territory.

ARKANSAS. REPUBLICAN.

June 29, 1898.—The platform first in-dorsed and reaffirmed the declaration of principles promulgated by the National the National

Convention of 1896, and added:
"We heartily indorse and commend Wiliiam McKinley as the personification of a broad and sound statesmanship, at once progressive and conservative, who has a masterly conception of the true status and mission and the international relations of our country; who, full of the American spirit, is alive to the policy of the great founders of the Republic and the cherished traditions of the Nation; who, gifted in speech, wise in council, brave in the enforcement of his political views, just to his friends, generous to his political opponents, humane and considerate of the welfare of his people, is administering the Government in such an exceptionally able manner that he will be recognized as one of the greatest and most patriotic Presidents of our country. We especially approve and indorse the determined manner in which, unawed by popular clamor, he exhausted all available means of preserving an honorable peace, and making in-dispensable preparations to prevent disaster before resorting to the dire arbitrament of war. Thanks to his wisdom and patriotism, the last vestige of sectionalism has been removed, and the Nation stands

united to follow his matchless leadership.
"We congratulate the country upon the adoption of the Dingley act, with its reciprocity provisions, as a wise measure of protection and security to American labor and capital, which, while greatly reducing our imports by the substitution of home for foreign-made fabrics, has opened to us the markets of the world to an extent never before known, so that the balance of trade in our favor for the fiscal year ending to-morrow will attain the unpar-alleled and stupendous figures of \$600,-\$600.-000,000.

"We reaffirm our adherence to the doctrine of sound money, by which every dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, put forth under the sanction of the Government shall be the equal of every other

dollar, "To the Army and Navy of the restored Union we send greeting, and express our entire appreciation of the patriotic and entire appreciation of the patriotic and heroic feeling which has prompted their enlistment, our sincere sympathy with their trials and sacrifices, our deep and profound interest In their movements, our resolve to honor and applaud their services, and our anxiety to welcome their triumphant return. The country, to whose renown they are contributing, will ever hold them in grateful remembrance,

'We favor the annexation of Hawaii as position a strategic position and a commercial necessity, and the immediate building of

the Nicaraguan Canal.
"We favor a Civil Service law which recognizes the merit system, but the extensions of the last Democratic Administration were far beyond its purpose and intent, and we favor such modification thereof by executive order, in conformity with the report of the Committee of the United States Senate, as will prevent incompetent officers holding positions to which they were appointed for political services to the Democratic party, regardless of their ability to discharge the duties of the same."

The platform also declared in favor of a National quarantine law; the enactment of an election law that will prevent fraud; the consolidation of National and State elections, upon the ground of economy; the calling of a State convention to revise the Constitution; the enactment of laws that will encourage grape culture. It condemned the Democratic Administrations of the last twenty-four years, which had legislated to prevent immigration and capital from seeking the State; for refusing to appoint a single Republican on any of the boards of public institutions of the State University; for its mismanagement and misappropriation of the public school fund.

DEMOCRATIC

June 21, 1898.—The platform recognized Monroe Doctrine as a "cardinal tenet of the Democratic party and a part of the public policy of the National Government, and favor its strict observance." Regardthe war with Spain, it pledged an "indorsement of all necessary measures to bring it to a successful, speedy and triumphant conclusion. Believing that the resources and taxing power of the United States are sufficient to defray the expenses of the successful prosecution of the war, we are opposed to the issuance of interestbearing bonds for that purpose at the present time.

The platform also favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government.

CALIFORNIA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 24, 1898 .- The platform had the

following on the acquisition of new territory and the need of a larger navy:
"The National welfare demands the retention of the island of Porto Rico and

other West India Islands coming under our control, and of the Philippines, in order to permit the expansion of American trade, and in the case of the latter to safeguard commerce already secured in the Orient. In the event of the retention of this foreign territory it should be the policy of the United States to extend its benefit of free commercial intercourse to all sections of the American Union, and to that end the provision of the Constitution requiring that 'all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States' should be rigidly enforced.

"All legislative candidates of the Republican party are hereby pledged to choose a United States Senator who, in dealing with the question of the retention of the Philippines and Porto Rico, will devote all his energies to retaining in its integrity the protective policy of the United States. We rejoice in the acquisition of Hawail and Porto Rico and favor the retention by our country of every foot of soil that has been conquered by the victorious hosts of our great Republic. We condemn the action of the Democratic Senator of this State and the present Democratic nominee for Governor, then in Congress, for opposing the annexation of Hawaii and wholly failing to represent the interests or wishes of te people of the State in that regard.
"We pledge the nominees of the Repub

lican party in the various Congress dis-tricts in the State to use the utmost efforts, if elected, to secure the speedy extension of the revenue system of the United States to the island of Porto Rico and the Phil-ippines, that all parts of our country may enjoy the benefits of trade intercourse with our new acquisitions on the same terms that now prevail throughout the entire

Union.

"The victories won by our sailors and soldiers at Manila and Santlago, and the consequent acquisition of new territory, have increased our National horizon and imposed new and great duties upon us. To properly care for what we have conquered, to adequately protect Americans engaged in travel or business abroad, to appropriately guard our National honor and make our flag the safeguard of all who seek shelter of its folds, demand of us a navy large enough to compel foreign nations. whether savage or civilized, to recognize the claim of American citizen-ship, wherever made, as entitling the claimant to safety and protection for his business and his person.

"We pledge our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and our candidates and our party, to work and vote to secure the building of an adequate Navy, as recom-mended by the present Republican Secretary of the Navy, and request that proportionate parts thereof be constructed on

the Pacific.

"The United States, in pursuit of its purpose of freeing the people of Cuba from Spanish misrule, has taken possession of that island, and also of Porto Rico and other West India islands, and of the Philippines. The Republican party of California is in hearty sympathy with the

declared policy of the President to accord to the people of Cuba an opportunity to form a stable government, thus redeeming

a promise made to the world."
The platform also favored the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the American flag; commended the National Administration for its conduct of the war; congratulated the representatives of California in Congress on the defeat of the Funding bill; favored low taxes; reaffirmed its opposition to silver on a 16 to 1 basis; opposed interference with courts, and favored the foreclosure of the Government mortgages on the Central Pacific.

DEMOCRATIC

August 18, 1898.—The convention adopted the report of the Committee on Fusion, which recited that the Populists and Silver Republicans were in accord with the programme of fusion and would support the Democratic ticket if it should proceed along the lines mapped out. The platform reaffirmed the National platform of 1896; indorsed the action of Congress In declaring war against Spain, and congratulated the people upon the speedy prosecution of the war. While not favoring an aggressive the war. While not favoring an aggressive policy of territorial expansion, it opposed surrender to Spain of any of the territory acquired by American valor; also opposed surrender to Spanish dominion of the people of any of the Spanish colonies who co-operated with the American forces dur-ing the war; opposed the assumption by this Government of any of the debts of Spain incurred in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba, and to the imposition of any portion thereof upon the people of that island; commended the course of the Democrats in Congress by supporting war measures and opposing the War Revenue bill. It favored the immediate construc-tion, ownership and control of the Nica-raguan Canal by the United States Government; denounced the act of Congress refunding the debts of the Central Pacific Railroad to the Government, and favored foreclosure of the Government's liens upon the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railways; denounced the persistent efforts of the Secretary of War to prevent the improvement of the San Pedro Harbor; condemned the rapacity of the Central Pacific and other railway companies in procuring Issuance to themselves patents for large tracts of mineral lands, and demanded that all such patents be cancelled and that such lands be restored to public domain and thrown open to exploration and entry; demanded the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; favored the extension of the contract labor laws to Hawaii and to all other territory that may be annexed to the United States; opposed employment of convict labor in competition with free labor; recommended the general use of the label of Allied Printing Trades Council and other union labels; favored improvements of roadways; favored the enactment of a general primary election law; favored laws to prohibit food adulteration, and a Constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax and to change the system of local taxation.

POPULIST. July 28, 1898.—The platform demanded the adoption of the initiative and referen-

dum principle; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to I, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation; opposed aid or consent of any other nation; opposed the policy of demanding the retirement of greenbacks; demanded "a National money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks"; demanded that "the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demand of a growing business and nonlinear mand of a growing business and popula-tion of the country"; demanded that legis-lation be enacted "to prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract"; demanded that there shall be no further issue of United States interest-bearing bonds; demanded postal savings banks be established for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange; opposed all funding bills calculated to extend the time for payment of the Pacific Rallroad debt, and demanded that the Government take the necessary steps to immediately foreclose the mortgage upon the Central Pacific Railroad and collect the debt in full, and, if necessary, to bld lt ln at the sale and operate the same in the interest and for the benefit of the people; demanded the construction, ownership and operation hy the Government of the Nicaraguan Canal.

Upon the subject of the war with Spain the platform declared that it should be prosecuted with overwhelming vigor until the ends for which it was undertaken should be fully and satisfactorily achieved. It deprecated the issue of "popular loan" bonds; favored the repeal of all poll taxes; demanded exemption from taxation of small homesteads and personal property; favored a graduated State income and inheritance tax, and submitting to the people a Constitutional amendment which will give to counties and municipal corporations the right to adopt such a system of taxation for local purposes as the people of such locality may desire; favored legislation to secure remunerative employment for every citizen; demanded the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

COLORADO. REPUBLICAN.

September 15, IS98.—The platform pledged anew allegiance to the National Republican party and indorsed "the wise, careful and patriotic Administration of President McKinley." On the money question it said:

"The Republican party is and always has been a bimetallic party. The Republican party of Colorado is earnestly devoted to the cause of bimetallism. It has no sympathy with monometallism, and believes that the final imposition of a single standard upon the people of this country would work irreparable injury. Its members believe that the proper place for a Republican bimetallist is in the ranks of the party, and not out of it. In the future, as in the past, Republicans who represent Colorado at the National capital will be found working for the restoration of silver. True bimetallists are necessarily believers in hard money—gold and silver—as the basis of our National circulation. The Democratic attempt to raise money for our war with Spain by Issuing \$150,—

000,000 of irredeemable legal-tender notes, not backed by a dollar of gold or silver, would, if successful, have been the most serious blow that could have been dealt to the cause of silver. It was fortunately defeated by Republican votes."

It rejoiced with the people on the early and successful termination of the war with Spain; extended to the brave and courage-ous officers and men of the Army and Navy sincere and heartfelt congratulations for their heroism and gallantry; declared support to the principles of protection to American labor and American industries; indorsed the record of Senator Wolcott and commended his patriotic labors; declared in favor of home rule for the city of Denver; favored the removal of the Soldiers' Home to a centre of population; favored a readjustment of the tax laws and a reform of the ballot laws; favored the repeal of that part of the State Constitution which limits the number of amendments that may be submitted to the people at the same general election.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 10, IS9S.—The party formed a fusion with the Populists and Silver Republicans by which the Democrats were allowed the candidates for Governor and one Regent; the Populists the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, a Congressman in the 11d District, and one Regent, and the Silver Republicans (Towne faction) the Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of I'ublic Instruction, a Congressman from the 1st District and one Regent.

The platform reaffirmed the fundamental principles of the National platform of I896—"the free and unlimited coinof 1896—"the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 15 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth," and the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President. It also approved of the war with Spain; favored the independence of Cuba and the retention by the Government of the Spanish West Indian possessions and control of all other Spanish terminage of the spanish was the spanish terminage. sions and control of all other Spanish territories taken by the American forces. It commended the bravery of the Army and the Navy in the war, and declared that "a grateful country will bind up their wounds, sustain their sick, care for their afflicted and dependent and born for and dependent, and keep from want their widows and orphans." the war nounced the issuance of loan bonds; denounced the Republican party for defeating the amendment to the War Revenue bill providing for the issuance of non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes not exceeding \$150,000,000, and for the defeat the free-coinage amendment; declared of the free-coinage amendment; declared the Dingley tariff bill to be a failure, and demanded "the passage of a revenue law which shall furnish an adequate supply of money to the country without unnecessarily burdening the people or enabling the few to flourish at the expense of the many"; favored the immediate construc-tion and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government; favored the construction and maintenance of "the hest Navy In the world," and pledged hearty support of the representatives to all legislation tending to the comfort and happiness of the Civil War veterans In

their old age. It also pledged economy in State administration.

POPULIST.

September 10, 1898.—The platform reafirmed its unswerving allegiance to the National platforms of 1892 and 1896, and reiterated the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; favored the retention of all islands taken from Spain over which the United States flag floats, and where the heroic dead lie buried, until such time as a majority of the people of those respective countries shall express a desire to establish a government of their own; favored a State Convention to make such amendments to the Constitution as will permit of "healthy and needed legislation now found impossible"; pledged to grant any reasonable denands that the veteran soldiers may ask with reference to the Soldiers' Home, or any other matters of vital interest to them; declared in favor of the policy of home rule in the election and appointment of municipal officers in the cities and towns; pledged to work in every way for the political extinction of Senator E. O. Wolcott because of his money views, and indorsed the records of Senator Teller and Representatives Bell and Shafroth.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

September 8, 1898.—The platform of the "Broad Convention" favored "the restoration of the money of the Constitution by throwing open the mints of the country to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1"; commended the "patriotism, skill and ability displayed by the present Administration during the trying times of the late war with Spain," also the achievements of the forces of the Army and Navy; condemned as unpatriotic and un-American the position of the Democrats and others in Congress who spoke and voted against the annexa-tion of Hawaii; favored "keeping forever in place the American flag wherever it is unfurled to the breeze, whether as the reof conquest or peaceable acquire-"; demanded that the Nicaraguan ment"; demanded that the Nicaraguan Canal should be immediately constructed the Nicaraguan by and remain under the control of the United States; favored maintaining the Silver Republican party in the integrity of its organization, that former Republicans and others may have a party through which to express and vote their convictions upon the money question without sacrificing their views upon other great National and political questions, and op-posed making the Silver Republican party an adjunct to Democratic success in the State; demanded that candidates for State and legislative offices be required to pledge to use their influence, efforts and votes to adjust, equalize and reduce both the fees and salaries of public officials and of persons in the employ of county and State institutions; favored legislation reviving the revenue laws of the State; favored an amendment to the election law that would prevent duplicate tickets, abolish all emblems and frame an official ballot so that each voter shall vote directly for the person or persons for whom he desires to cast his ballot.

September 10, 1898.—The platform of the Towne faction declared allegiance to the

cause of bimetallism, and demanded the restoration of silver to an equal plane of dignity and power with gold as a monetary metal, and that the mints should be metal, and that the mints should be opened to the coinage of both gold and silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1, without asking or waiting the aid or consent of any other nation. It added: "We congratulate the country upon the conclusion of a war whose purpose was the bishest of a war whose purpose was the highest that ever impelled a nation to take up arms and whose record of glory on land and sea has never been surpassed in his-tory. We declare that the war was waged in deference to the demand of the liberty-loving people of this country, whose sympathies were aroused by the sufferings of the people of Cuba, under the harthe people of Cuba, under the har-barous misgovernment of Spain; that it was an American war, and that the at-tempt manifested in some quarters to claim it as the property of a certain political party in this country is not creditable to the patriotism of those who make it. We declare our belief in the mission of the people of the United States as the evangel of liberty and self-government to nations of the world, and in their the ability to discharge all of the responsibili-ties which the fortunes of war have thrust upon them. Wherever the flag waves it shall be a symbol of civil freedom and to all men who gaze upon its folds a guar-antee of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. send greetings to our Colorado boys, and commend them for their brave and gallant conduct in the storming of Manila and the performance of the other duties of soldier."

REPUBLICAN.

September 15, 1898.—"The Republican party of the State of Connecticut, in con-vention assembled, indorses and sustains the Administration of its great leader, William McKinley, and declares that by his devotion to his country, by his fidelity to the high trust reposed in him by the American people, by the wisdom and pa-triotic character of his public acts, triotic character of his public acts, speeches and messages, he has endeared himself to the hearts and won the confiand love of his countrymen. dence heartily approves his course in seeking, first, a solution of the questions at issue between our country and Spain without war; commends his wise and prudent forbearance in exhausting every honorable means of averting it, and, while in the mean time endeavoring to maintain in peace with honor, preparing for it, and when it could not honorably be avoided, meeting it with rare skill and with sublime courage, conducting it to a glorious victory, and so wisely that the people of all sections of our country have been patriotically united as never before. It declares that the statesmanship, wisdom and commanding courage which he has displayed throughout this trying period entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the American people. It declares its most unbounded confidence in him and in his constitutional advisers, and congratulates the people of America upon the sagacity, firm-ness and patriotism which have marked the conduct of the war, and have brought in so brief a period such marvellous suc-cess. It confidently appeals to the electors of the State to trust to the President and his constitutional advisers to wisely determine the conditions of peace, which necessarily involve our future relations with Cuba and the ultimate disposition of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"The brave soldiers and sailors of our Republic, as in all other wars in which they have engaged, have won undying fame, and covered the dear old flag with glory and with honor. They have endured much sickness, many hardships, have made great sacrifices, some even unto death and all alike house covered covered. death, and all alike have earned, and will ever receive, the highest praise and the most profound esteem of a grateful and generous people. It, therefore, declares its appreciation of the noble and patriotic services of all our brave soldiers and sallors and of their heroic sacrifices. And if by the misconduct or incompetency of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endan-gered, it implicitly trusts that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment.

"It declares that by the platform of their State Convention of April, 1896, the Republicans of Connecticut were among the first to unequivocally advocate sound money and to unreservedly favor a 'single and that standard standard of value, That this declaration has met the approval of the great majority of the inapproval of the great majority of the in-telligent voters of this State is shown by the overwhelming victory gained by our party in November of that year, through both the Republican and Democrats. That this is the ballots of patriotic Gold Democrats. true, safe and great principle of an honest and successful financial policy is already indicated by the revival of trade and industry and the constantly increasing prosperity of our country, which under the improved tariff and revenue laws has been enjoyed since it has been declared as the keynote of the financial policy of the Re-

publican party.

"After the experiences of the last two years it reaffirms its advocacy of the single standard of value, and that standard gold, as the only financial policy which will assure public confidence and National credit at home and abroad, and which will promote such investment of capital in the enterprises of commerce, trade and manu facture as will insure remunerative employment to the farmers, mechanics and wage-earners of America. It believes that the impossibility of effecting an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver has been clearly demon-strated. It, therefore, favors such National monetary legislation as will maintain our paper and silver currency at a parity with gold, by which the weight of a gold dollar shall be established at the present standard, and by which every paper and silver dollar and every obligation for the payment of money shall be redeemable in gold, and such changes in our present monetary system as will furnish ample credit facilities for conducting business in all parts of the

country, by the retirement of Government notes and the issue of banknotes so secured as to insure their redemption in gold of the present standard of fineness.

On the tariff the convention pledged itself to maintain the principle of protection to American labor and American industry with reciprocity, and favored such alterations in the existing tariff and revenue laws as the changed conditions growing out of the Spanish war may require continuous. out of the Spanish war may require, and those which may be found necessary from time to time, and it favored the most stringent legislative prohlbitlons against cheap pauper immigration, protecting to the fullest extent the American earner against imported cheap labor.

The platform also favored making the Navy large enough to command the respect of all nations, and adequate to the protection of American interests in every part of the world; demanded a system of coast and harbor defence commensurate with the interests of the country and sufficient to protect it from hostile attacks, and such increase in the Army as is needed to man at all times these defences in case of foreign war; demanded that the Federal Government should take the necessary steps to complete the Maraguan Canal as soon as possible and maintain the exclusive control thereof; approved the annexa-tion of Hawail, and favored acquiring and controlling such additional lands, naval stations and harbors as will enable the United States at all times to give the most complete protection to American commerce with Asia and the countries of the Far East: favored upbuilding the marchant marine and such legislation by Congress as will accomplish that end; pledged its support to such legislation as would promise the most economical administration of all departments of the State, and such as will improve the organization and properly equip the Natlonal Guard, and indorsed the administration of State affairs by Governor Cooke and his cabinet.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 21, 1898.—The gold faction completely routed the silver element by securing the adoption of a platform which totally eliminated reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, and obtained con-trol of the State Committee. The platform was, in part, as follows:
"Resolved, That the Democracy of Con-

necticut is now, as it has ever been, in favor of bimetallism as enunciated by Jefferson, affording, as It does, the most stable standard of value, and we declare opposed to monoourselves unalterably

metallism of any kind.

"We call attention to the fact that, while a successful war in the cause of a common people gives fresh glory to their flag, the management of the various war departments has chilled out exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame. The American sailors and soldiers have done their full duty, but the administration of President McKinley has been utterly inobligations competent to discharge the which the management of the war im-posed. Incompetency and venality in places of high trust brought disgrace upon the Administration and aroused the ire of an indignant people. In this arraignment of the Republican party for its management of the war, we include the United States Senators from Connecticut and our four Representatives in Congress. More concerned with the advancement of relatives and personal favorites than with the duty they owed to their country, they partake not only of the National odium and disgrace, but together with the present Republican Governor of this State have brought upon Connecticut the shame of being the last State in the Union to put men in the field in defence of the flag. The outrages in the camp and in the field must be investigated. No guilty man should be permitted to escape. For a Republican Congress to investigate Republican misrule is to frustrate the object of the investigation. For this reason we especially appeal to the people of Connecticut to aid in the election of Democratic Congressmen."

Upon State affairs the platform declared that the Republican Legislature of 1897-1899 was a corrupt body; it demanded home rule for cities and boroughs and the submission of charters to the people; denounced the methods adopted in the sale of valuable public rights and franchises; demanded a constitutional convention to adjust the method of representation in the General Assembly; demanded a change in the election system that State officers may be chosen by a plurality instead of a majority vote, and demanded such legislation as will secure absolute secrecy of the bal-

lot.

PROHIBITION.

August 31, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed former declarations that the destruction of the traffic in intoxicating
drinks is the paramount issue before the
American people; it demanded that the
President issue an order to immediately
abolish the army canteen; demanded the
prohibition of the sale of liquor at the
annual encampment of the State troops,
and demanded that woman suffrage be extended.

DELAWARE.

REPUBLICAN.

August 25, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the principles laid down in the National platform and continued:

"We enthusiastically indorse the present Republican Administration, and heartly commend the high and fearless patriotism, the straightforward and wise statesmanship of William McKinley. The people of Delaware can feel proud that their electoral vote was cast for a President who has won the respect and loyal regard of the entire country without distinction of party. He stands before the people of this State at this election expecting and richly deserving a vote of confidence. Such a vote the people of Delaware will surely give.

"We favor a firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. We favor all measures to extend and protect our commercial relations with the rest of the great of

lations with the rest of the world.
"We believe that the existing gold standard of value for money should be maintained.

"To revive American shipping we favor

a discriminating duty in behalf of American ships.

"We favor a tariff adjusted upon protective lines affording ample revenue, with a sufficient surplus to provide for internal improvements, coast defences, an increased Army and Navy and the constant reduction of the public debt."

The platform approved of the new Constitution and commended the course of the Republican minority of the Constitutional Convention in opposing the excessive registration fee and the unjust gerrymandering of the Senatorial districts; it declared that the conduct of the last Democratic Legislature deserves the condemnation of the people at the polls, and that it was animated solely for the pur-pose of prolonging its existence at the people's expense, and that it enacted no general laws and failed to pass a number of highly important and necessary public measures; it favored all measures to se-cure honest elections in the State and pledged to secure the observance and en-forcement of all laws framed for that end; it favored legislation to improve the common schools, the prison system and the public roads of the State; it also favored all just and honorable measures looking to the adjustment of the existing differences among the Republicans of this State, and as an earnest of this recom-mended that the nominees of the convention be not confined to those who had heretofore been in harmony with the party assembled.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 13, 1898.—The platform declared the devotion of the party to all the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith; declared the administration of National affairs under President McKinley to be a disappointment, that prosperity has not returned, that trusts, combines and monopolies have grown, and that no measures of economy have been introduced.

Concerning the money question, the platform said: "The necessity of reforming our currency system is admitted on all sides, and confessed by the President, himself (who sent a monetary commission abroad to consult foreign governments, and asked for the appointment of another monetary commission to consider the question here at home), but, notwithstanding the admitted evils of our present complicated, illogical and injurious currency system, the Republican Congress and Administration have taken no positive and effective measure for reform."

The Dingley Tariff bill was condemned. It was declared that taxation should be so limited as to place the least restraint possible on the labor, industry and enterprise of the people, and that no privileged class or private interest should be permitted to use the taxing power for its own ends. The inequalities of the war revenue act were also condemned.

It congratulated the people upon the termination of the war with Spain, and a demand was made that the burdens of war taxation be lessened as quickly as possible. A rigid and impartial investigation of the conduct of the War Department was demanded; hope was expressed

that the Delaware regiment will be mus-tered out of service and the action of Governor Tunnell in requesting the discharge of the men was commended.

Attention was called to the record of the Democratic party of Delaware for honesty, economy and devotion to the

public welfare.

Concerning the Republican party the platform said: "The Republican party in Delaware has forfeited all right to the confidence of good citizens by falling confidence of good citizens by falling under the foul and malign influence of a corrupt political adventurer, who, in his impudent effort to seize in this State a political honor for which he is utterly unfit, has used methods, both in the primaries of the Republican party and at the general elections, so base and corrupt that the reputable portion of the Republican party withdrew from fellowship with him, and in 1896 set up a separate organization of its own."

The platform declared for the preservation of the purity of the ballot, and pledged the Democratic party to a strict and vigorous enforcement of all laws to prevent fraud, bribery and corruption at

elections.

FLORIDA. REPUBLICAN.

March 5, 1896.-The platform urged upon Congress to take favorable action looking toward the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and sympathized with "the Cuban patriots in their efforts to secure liberty which we enjoy, and will joyfully hail the day when the banner bearing the single star will float over a free people and the 'Queen of the Antilles' is added to the free governments of the American continent.

The "Gunbyites," or bolters, also held a convention after withdrawing from the "regulars," and adopted resolutions favor-"adequate protection to American inabsolute protection to Americans dustries,' and American interests abroad, sound money and indorsing the action of Congress on the Cuban question.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.-The Committee on Resolutions voted, 25 to 22, against free silver; subsequently, in convention, a motion to instruct the delegates to vote for free silwer was defeated by a vote of 175 to 171.
The following was adopted: "Whereas The following was adopted: "Whereas questions of coinage and the finance are matters prescribed by the Constitution for National legislation, and we recognize that it is the proper function of the Democratic National Convention to assemble at Chi-cago at an early date to prescribe the policy of the party on such questions, as well as all other National issues. "Therefore, be it resolved that all such

questions are properly referred for determination to the National Democratic Conpolicy of the party which may be so enunciated."

POPULIST.

August 6, 1896.—The following was the principal feature of the platform: "In accepting Bryan, the Democratic nominee,

the Populist party has done all that reason and justice can demand. We desire a union of all reformers, and a failure by Democrats to withdraw Sewall or substitute Watson places the onus of possible defeat of reform forces upon the Democratic, and not upon the Popullst party.

GEORGIA,

REPUBLICAN.

1896 .- The platform pledged Aprll 29, allegiance to the principles advocated by the Republican party; commended the party as the only one adapted to the sucthe cess and interest of all the people; con-demned the Lynch law, and urged that demned the Lynch law, every means be used to abolish it; favored National aid to education; demanded a protective tariff for American industries and protection to American ship-owners; demanded the adoption of a sound-moncy plank in the National platform.

DEMOCRATIC.

March 30, 1899. - The Democrats held a State Convention to elect thirty-three delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention to be held in August. It adopted the following resolutions:

First-That we favor the holding of a constitutional convention for the purpose of so regulating the right to vote so as to perpetuate the rule of the white man in

Alabama.

Second-That the constitutional convention shall regulate all questions of suffrage so as not to conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and for the best interests of the people and taxpayers of Alabama.

Third-That there shall be inserted in such constitution a provision limiting the rate of taxation by the State, counties and municipalities, and that such rate of taxation shall not exceed the rate now fixed by the present constitution, but a lower rate if practicable.

Fourth-That the proposed new constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the

people for its adoption or rejection. Fifth-That we pledge our faith to the people of Alabama not to deprive any white man of the right to vote, except for conviction of infamous crime.

Sixth-That Section 39 of Article IV of the present constitution, in reference to removal and location of the State Capital, shail remain unchanged.

Seventl:-That the provisions and restrictions in the present constitution as to corporations shall remain unchanged.

Eighth—That we hereby instruct all Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention faithfully to carry out the above pledges,

POPULIST.

Platform adopted in convention March 16, 1898; readopted May 18.—It indorsed the St. Louis platform; protested against all fusion; favored the passage of an anti-barroom bill which shall close the barrooms at once, which shall make secure the local prohibition already obtained and provide for the sale of intoxicating liquors otherwise than in barrooms under public control; condemned the Convict law passed by the Legislature of 1897 as being the

enactment of a system more iniquitous than the old Lease act, and declared that the State herself should keep possession of her prisoners and should employ them upon the public roads, and not allow them to be brought into competition with free labor, and that reformatories be established for juvenile criminals. It also declared in favor of improving and extending the public school system; emphatically condemned the practice of public officers accepting free passes from railroad corporations and franks from telegraph and express companies; condemned lynching and demanded the rigid enforcement of the laws against this barbarous practice; demanded that all public officers be elected by the people, and believed that judges and solicitors elected on State tickets by no ninations secured by political conventions is productive of partisanship in the judiciary; favored the continuance of pensions to need, and deserving Confederate soldiers and to the widows of Confederate soldiers; also favored an amondment to the Conventitution set the Characteristics. amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for the initiative and referen-dum and the imperative mandate in legis-

IDAHO. REPUBLICAN.

August 19, 1898.—The platform affirmed the National platform of 1896. The financial plank said:

"We heartily indorse the financial policy of the Republican party as the same has been applied to the management of the financial affairs of the Government."

Continuing, the platform said:

"We congratulate the Nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain, prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, with the the loyal support of the brave volunteers

of both land and sea.
"We declare our hearty approval of the terms demanded of Spain by the President as the conditions of restored peace, and we

declare our full confidence in the patriot-ism and ability of the Republican Administration to make just and wise provisions touching the government and control of our newly acquired territory as will best accord with the policy of our Government and the best interests of all the people."

DEMOCRATIC. 1896.—The platform demanded June 16. the Immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any other nation on earth, such gold and silver to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Resolutions were offered condemning the financial pollcy of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, but there were such fiery speeches made that the resolu-tions were withdrawn.

August 22, 1896.—The platform affirmed allegiance to that adopted by the National Convention of 1896.

POPULIST.

August 26, 1898.-The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the platforms of the National conventions of 1892 and 1896. On the money question it sald; "And especially

do we reiterate our loyalty to the principles of free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; and we declare our-selves of the belief that while gold and silver are used as metals on which to place the money stamp of Government, it is a most infamous attack on an American industry to limit the use of one metal in such a manner as to depreciate its commodity value and bring ruin to the door of honest and Industrious citizens through such legislation."

It also declared for the initiative and referendum; denounced the issuance of interest-bearing bonds, and declared that the party would continue agitation until a National policy is adopted of paying all Gov-ernment obligations with full legal-tender money, whether in gold, silver or paper; demanded that title to all public school lands within the State shall forever remain in the State, and that such lands shall be subject to lease only by the State for a certain term; demanded the enactment if a law substituting salaries for the fee system for all public officials; demanded a law prohibiting the making of contracts permitting deficiency judgments upon mortgage foreclosure; de nanded laws requiring the Supreme Court, upon request of any political division of the Legislature, to express its opinion as to the constitutionality of any proposed legislation; congratulated the women upon the success of the constithe women upon the success of the consti-tutional amendment giving them the rights of equal suffrage. Upon the war this was all that the platform contained: "We recognize with pride the splendid loyalty and courage of our Army and Navy in all the engagements of the recent war."

ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN.

June 14, 1898,—The platform repledged allegiance to the National platform of 1896, and in reference to the present Na-

tional Administration it said:

'We indorse and approve the patriotic, wise and American Administration of William McKinley. We commend his course in connection with the war with Spain as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. We especially commend his wise Navy. and Christian statesmanship prior to the commencement of hostilities, when, while heroically laboring for some peaceful set-tlement of international difficulties consistent with National honor, he was yet preparing with extraordinary diligence the Army and Navy of the United States to enforce if necessary American rights and use them for humanity in the interests of the downtrodden and suffering people of Cuba. We believe that the present war with Spain is a righteous and just causc. We rejoice that the American people are a unit in sustaining the Government, and that the spirit of patriotism bas swept away the last vestige of sectional feeling. We pledge to the President the earnest support of the State of Illinois in the prosecution of the war to a triumphant

"The business sense of the Republican party, having carried the Government safely through all of the financial difficulties attending the prosecution of the Civil War, may be depended unon to do all that is needful in the emergency now upon the

country growing out of the war with Spain. The return of the Republican party to power, the restoration of confidence in the stability and good management of the Government finances and the rapidly returning prosperity and fortunately a full Treasury have helped this Government In all its undertakings when the war began. The ease with which money has been pro-vided and the prompt and unanimous way in which it has been appropriated have impressed all the people of the civilized world. It has correspondingly increased their respect for us and brought home to their attention the fact that the United States is lacking in none of the elements that go to make a first-class Power.

"The Republican Administration can always be depended upon in the further conduct of the war to provide by taxation for the expenses to be incurred and so take care of the credit of the Government as to make it possible, so far as it may become necessary to borrow money, to secure the same readily at the lowest rates that have ever been obtained by any government in time of war. It will also be the pride and the care of the Administra-tion to see that its soldiers and sailors and all of its war expenses be promptly paid in money equal to gold and as good as the best in circulation in any part of the world.

"The United States should hold all of the possessions It has conquered and may conquer from Spain until the Spanish Government has agreed to give security that it will pay the United States indemnity for whatever cost that might have been avoided had Spain been an humane Government, and the United States should also hold such possessions in the conquered territory as shall be advantageous to its interests in times of war and peace.

"The Republican party can also be depended upon at the proper time to give careful consideration to the questions of the currency and to make such changes as may be found necessary to protect the Government against the danger of sudden calls for the redemption of its issues, always bearing in mind the needs of the people for a first-class medlum of exchange in the transaction of their daily business.

'The Navy of the United States should be so increased and strengthened as to command the respect of the world and to meet the emergencies of this great Nation.

"We are in favor of early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its control by

the United States Government.

"We favor the speedy enactment of a law establishing a system of postal sav-ings banks and we indorse the bill now pending before Congress and ask that the measure to be passed by the LVth Con-

The platform indorsed the course of Senators Cullom and Mason, and of the representatives in Congress from Illinois; it also indorsed the Administration of Governor Tanner, and his attltude and action with reference to the war with Spain; congratulated the miners of Illinois "on their success in obtaining the long-desired eighthour working day, which gives to them the ideal day"; approved of the enactment by the Republican Congress of a law pro-

viding that no Government contractor shall compel his men to work more than eight hours in twenty-four, and of the appointment of a commission to Investigate and make recommendations to Congress for remedying labor evils.

DEMOCRATIC.

July 12, 1898.—The platform declared for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present estab-lished ratio of 16 to 1, by Independent ac-tion of the United States without waiting for the consent or permission of other Nations; the reduction of tariff duties to a point which will provide only a sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government without levying extra the consumer for the purpose of enriching the already wealthy; the adoption of a fair and equitable tax on incomes and amendment to the Constitution of the United States if necessary to accomplish this purpose." It also declared for legislation to more clearly define the duties and powers of courts in the issuing of writs restraining citizens of their rights without trial by jury; the adoption of National and State laws that will abollsh pools and trusts; it affirmed the Monroe Doctrine and pledged to abide by the advice of Washington to keep free from entangling alliances with foreign nations; recognized William Jennings Bryan as the leading exponent of the principles enun-ciated as a declaration of party faith by the Democratic National Convention of 1896; declared that the tariff law has not only falled to provide labor the promised relief from idleness and low wages, but has increased to a marked extent the cost of necessaries; demanded the repeal of the Allen law passed by the Legislature; demanded municipal ownership and control of all public franchises, and all other natural monopolies; pronounced the war with Spain justified by every consideration of justice and sound National policy; rejoiced in the glorlous deeds of valor of the soldiers and sailors, and greatly deplored the fatalities and Injuries which have so resulted; "and we favor the adop-tion of the most liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of the slain.'

It condemned the conduct of Governor Tanner in convening the Legislature in extraordinary session and causing to be passed an apportionment law. It also denounced the Civil Service law and recommended that the question of the repeal of the same be submitted to a vote of the people of the State at the next general election.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

DEMOCRATIC.

1896.-The platform declared June 10. for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

INDIANA. REPUBLICAN.

August 3, 1898.-The platform sincerely deplored the necessity of war, clared that "the President and and de-Congress acted wisely in demanding the complete withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from

the island of Cuba and in proceeding to enforce the demand with the military and naval power of the Government"; it extended to the military and naval forces "deepest sympathy on account of the sacrifices they have made and the hardships they are called upon to endure, and our warmest praise for their unconquerable valor"; it felicitated the country "on the fact that when in the exigencies of war it became necessary to Issue \$200,000,000 of Government bonds to meet the ex-Administration had the good sense and wisdom to put the loan within the easy reach of the people, where it has been wholly absorbed, furnishing a splendid security for their savings, awakening a new interest in the permanency of our Govern-ment and the soundness of its financial system.

The platform cordially approved the Administration of President McKinley, commended his conservative and patriotic course in earnestly hoping and negotiating for peace, while yet prudently preparing for war, and declared: "We further express our most earnest approval of his vigorous prosecution of the war and our entire confidence in his ability to secure such terms of peace, now happily near at hand, as will advance human liberty and comport with the dignity and honor of the American

people.

On financial questions the platform said: "The Republicans of Indiana are unreservedly for sound money, and are, therefore, opposed to the heresy to which the Democratic party is wedded—of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—which we regard as absolutely certain to debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and we believe that the declaration in the St. Louis National Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the Ameri-can people should be made like all its

institutions—the best in the world."

On the tariff it said: "We especially commend the President and Congress for the prompt passage of a wise revenue law, in accordance with the sound Republican doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American industries and home labor, and express our unbounded confidence in the beneficial results predicted for this measure by our party leaders, evidences of which are daily accumulating in the way of renewed business prosperity and ample revenue for ordinary governmental expenditures. We therefore reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American labor and home industries, and condemn the Democratic doc-trine of tariff for revenue only as unsound and unsuited to the best interests of the country; a doctrine whose falsity has been demonstrated by our experience under the Wilson revenue bill, that plunged the country into commercial and financial distress, from which it is fast recovering since the change from that Democratic policy."

It declared that "just and liberal pensions to all deserving soldiers are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who are dead are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people."

Upon the subject of territorial acquisition it said: "Having achieved its man-hood, the Republic, under God, is entering nood, the Republic, under God, is entering upon its greatest period of power, happiness and responsibility. Realizing the mighty future of wealth, prosperity and duty which is even now upon us, we favor the extension of American trade; the reformation of our consular service accordingly; the encouragement by all legitimate means of the American meratem myrine; the greation of a Navy chant marine; the creation of a Navy as powerful as our commerce shall be ex-tensive, and for public defence and se-curity, and the establishment of coaling stations and naval rendezvous wherever necessary. We most heartily approve the necessary. We most heartily approve the wisdom of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a wise measure, and recommend the early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under the immediate direcstates Government, the importance and necessity of the canal naving been emphasized by recent events connected with the present war with Spain."

The platform favored laws for the restrictions of importance and naving been emphasized by recent events connected with the present war with Spain."

striction of immigration, indorsed the record of Senator Fairbanks and of the Republican delegation in Congress; commended the administration of Governor Mount; asked for a revision of the laws on county and township government, and favored a primary election law such as will secure to the people a full and free expression in the selection of their can-

didates for office.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 22, 1898.—The platform which was adopted affirmed that the present war with Spain is just and righteous, and recalled with pride the alleged persistent support of the cause by Democratic Senators and Representatives; congratulated the country on the universally patriotic uprising which has swept away the last vestige of sec-tionalism; rejoiced in the heroic deeds of Dewey, Bagley and Hobson; favored such a permanent strengthening of the Navy of the United States and coast defences as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression; advocated liberal pensions for the survivors of the Civil and present wars. It also favored the construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the Government when its feasibility shall be determined but opposed a noan of the National credit to any private corporation for that purpose. On the financial ques-tion the platform affirmed with emphasis loyalty to the platform adopted at Chicago. On the tariff it said: "We earnestly re-

assert the Democratic doctrine that all tariff taxes shall be laid for revenue as their sole object and purpose, and we do at this time especially denounce and condemn the high prohibitory rates of the present Republican tariff, commonly called the Dingley bill, under the operation of which trusts and combinations have multlplied and the cost of the necessaries of life has been increased, and the wages of labor have not been advanced, and which

has entailed upon the country a deficit of many millions to be made up only by additional taxation in time of war, thus imposing, instead of a benefit, an onerous burden upon the people of the United

States.

It also declared in favor of the election United States Senators by the people; indorsed William J. Bryan as the leader of the party, and exuited in his command of a war regiment, and commended the course of Senator Turpie in all public affalrs.

IOWA.

REPUBLICANS,

Atgust 2, 1899.—The platform com-mended the National Administration; also the action of the State's "delegation in Congress in support of protection, of the Dingley tariff, of the maintenance of the gold standard, and in its faithful support of the Administration of President Mc-Kinley in his poucy in peace and war' indorsed David B. Henderson's candidacy for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and readopted the following declara-tion from the Iowa Republican platform

of 1898:
"The monetary standard of this country and of the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it the validity and vitality of public All other money must be kept at

a parity with gold."
The platform continued: "And we urgently call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to lend their best endeavors to enact these propositions into law. We denounce the Chlcago platform and its declarations in favor of free trade and free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and its attack upon the courts as threatening the American people with a departure from the policies of good gov-ernment that would prove fraught with evil to the American people. The enermities of that platform call for the resistance of all good citizens. As Republicans we make recognition of the loyalty and exalted patriotism of the Sound Money Democrats and men of all partles who put aside partisanship in order to maintain the good faith of the Nation, and, in resistance to the Chicago platform and its candidate, to secure the welfare of the people.

"Industry and commerce should be left free to pursue their method according to the natural laws of the world, but when the business aggregations known as trusts prove hurtful to the people they must be restrained by natural laws, and if need

be abolished.

"We believe in the wisdom and high purpose of the President of the United States. We admire the skill and courage of our officers, and glory in the valor, the con-stancy, the hereditary heroism of our soldier boys in the Army and Navy. Noth-lng of support or sympathy or moral or material aid and comfort will we ever withhold from them. There shall be no division among us until all in arms against the flag shall confess its supreme rights and honor, and shall know that, even in the furthest East, it is the sign and

promise of equal law, of justice and liherty throughout the land and to all the

inhabitants thereof.

"That for the National defence, for the reinforcement of the Navy, for the en-largement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen, in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factorles and shipyards, we favor the enactment of legislation which will regain for American ships the carrying of our foreign com-

DEMOCRATS.

August 16, 1899.—The platform, after indorsing the Chicago platform "In the whole and in the detail." expresses admiration for and loyalty to William J. Bryan, and favors him for the nomination

in 1900. The platform continues:
"We rejoice in the exalted sentiment and motive that prompted the Government of the United States to take up arms in defence of the bitterly oppressed people of Cuba, and in the successful termination of the war with Spain; its patriotism, and the unsurpassed bravery displayed by our soldiers and sailors on land and sea. War soldiers and sailors on land and sea. War for liberation of the tyranny cursed island was worthy of the greatest Republic and the most civilized Nation that has flourished in the tides of time, but for the same reason we glory in the successful war against Spaln we deprecate and con-demn war against the Filipinos. One war was for the emancipation of a people, the other for the subjugation of a people, and if war against Spain was right, and it was, that against the natives of the Phllippines, who have committed no offence save to love liberty, and to be willing to fight and die for it, is wrong. The attempt, unauthorized by Congress, to attempt, unauthorized by Congress, to conquer the natives of Oriental Islands is a repudiation of the American doctrine of consent affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, and in conflict with the principle which George Washington and his fellow patriots of the Revolution made sacrinces to establish,

"We condemn the war against the Filipinos, believing It to have been Inspired by Great Britain for the purpose of producing conditions that will force an Anglo-American alliance, and we not only protest against the war and demand its termination by extension to the Filipinos of the same assurance given to the Cubans, but we record our deep seated antagonism to an alliance with Great Britain or any other European Power, and express our detestation of the attempt made in British interests to disrupt the friendly relations which have uniformly existed be-tween the United States and Germany. We oppose conquest of the Philipplnes because imperialis n means militarism, because militarism means government by force, and because government by force means death of government by consent, destruction of polltical and industrial freedom and the obliteration of equality of rights and assassination of Democratic

institutions. "We view with alarm multiplication of known as trusts, that are concentrating and monopolizing industry, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destraining comparition, prestricting comparition, appearance. destroying competition, restricting oppor-

tunities for labor, artificially limiting production, and raising prices, and creating an industrial condition different from State Socialism only in the respect that under Socialism benefits of production would go

to all, while under the trust system they go to increase private fortures.
"These trusts and combinations are the direct outgrowth of the policy of the Republican party, which has not only favored these institutions, but her oversted their these institutions, but has accepted their support and solicited their contributions to aid that party in retaining power, which has placed the burden of taxation upon these who labor and produce in times of peace and who fight our battles in time war, while the wealth of the country is exempted from these burdens. We con-demn this policy, and it is our solemn conviction that the trusts must be destroyed or they will destroy free government, and we demand that they be suppressed by repeal of the protective tariff and other privilege conferring legislation responsible for them by the enactment of such legis-lation, State and National, as will aid in their destruction."

The platform concludes with denunciation of letting convict labor by contract, urges a careful study of the existing liquor laws, and condemns the administration of Leslie M. Shaw and the Republican party of Iowa.

POPULIST.

August 16, 1899.—The convention had only about fifty delegates. After the convention was called to order a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Democrats regarding the nomination of a State ticket acceptable to both, as well as on the resolutions to be adopted, and re-ported that a satisfactory agreement had been reached. After the Democratic Convention adjourned the Populists indorsed the nominees and resolutions of the Democrats, and then adjourned.

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN,

June 8, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed the principles enunciated in the National Convention of 1896, and directed attention to the fact that every promise had been

kept and every prediction verified.

Upon the war with Spain, the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, the annexation of Hawaii, and war veterans.

"We heartily approve the policy of President William McKinley in the preparation for and conduct of the war, and pledge to him our loyal support in this contest, begun, as it was, at the dictates of humanity, and waged, as it is, for the honor of the Nation and for freedom of the oppressed. The experience of recent events has demonstrated that our Navy should be immediately strengthened and enlarged, so that it will command and compet the respect of the world.

"We believe that the necessities of war have supplemented the arguments of peace, and that the Nicaraguan Canal should be

built as speedily as possible,
"We believe that the Hawaiian islands should be annexed, and we urge our Representatives to Congress to support the resolution providing for their immediate quisition.

"We favor the most liberal construction of all the pension laws, in the spirit of their enactment, without technical obstructions or requirements. We urge that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in all appointments of the State and Nation, as provided by law."

The platform demanded that poll-books, ballots and tally-sheets be prepared in ample time to forward to posts where Kansas volunteer soldiers may be on duty, so that they may have an opportunity to vote; invited attention to the violation by the State officials of the pledges made in the Populist platform of 1896 against convict mind could in the open market. coal in the open market; vict-mined pledged against putting convict-mined coal into the market in competition with the product of free miners, and limiting the convict output to the needs of the State institutions; arraigned the Populist administration record as one of incompetency supplemented by corruption.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

June 15, 1898.—The principal feature of the platform related to money. It declared that "the money of the Nation should be issued by the Government, and that gold and silver should be given equal privileges at the mint and by the laws of the country at the present legal ratio, 1 to 16"; that the coinage of silver seigniorage, as agreed to by Congress, is a "good step in the right direction"; that the party still adhared to the declaration of principles enunciated by the Kansas Republicans on September 4, 1890, as follows: "The practical operation of the Silver act now in force, recently passed by a Republican majority and opposed by a Democratic minority, in both houses of Congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver, and is a good step in the right direction, but we, the Republicans of Kansas, demand free coinage of silver, a measure strongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late by the late led by ex-Democratie Administration, President Grover Cleveland.

Upon other questions the platform be-lieved that the United States is capable of attending to its own affairs, without the aid of any other nation on earth; that entangling alliances with foreign nations are inimical to the best interests of the United states, therefore the suggested Anglo-Saxon alllance should be opposed; demanded also that the National Administration should prosecute the war with Spain to the end; declared the bond issue to be unnecessary; demanded that ex-Union soldiers should be preferred for public employment; expressed sympathy for organized labor to the end that it may be able to compete with organized capital; commended the State administration, the Stock Yard law, the School-book law and the administration of the Insurance Depart-

ment.

DEMOCRATIC.

1898.-The platform pledged June 16, "aliegiance to the principles of the renewed Democracy, which found expression in the Democratic National platform of 1896"; declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of

foreign nations; commended the campaign of their "intrepid champion," William J. Bryan; opposed the Dingiey Tarlff bill, and insisted upon an amendment to the Constitution "such as will authorize Congress to levy taxes upon incomes, corporations, estates and all forms of aggregated wealth." It favored a vigorous prosecuwealth." It favored a vigorous prosecu-tion of the war against Spain, the enlargement of the Navy, "and, in its wake, our merchant marine under new tariff laws should open the world's market to American buyers and sellers." It also declared that in the prosecution of the war rights should be preserved in all territory conquered, to facilitate and protect extended commercial interests, but with no view of territorial aggrandizement, nor the establishment of a colonial policy for this Government.

The platform favored the resubmission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, because it originally failed to receive the support of a majority of the people; it denounced the metropolitan people; it denounced the metropolitan police law; it condemned the further issue of United States bonds; indorsed the cur-rent State administration and the laws passed by the last Legislature.

POPULIST.

June 16, 1898.—The platform was substantially the same as that of the Democrats. It indorsed the current State administration; commended the action of the Populist members of the Legislature; demanded that the initiative and referendum be embodied in the State Constitution; favored public ownership of all public utilities, and demanded the public ownership and operation of all monopolies; demanded that the State shall provide adequate market facilities by purchasing land and constructing necessary buildings, yards and other conveniences to furnish the people an open public market and under such regulations as will prevent a combination of buyers and commission men from controlling or regulating prices, charges for such services to cover actual cost of operation and repairs only; demanded that the State of Kansas shall provide insurance protection, both fire and life, as a State function, at cost; demanded a constitutional convention to the end that they may be made effective, and that other defects that now exist in our State Constitution may be remedied; demanded the enactment of a freight rate law giving to a court of rail-way commissioners, to be elected by the people, the power to fix rates and classifications of railways, and the further power to compel the railways to make full reports with reference to their business.

Upon National affairs the platform de-manded the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, and the issue of legal-tender notes good for all debts in preference to the issue of interest-bearing bonds: opposed the issuance of all bonds, and condemned the Republican party "for its action in fastening upon the people a large bonded debt, ostensibly for war revenue, but in reality for the perpetuation of the National banking system"; pledged to the volunteer soldiers high appreciation of their patriotic devotion to the country, and demanded that every facility should

he extended to them to vote at coming elections, and that their pay be increased to \$20 a month; favored service pensions for all survivors of the Union armles of the Civil War; denounced "the Republicans in both houses of Congress for the unanimity with which they have followed the dictates of foreign and domestic bondholders in voting against the income tax and the one-fourth of 1 per cent tax on railroad corporations, which are being enriched by Government contracts, and also their refusal to tax Wall Street transactions."

PROHIBITION.

June 8, 1898.-The platform adopted declared for prohibition and woman suffrage and indorsed the action of the National Administration in the war with Spain.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

June 29, 1898.-The platform demanded better pay for soldiers, the issuance of more paper money, the breaking of the 'land monopoly,' and numerous other "reforms."

KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICAN.

July 13, 1899 .- The platform, in part,

was as follows:

"We pledge the Republican party of Kentucky to the enactment of all such laws as may be necessary to precent trusts, pools, combinations or other organizations from combining to depreciate below its real value or to enhance the cost of any article, or to reduce the proper emoluments of labor.

We congratulate the Republican party that existing Federal legislation for the suppression of harmful trusts, pools and combinations is the work of a Republican Congress, performed in the Administra-tion of a Republican President, and we congratulate the country that in the suppression of injurious combinations, Republican legislation has had in the past, as it will have in the future, due regard for the interests of legitimate business, the purpose for such legislation being the remedy for wrong, and not embarrassment to industry, enterprise or thrift.

"We indorse without reserve the Administration of President Mcklnley, and congratulate the American people upon the condition of prosperity and happiness resulting from the wisdom and patriotism which he has brought to the discharge of his public duties.

"We declare our confidence in the policies adopted and the measures taken by the President to restore order and to establish progressive government in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and we pledge him our continuous support until pledge

these objects are fully attained.
"We reaffirm our adherence to principles and to policies proclaimed by the last National Republican Convention, except as to We regard it as setthe Civil Service. tled beyond dispute that the maintenance of a sound currency through Republican administration and legislation is the foundation upon which rests the most remarkable period of industrial progress, commercial activity and general prosperity

within the experience of the people of the

United States.

"We commend the recent amendment of Civil Service rules by the President, and declare our bellef that further modifications of existing Civil Service legislation may be made with advantage to the public service."

A large part of the platform was devoted to State affairs. It affirmed that the election law enacted by the Democratic General Assembly over the objections of the Governor is "viciously partisan, subversive of fairness and honesty in elections, hostile to the principles of free governments, removes safeguards which have heretofore protected and guaranteed the right of suffrage, denies to our courts the power to protect voters in this State against the perpetration of frauds at elections, commits broad power to irresponsible commissioners not chosen by or accountable to the people for their acts, and imperils the sacredness, efficiency and power of the ballot." It approved of the administration of Governor Bradley, denounced the Penitentiary bill, the McChord Railway bill and many other measures originating with the Democratic Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 24, 1899.—"The Democrats of Kentucky, in convention assembled, reaffirm, without the slighest qualification, the principles and policies declared in the Democratic National platform, adopted at Chi-

cago in 1896.

"Our faith in bimetallism is vindicated by events. The necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by the President and Congress in 1897, when a commission was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid in establishing bimetallism, and the failure of the commission to secure European coperation confirms the friends of free coinage in their belief that relief can only come by the independent action of the United States. The present legal ratio of, 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored, and opposition to it is confined to those who oppose bimetallism at any ratio and to those who misapprehend or ignore the reasons which led three National conventions to adopt it.

"We denounce the present Republican National Adminstration for its reckless cxtravagance in the conduct of public affairs, for its cruel and inhuman neglect in
its treatment of our soldiers and sailors
during the late Spanish War, for its complete subordination to the interest of organized wealth, for its protection and encouragement of trusts and combinations,
and especially for its appointment and retention in office of an Attorney General
devoted to the interests of trusts and com-

binations.

"We call attention to the incompetency of the present Republican Administration in Kentucky, the abuses and scandals in the management of penitentiaries and asylums while under Republican control, and we commend the wisdom of the last General Assembly of Kentucky in the enactment of laws which secure the wise and economical administration of the public institutions of the State under Democratic control; to the increase in the rate of tax-

ation; to the vetoing of all Democratic legislation favorable to the interests of the people and hostile to the oppressions and extortions of organized wealth.

"We believe the trust is the result, in large measure, of the policies adopted and nursued by the Republican party, chief among which are the demonetization of silver, by which the volume of currency has been kept below the demands of business, and the enactment and enforcement of vicious, unwise and unpatriotic legislation, such as the protective tariff laws, known as the McKinley and Dingley bills, whereby there is a discrimination in favor of corporate wealth and against individual enterprise. We favor the destruction of the result as well as the removal of the causes. The re-establishment of independent bimetallism at 16 to 1 and the repeal of all protective tariff laws would do more to cripple and destroy the organization and operation of the trusts than any other laws

"We believe the law in Kentucky known as the Anti-trust law should be so amended as to make unlawful any agreement, combination, or arrangement by corporations or individuals under which, in the carrying on of any business, the prices charged should thereby be fixed, controlled, or regulated. And we believe that said law should be further so amended as to provide that all contracts made by any combination, generally known as a trust, in any kind of business, shall be void and not enforceable as to such trust or combination, and we especially demand that all trust controlled articles be placed on the

free list.

"We hereby express our continued confidence in William J. Bryan and favor his nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic National Convention of 1900. We recommend to the Democracy of Kentucky, J. S. C. Blackburn as the successor of William Lindsay

in the United States Senate. "We indorse the war carried to success for the freedom of the enslaved Cubans, and we appreciate the honor and courage and heroism of our soldiers and sailors therein engaged. But we declare the conduct of the present National Administration as to the Philippines to be repugnant to every line of the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence."

In the matter of State affairs, the platform indorses the Election law passed by the last Legislature known as the Goebel law, and the 'law to prevent extortionate, unfair and discriminating freight rates by transportation companies,' both of which were passed over Governor Bradley's veto, The law to insure competition in the sale of school books is also indorsed.

DEMOCRATS (ANTI-GOEBELITES).

August 16, 1899.—The convention was remarkable for its numbers, also in the fact that it was a gathering of farmers, business men and others who had taken little part in politics hitherto, but determined in their purpose to defeat Goebel. The platform declared that the nominees of the convention held in June were not the nominees of the Democratic party, and demanded the enactment of a law giving

and effect to Section 151 of the State Constitution, which provides for the deprivation of office of any person who, to secure his nomination or election, has been guilty of the unlawful use of money or other things of value, or has been guilty of fraud or intimidation, bribery or cor-rupt practice, etc. It indored the principles and platform of the Chicago Conven-tion of 1896 and Bryan for President in 1900; decounced the Goebel Election law; favored the regulation of railroads so as to prevent extortion; demanded the abolition of the Chinn Book bill, and condemned Mr. McKinley for the alleged advancement of the interests of trusts.

LOUISIANA. DEMOCRATIC.

1896.—The money plank June 15. adopted was as follows:

."Resolved. That we are in favor of the soundest and best money the ingenuity of man can invent. And that as experience has demonstrated that this money consists of both gold and silver, with equal rights of colnage and full equal legal-tender power on the basis of six-teen ounces of silver to one of gold, the delegates from this convention to the Chicago Convention are hereby instructed to support a plank in the National platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinof silver at said ratio, with full legal-tender power, and without reference to the action of other nations, and to support the candidacy before said Convention of such men only as are in full and pronounced sympathy with said plank, and in order that our views may be more effectually enforced the said delegates are hereby instructed to vote as a unit.

Other planks declared for tariff for revenue only, and urged that "sugar, rice and lumber, a part of Louisiana's industry, be included in any tariff schedule that may be adopted by the General Government;" denounced the American Protective Association, and advocated the Mississippi River. and advocated the improvement of

A minority report in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the coinage of both metals without discriminating against discriminating against either, was voted down.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

27. 1896.—The platform re-August affirmed the declarations and principles of the Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892 as the true expressions of sound Democratic doctrine; denounced the action of the Chicago Convention of 1896 as an attempted betrayal of the party to the Anarchists, Socialists and Populists, and affirmed its declaration of principles is not binding upon any true Democrat. They favored the organization of some financial plan whereby the Government will redeem all its outstanding circulating notes in gold coin and retire from the banking business and opposed the free coinage of silver except by international agreement that will maintain its parity with gold.

POPULIST.

1896.—The August 5. platform denounced both the Democratic and Republican platforms, put a full Bryan and Wat-son electoral ticket in the field, and refused to consider fusion.

MAINE.

REPUBLICAN.

June 28, 1898.—The platform adopted read as follows:
"The Republican party of Maine cord-

lally invites the voters of the State without distinction of party to join in maintaining the principles of the following plat-

"Firm support of President McKlnley and his Administration in the conduct of the war with Spain and a recognition of the President's wisdom in the management of the Cuban question. Cordial appreciation of the valor of the Army and Navy as shown by the brave deeds of our sailors and soldiers in the war, and the sacred duty of the State to protect and care for their wives and children while they carry liberty to the oppressed and defend the Nation's honor. A currency for business and labor, the soldler and the pensioner, that is as good as gold the world over; all necessary legislation in the interest of labor, of temperance, education and economy in the State administration. A cordial indorsement of President McKinley and the State delegation in Congress. An earnest indorsement of the businesslike adminis-tration of our State affairs by Governor Powers, and an approval of his sound judgment and his good sense in the discharge of his important duties as commander-inchief, and, as the nominee of this convention, pledge to him our uranimous and earnest support at the polls."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 30, 1898.-The platform declared an unqualified indorsement of the principles of the Chicago platform; that "we are op-posed to the present prohibitory law and recommend the repeal of the constitutional amendment. We demand that the same be resubmitted to the electors of Maine; that a reduction of tariff rates upon all rail-roads in Maine is necessary for the busi-ness interests of the State; that all mileage books be good to the bearer, and that the limit of baggage be increased. we deprecate the horrors of war, it is now the duty of all to give their aid and support in order to bring to a successful termination the present conflict, and we, the Democracy of Maine, do hereby pledge our cordial support to all such measures as are necessary to accomplish the purpose for which this war was instituted."

POPULIST.

June 4, 1896 .- "We demand the coinage of both silver and gold in a ratlo of 16 to l, without asking the consent of any other nation. We demand the payment of our bonded debt, and that hereafter no bonds shall be issued under any circumstances; that Congress shall assume its Constitutional right to issue a greenback currency, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, until the sum total of the money in circulation shall reach \$50 per capita."

Other planks demanded that all railroad, telegraph and telephone systems should be

owned and operated by the Government; that all undesirable foreign immigration shall be absolutely prohibited; that all trusts and combinations founded for the purpose of speculating in the necessaries of life shall be forever prohibited and their promoters treated as public outlaws; that all land held for speculative purposes shall be taxed to the full extent of its rental value; the initiative and referendum, so that all laws can be referred back to the people for their approval before they become statutory enactments, and that all persons, firms or corporations in this State employing the labor of unnaturalized for-eigners shall pay into the city or town treasury where such persons, firms or cor-porations are located the sum of 50 cents a day for each foreigner thus employed.

MARYLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

September 6, 1899.—"The Republicans of Maryland, in convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the National Re-

new their allegiance to the National publican party, and declare:
"The return of the party to power on a gold platform, aided by the Dingley law, has been followed by a return of confidence and prosperity. Industrial activity proves that the people were wise in research an unsound financial system. The Democratic party still clings to the financial heresies which brought panle on the business of the country. In many States that party has reaffirmed the Chicago platform, with its anarchistic tendencies. In Maryland, the Democratic platform is sllent on silver, in deference to the platforms of the Democratic party in the other States. A victory for the Democratic party in Maryland upon a platform silent on the money question would be a victory for silver and a blow to the prosperity we

"We believe in the gold standard, and that all our currency should be made hy law redeemable in gold coin at the option of the holder. To this faith we confidently pledge the influence and votes of the Maryland Republican members in each

house of Congress.

"We continue to favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of Government econom-

ically administered.
"We commend the record made by our country in the late war with Spain. We accord to the soldiers and sailors who survived that war our unqualified respect and esteem. For those who laid down and esteem. For those who laid down their lives we hold the tenderest memories. While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, wherein by cession from Spain we acquired the right of sovereignty, duty demands that we retain and pacify them and cafeguard the interests of commerce until the problem of their final disposition be solved in such manner that the glory of our flag be not sullied nor the liberty it stands for restrained. We repose our trust for such a solution of the problem in our wise and patriotic President and the Republican majority in Congress.

"Legitimate husiness interests fairly capitalized and honestly managed have

built up our industries at home, giving employment to labor as never before, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at the dishonestly organized trust which stiffes competition and oppresses labor. We are opposed to legislation merely for popular effect in reckless disregard of business revival after prolonged depression. We strongly favor laws to successfully suppress trusts and all combinations which create monopoly. It was the Republican party which passed the Federal law against trusts, and which is enforcing it so far as States' rights permit.
"In this State the Republican party has

redeemed every pledge made by it at Cambridge. Under its rule elections have for the first time in a generation been fair and free. It equalized the hurdens of taxand free. It equalized the nuruens of tax-ation by reassessing the taxable property of the State. It placed on the tax books sixty millions of stocks and bonds never before assessed. It gave free school hooks to the children of the people. Ignoring partian considerations, it conferred upon

Baltimore City a new charter.'

The other planks commended the Republican Administration; declared that the finances of the State are in better condi-tion than ever hefore; favored a non-parti-san administration of the schools; pledged a non-partisan reorganization of the Baltimore Police Department; also legislation further to guard the fairness and purity of elections.

DEMOCRAT.

August 2, 1899.—The platform declared it to be the duty of Democrats to wrest the State from Republican control; declared unfaltering allegiance to the fundamental principles of the party as formulated by Thomas Jefferson; declared that 'the Republican party depends almost entirely for its success upon the support of the large negro population," and "relies upon them for the election of its ticket and the continuance of its supremacy." Upon National issues it said:

"We insist that in time of war as well as of peace the freedom of the press shall be preserved, and that the right of the people to criticise freely the policy and conduct of the Administration shall be de-

fended at all hazards.

"No deadlier blow can be dealt to American liberty than the suppression, by an abuse of executive power, of the free utterance by American freemen of their sentiments upon matters of public concern affecting the welfare of the people, and we denounce as dangerous and indefensible all efforts to interfere with and abridge this sacred right.

"We declare our unalterable opposition to the creation and maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace, and we insist upon the supremacy of the clvil over the military authority, and we demand the

the military authority, and we demand the strictest economy in the collection and dis-bursement of the public revenues, "We believe in the time honored doc-trine, so earnestly impressed upon us hy the fathers of the Renublic, of 'peace," the fathers of the Renublic, of 'peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none, "'We view with alarm the multiplication over the land of such gigantic Industrial and commercial trusts, the outgrowth of Republican legislation, as stifle competition, threaten popular government, increase the cost of living and curtail the individual rights of the people, and we favor vigorous measures by the States and by Congress to repress this great and growling evil."

MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN.

October 6, 1899.—The platform congratulated the Nation upon the auspicious results that had followed the restoration of the Republican party to power in all branches of the Federal Government, branches of the making a complete transformation in the and business conditions of social American people; declared that the tariff law had proved adequate to meet the expenses of the Government on a peace footing, and had lifted the country into a state of industrial activity and prosperity without precedent in the history of the United States, or parallel in the world, and that to disturb again the basis upon which rests both the revenue and the prosperity of the Nation would be to invite a recurrence of the unhappy experiences and the deficiencies which had birth in the Democratic tariff of 1894. It de-clared that the National Treasury Department had been administered in harmony with the spirit and the letter of the financial declarations of the National platform of 1896, thus restoring stability to value and faith in the National credit; that the Treasury is replete with gold, no longer are notes presented for redemption and no doubt exists as to the purpose of and ability of the Government to meet all its obligations; that defects exist in the currency system which must be remedied, and that the next Congress is expected to and that the next congress is expected to enact measures to perfect the monetary system, so that there shall be ample money for the expanding business of the country, and that the Treasury may at all times be able to protect the National credit. It demanded legislation for the development of the merchant marine, and development of the merchant marine, and favored making the principal harbors accessible to the largest vessels afloat.

Upon trusts the platform said: "The Republican party of Massachusetts is unqualifiedly opposed to trusts and monopoly and the capitalization of fictitious and speculative valuations; reiterates Its declaration in the platform of 1894 against stock watering in all forms, and points to the existing legislation, and especially to the anti-stock watering laws of that year passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor, as proof of its progress, sincerity, wisdom and courage upon this issue. It believes that similar laws enacted by all the States in connection with the Federal Trust law, already passed by a Republican Congress, would put an end to the danger from the growth of great combinations and trusts."

Upon the war with Spain the platform sald: "The recent war with Spain, which was necessitated by humanity, has been overwhelmingly vindicated by the results so speedily and splendidly attained. We commend the tact, the patience, the skill

and the statesmanlike spirlt with which President has approached the perplexing problems arising from the war. Under the treaty with Spain the law of nations put upon the United States the responsibility for the peace and security of life and property, the well being and the future government of the Philippine Islands; accepting this responsibility, it is our profound trust that the present hostilities can be brought to an early termi-nation, and that Congress, guided by a and patriotic Administration, establish and maintain in those Islands, hitherto the home of tyranny, a government as free, as liberal and as progressive as our own, in accordance with the sacred principles of liberty and self-government upon which the American Republic so securely rests. As citizens of the Republic we extend to our soldiers and sailors our high praise for their valor and patriotic heroism. Whether in battle on land or sea, whether in the endurance of hardships, privations and sufferings, they have proved equal to every emergency and nobly sustained the honor of the Nation."

The platform indorsed the administration of the Navy Department; commended the honors paid to Admiral Dewey; reaffirmed the Civil Service policy; favored stringent naturalization laws, and such further restriction to immigration as shall exclude the criminals and paupers from other nations from competing with native and naturalized American labor; condemned the practice of lynching, and commended the administration of Governor Wolcott.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 21, 1899.—The platform reaffirmed and indorsed, "in general and in particular, the principles of the platform adopted" by the Democratic National Convention of 1896. It renewed the demand for the "free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1"; denounced "unqualifiedly the purpose of the Republican party to surrender to the banks the Governmental function of Issuing paper money and controlling its volume," adding that "to-day our trust magnates are our bankers—they hold the bank stock, they sit on the boards of directors, they select the officials, and they will apply to their command over the supply of the Nation's money the same merciless and extortionate methods which their present monopolies."

On the war with Spain and the Philip-

pines affairs the platform read:

"To the war with Spain—a war rightly waged in the cause of humanity, and which was forced upon an unwilling Republican Administration by the insistence of the Democrats In House and Senate-there has succeeded a war of criminal aggression in the Philippines. We hold that this war is wanton and needless. It Is in violation of the principles of American constitutional liberty not only because it is prosecuted by the Administration without the Congressional action which the Constitution prescribes, but because it is a denial of that right of self-government which from the day our forefathers faced the British at Concord Bridge has been a

cardinal precept of American political philosophy, until now William McKinley, with the applause and overt sympathy of the British Government, has discarded it; it is a wasteful war in all its material aspects, since by the incompetence and corruption which have attended its prosecutlon it has cost the Nation heavy In blood and treasure, while the notorious and scandalous misappropriation of mon-eys has resulted in an enormous deficit in the Federal Treasury. We demand that of the Philippines, as well as of the Cubans, it shall be said to-day that they are and of right ought to be free and Independent, and we hold that such a declaration, coupled with the expression of the purpose of the United States to protect the islands from the assaults of any foreign Power, would speedily restore order, purge our National honor of the stain put upon it by injustice and bad faith, and advance American trade in the Far East."

The platform denounced a large standing army as a "terrifying form of militarism."

Upon trusts it said: "We pledge ourselves to give due trial to such remedies as may hasten the disintegration of trusts —for example, a compulsory system of publicity for all trust records and accounts; a Federal law prohibiting a mocounts; a Federal law prohibiting a mo-nopoly from making more divergent prices for its products in different parts of the country than are warranted by differing freight rates, thus preventing underselling in one State to drive out competitors at the expense of the consumer in other States, where the monopoly is complete; and a more rigid enforcement of the law the actual Government ownership and operation of all railroads, which this convention demands."

another plank read: "We send to our Another plank read: "We send to our gallant and indomitable leader, Colonel William Jennings Bryan, our congratulations and our gratitude for the gallant fight which ever since the first enunciation of the principles of 1896 he has waged in their defence, and we pledge to him our unfaltering lovalty, and our unfaltering lovalty, and unfaltering loyalty and our untiring co-operation in his political endeavors."

The platform favored direct legislation;

the Initiative and referendum; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and the enforcement of an eight hour workday; the abolition of the law granting a life tenure to members of the judiclary; the public ownership and operation of street railways, water works, and other municipal business enterprises; and asked the Legislature to oppose the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New-York Central Railroad, and to take steps to purchase the road for the State.

PROHIBITION.

September 13, 1899.—The platform de-clared: That the entire production, transportation and sale of liquors for beverage purposes should be prohibited by law. That the laborers' deadliest enemy is the legalized saloon, which destroys his body, his business, his intellect, his home, his happiness and his morals. That the citizens can, if they choose, entirely banish the liquor traffic. That any political party

not against the liquor traffic is for it. That prohibition will prohibit whenever citizens empower a party that wishes to enforce the law. That its candidates can be relied upon for a prudent and vigorous administration of all State affairs. That it is an issue of supreme importance, financially and morally. That the Issues of commerce, currency and territorial expansion will be best served by the unprejudiced study, scientific methods, legislative debate and judicial decision, and that these issues are too important to be dealt with merely as party footballs, kicked by scheming politicians, captained by saloon interests. That intelligence and not sex should qualify a voter. That the Christian Sabbath should be better protected by the corted by tected by law from secular encroachment. That proper civil service regulations should displace all partisan appointments. It denounced license, high or low, or any system or regulation that gives protection to the drink traffic. The Introduction of the liquor traffic in our newly acquired possessions. The Army "canteen," ' retained by the Government against the judgment of the superior Army and Navy officers, in defiance of the law passed by Congress, and in indifference to the voice of the Christian Church. The moral weakness of the present Federal Administration shown in its support of the Army "canteen," the infamous "Griggs decision," and in the removal of many officers from Civil Service regulations. The lawlessness known as "lynch law."

MICHIGAN. REPUBLICAN.

March 1, 1899 .- "We indorse the present National Republican Administration, and give expression to our confidence in the matriotism and statesmanship of President McKinley, and congratulate him and the country upon the cessation of hostilities with Spain and the establishment of an honorable peace.

"We reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform and pledge them our sup-port as a sure guarantee of National prosperity and honor; we stand upon the ex-isting gold standard, and condemn the proposition to admit silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"The revival of industry throughout the land and the general prosperity of the peo-ple emphasize the wisdom of Republican principles and administration.

"The heroes of the late war, born sol-

diers and sailors, will ever be gratefully remembered, and we have confidence that the result of their sacrifice will redound to the honor of this Republic, and the future welfare of the islands relieved by their valor from the tyranny of Spanish misrule.

"We indorse the present administration of Hazen S. Pingree, and hereby affirm our declarations in favor of such laws as will compel every dollar's worth of taxable property within our State to bear its just, fair and equal share of the public burdens."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 11, 1898.—The platform indorsed the National platform adopted at Chicago

in 1896; demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation; expressed renewed confidence in William J. Bryan; censured the Republican party for the non-enforcement of anti-trust laws; condemned the issuance of interest-bearing bonds; favered the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its subsequent control by the United States Government; declared in favor of a revival and rehabilitation of the merchant marine; opposed a large standing army, and made this declaration on the war against Spain;

"We assert that the declaration of war against Spain was justified by the causes which called it forth. We direct attention to the fact that the National Republican Administration, backed by the Republican majority in Congress, was opposed to war, and yielded only after delay to strong public sentiment, aroused by the first and persistent demands of Democratic Senators and Representatives. Foremost among them were those from Missouri, and for their part In forcing the Republican President and Congress to defend the rights of our country we extend them our hearty

congratulations.

"We are opposed to waging a war for conquest, but as this war was forced upon us hy the intolerant action of the Spanish Government and people, we declare it should be prosecuted until Spain is driven from the Western Hemisphere. Since the prosecution of the war has entailed great loss to us of both life and treasure, we demand that Porto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies, except Cuba, shall he seized by the United States or be taken possession of by arms and held under the sovereignty of this country.

"We favor carrying out in good faith the resolution of Congress under which we intervened in Cuba, and aiding the Cubans to establish and maintain an independent Government of their own, if they desire this; and we will favor its peaceful annexation whenever it can be done with the consent of the people of the island.

"We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and hold that any departure from it would be both unwise and hazardous. At the same time we declare that no American people should be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority, and we oppose any alliance with any European Power.

"We are opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines or other territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. We declare that as an important incident to war our Government should acquire all necessary harbors and coaling stations in the Philippines or elsewhere, and that the treaty of peace with Spain or any Government established on the islands should guarantee to us commercial privileges equal to or superior to those enjoyed by any other nation."

MIDDLE-OF-ROAD POPULISTS.

(The People's party convention was held at St. Louis July 7, 1898, and was split in twain, thus putting two tickets in the field.)

The platform of the ''regulars' declared that 'direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and

proportional representation is a fundamental reform, whereby all the great moral, social and economic questions of the age can be placed before the people and settled by popular vote," and pledged, "If elected to power, to proceed at once to adopt the constitutional changes necessary to put in full legal force the initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and proportional representation. Meanwhile, until the law can be so changed, we pledge ourselves to voluntarily submit to the voters, as the law now permits, all proposed reforms which are Indorsed by a majority of the delegates in this convention, and all questions which 10 per cent of the voters may by their slgnatures demand to be submitted to the reaffirmed the fundamental principles of the People's party, that no person-holding any political office or position of public trust, whether Natlonal, State or municipal, shall be eligible as a delegate to any convention of the People's party or membership of any of its committees; demanded the daily free delivery of mail matter throughout the smaller cities, villages and country districts of the Nation; demanded the establishment of a parcels post for the carrying of small parcels of merchandise by the United States mall; demanded that the franchises of corporations shall be taxed as other personal property is taxed; demanded that no convicts in the State he so hired out that their lahor shall come in competition with free lahor, hut, on the contrary, they employed in the improvement of pul of public roads; favored the issue of full legal-tender paper money to pay the expenses of the Spanish-American war, and opposed the issue of interest-bearing bonds either in time of war or peace.

BOLTING POPULISTS.

The "bolters" adopted a platform which declared that, as the demonstration of the patriotism of the people—without distinc-tion of party—in the war with Spain gives rise to no issue for the alignment of parties in the future; and as a just, scientific and economical financial system is demanded for the welfare, happiness and peace of the country, while the present financial policy is wanting in all these essentials, being based upon a fallacy and fostered by class legislation; that the party reaffirm its allegiance to the principles as set forth in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms; that the money for carrying on the war with Spain should be obtained by the coinage of silver and the issue of legaltender notes, and not by an enormous increase in taxation and enlargement of the public debt; and that the present system of using bank credit as a circulating medium is at once most extravagant and danger-OHS.

It was also declared "that by the use of legal-tender Treasury notes for all domestic purposes, for the transaction of business on a cash hasis hetween the citizens of the l'nited States, the gold and silver now employed for such purposes would be set free for the transaction of international trade, thus saving to the people the war taxes now being levied, the Issue of interest-bearing bonds now being made, the enormous sums for bank discount now being paid, and protecting them from the

devastating work of financial panies, which are inseparable from a credit system of business.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

June 30, 1898.—The war and money planks of the platform adopted were as follows:

"We are in favor of the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, not only as an absolute necessity, but as the frui-tion of one of the noblest aspirations of a long line of our greatest statesmen, and because such annexation would be of unquestioned advantage to the American

people. "We believe the National honor and the material interest of the American people require the maintenance of the present gold standard. We declare our unalter-able opposition to the free coinage of silver and all schemes looking to the debasement and the repudiation of debts. We condemn the continual agitation of free silver as tending to debauch the public morals and jeopardize the prosperity of the country, the highest interests of which demand at all times a sound and stable financial system.

. "We desire especially to commend the wisdom and patriotism of the present Administration in the management of the existing war between this country and Spain, a war which appeals to the patriotism of every citizen, in that it is being prosecuted in the interests of humanity and for no selfish ends whatever. the end that its objects may be speedily realized and the war brought to an early termination we pledge all the moral and material support in our power."

The platform also commended the course of Senator C. K. Davis in Congress, and urged upon the Legislature that he be reelected.

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

June 15, 1898.—The platform of the first Minnesota Silver Republican Convention reaffirmed "our attachment and loyalty to reaffirmed "our attachment and loyalty to the principles of Washington Jefferson, Lincoln and Bryan"; indorsed the prin-ciples of the platform of the Republican National Convention of 1892, which de-clared that "the American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as money"; denounced the money plant of the Republican Ma the money plank of the Republican Na-tional platform of 1896; pledged united tional platform of 1896; pledged united support to the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain; favored the establishment of postal savings banks and a postal telegraph system; favored the principles of the initiative and referendum; demanded that railroad capitalization be reduced so that it shall represent the actual value of the roads and no more; demanded that the independence and freedom of the employes of railroad companies and other corporations to vote their convictions he secured by appropriate legislation, and declared the purpose of the Silver Republicans of Minnesota at all times to be to unite with other political parties and other organizations in the support of common principal and the conjunction port of common principles and the candidates of such united forces.

DEMOCRATIC.

"the Chicago National platform, pledge to it unswerving June 15, 1898.-The platform reaffirmed pledge to it unswerving support until its principles shall have become the established governmental policy"; it commended the leadership of William J. Bryan; declared that in the prosecution of the war against Spain every resource, moral and material, should be employed to a triumphal conclusion, and that in such a conflict political partisanship should be merged into united and enthusiastic support of all measures necessary for the sucport of all measures necessary for the success of American arms. It added that "we rejoice in the skill, bravery, martial exploits and fortitude already exhibited by our gallant soldiers and sailors. We demand that those who survive shall receive adequate recognition of their valor, devo-tion and sacrifice, and we pledge to them that they shall not be forgotten at home while they are fighting our battles abroad. Those who may fall in the fight shall be ever held in that grateful remembrance traditionally characteristic of the American people." It also denounced monopolies and tracteristic of the the public lands and trusts; demanded that the public lands remaining unsold shall be sold at their fair value; that all public institutions shall be managed with prudence and econstall be managed with the econstall be managed wit omy; favored the election of United States Senators by the people direct; condemned all partisan appointments to the judiciary; favored legislation looking to the construction and maintenance of good roads, and recommended the principles of direct legislation.

POPULIST.

June 15, 1898.—The platform confined itself to State matters, with the exception of this single paragraph: "We heartly sympathize with the oppressed people of Cuba in their struggle for self-government, and with gratitude and pride we commend and rejoice in the patriotism of the young men who have volunteered in the battle of freedom for Cuba." On other matters the platform demanded direct leg-islation, as embodied in the initiative and referendum; the recognition of the principle of government ownership and operation; the restoration to the State of all the valuable lands and other resources taken from it by "deeds of fraud and orime"; the district of a state of the state of the valuable lands and other resources taken from it by "deeds of fraud and orime"; the district of the state of t taken from it by "deeds of fraud and crime"; the just and equal taxation of all mining, railway, timber and all State and municipal franchise corporations; conits demned the State administration in various departments; demanded the direct election of United States Senators by the people, and denounced Senator C. K. Davis, who, it was charged, acted as the paid retainer of the Rockefeller iron syndicate and certain railroads.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS.

June 16, 1898 .- The preamble of the resolutions recited that it was with great sorrow that they had seen the Populist party turned over to the Democrats after one of the most outrageous and disreputable political deals in the history of State politics, carried through by packing the Populist primaries with voters who had never in their lives cast a ballot for the party ticket. It claimed that in the regular convention the midroad element was clearly In the majority. It recited that the State Convention was run regardless of parliamentary law; that the delegates were overawed by the presence of police, brought there for a purpose. The declarations of principles included the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; Government ownership of rallway and telegraph lines; the issue of greenback currency; establishment of postal savings banks, and demanded a constitutional amendment exempting from execution real estate which is used for homestead purposes. The declaration against fusion was very strong, the concluding sentence reading: "We refuse to get into the grave where the Greenback party lies, fused to death."

LEAGUE OF YOUNG MEN'S DEMO-CRATIC CLUBS.

June 15, 1898.—This is the platform:
"The general purpose and object of the
League of Democratic Clubs of Minnesota
are as follows"
"To support the analysis of the

"To support the candidates of the Democratic party in the State and National

campaigns.

"To advance the principles of the Democratic party, as taught by Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan.

"To encourage as far as possible the cooperation of the reform forces of the State. "To organize Democratic clubs through-

out the State as far as possible.
"To encourage the organization and maintenance of clubs composed of mem-

bers of the reform forces.

"To place the League under the direction of the Democratic State Central Committee in order that we may assist and work in harmony with the regular organizations of the Democratic party."

MISSISSIPPI.

REPUBLICAN.

March 4, 1896.—The resolutions reaffirmed faith in and all allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Republican party, as set forth in the platform adopted at the last Republican Convention; they hailed with delight recent Republican victories, and accepted them as evidence of a lack of public confidence in the administrative ability of the Democratic party, and the results of the elections in Maryland. Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina were declared as harbingers of the approach of the dawn that shall ere long usher Missispipi into the light of true political liberty; also urged upon all Republicans to qualify themselves in every particular for citizenship.

A faction headed by John R. Lynch bolted the convention and held a convention of its own, at which resolutions were adopted swearing allegiance to Republican

principles.

(Republicans did not hold convention in 1899.)

DEMOCRATIC.

August 23, 1899.—"The Democracy of the State of Mississippi, in convention assembled, acknowledging the beneficence of Democratic rule in the State and Nation, enunclate the following declaration of principles:

We heartily and earnestly indorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles promulgated by the party in convention assembled at Chicago in 1996, and recognize in the Hon. W. J. Bryan, the Nebraskan, the ablest exponent of those principles, the statesman and patriot, the great tribune of the people.

"We enter our solemn protest against the encroachment upon Government affairs by aggregated capital in the form of trusts and combines as being lnimical to the best interests of the masses of the people and the cause of free and untrammelled government, and express ourselves as unalterably determined to aid by all possible and proper means in the control or destruction, if necessary, of these ene-

mies of good government.

"Reviewing the past Democratic history of Mississippi we indorse with pride the administration of her public affairs, and especially we would express our unconditional approval of the clean administration of our present Governor, and affirm our unshaken faith in the Democratic principles he has so thoroughly illustrated in his public life.

"We hereby express our confidence in the virtue and unimpeachable integrity of the people in the selection of all public servants, and to that end indorse the system of primary elections under proper strictions, for all Democratic nominations, that every man may have a voice in the government under which he lives.

"We tender our genuine and hearty thanks to the citizens of Jackson, and especially the Business League, for the courtesies extended to the members of the

convention."

Amendments of about double the length of the platform Itself were offered, in which various acts of the State Admlnistration were noted and disapproved of, but the chairman announced that the vote in favor was in the minority, hence they were lost.

POPULIST.

August 16, 1899.—The following was the platform adopted:

"We favor direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, preserving to the people the opportunity of governing themselves by voting direct upon the laws

under which they must live.

"We are opposed to trusts and combinations of capital whereby the fruits of
labor are boldly stolen to build up colossal
fortunes for the few; but we do not consider it possible to regulate or abolish
them by State restrictive legislation.
Trusts are founded upon the monopoly of
public utilities, and the only solution of
the trust problem is through the public
ownership and operation of such public
utilities. As long as private corporations
own and operate the means of transportation and control the money of the country,
trusts will continue to multiply and thrive
until they destroy liberty and fasten upon
the people an industrial despotism; therefore, we urge as the means of destroying
trusts and preventing monopoly the issuance and control of all the money of the

country, gold, silver and paper, by the Government, and that the volume of money shall at all times be kept sufficient to maintain the stability of prices; the restoration of silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, and the issuance of a full legal tender paper money; the public ownership and operation of railroads, street railways, telegraph, telephones, electric lights, waterworks and other public utilities.

"We denounce the infamous electoral system of Mississippi as a revolutionary and undemocratic attempt to subvert the ballot, to enthrone in power in the State corrupt political rings and practically destroy popular government; we favor an amendment to the State Constitution providing that tax receipts shall be the test of electoral privileges, and that the system of registration now in vogue be abolished. "We favor an honest and economical

"We favor an honest and economical State Government, and the reduction of taxation by the abolition of useless offices and the reduction of extravagant salaries; we deprecate the debauchery of elections by the use of money and whiskey, as exemplified in the late Democratic primary elections, and ask the support of all good citizens in enforcing the laws of the State covering these offences.

covering these offences.

"We favor the most liberal legislation to advance the usefulness of our common school system, and demand a uniform system of school books, published by the State, furnished to the children at cost.

"We demand lower taxes and better

"We demand lower taxes and better collection of the same, and deplore the present condition of our State as to the non-collection of taxes, evidenced by the many suits now pending in the courts.

"While we most heartily favor an elect-

"While we most heartily favor an elective judiciary, we are opposed to the Noel amendment to the Constitution, providing as it does for nominations by districts, hut compelling election by the State at large.

"We deplore the present condition of our State Capitol, and denounce the reckless squandering of the people's money by the present administration in attempted legislation to build a new one.

"We favor an amendment to the Constitution rendering all public officials and their deputies ineligible to succeed themselves or each other in office."

MISSOURI.

REPUBLICAN.

August 23, 1898.—The synopsis of the platform was as follows:

"The Republican party of the State of Missouri congratulates the Nation upon the unparalleled success of the Administration of President McKinley, which has been distinguished for wise statesmanship and lorty patriotism in both his domestic and foreign policy, and for the efficient manner in which the war with Spain has been conducted to an early and honorable conclusion. And we hereby express our approval of the terms of the protocol imposed by the President between this country and Spain, as a necessary condition precedent to the suspension of hostilities. We extend our thanks to the American Army and Navy for their noble sacrifice in behalf of their country and their brilliant achieve-

ments in the Spanish-American war. We reaffirm our faith in the declaration of principles of the Republican party of 1896. We are in favor of increasing our Navy to a size commensurate with our expanding commerce and with the magnitude of the interests of this Republic which need protection. We favor an adequate system of coast and harbor defences and the maintenance of a regular and thoroughly equipped army, sufficient in size, adequate to insure the defence of the Nation at all times.

"Ve are in favor of the completion and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States as a necessary measure for the protection and extension of American commerce and the perfection of our Na-tional defence. We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent as a principle of our party, and we believe that the United States should stand aloof from in-terference with the affairs and disputes of European Powers when American interests are not involved, but we assert that the Monroe Doctrine does not compel our Government to abandon or to return to the tyranny of Spanish rule any of the helpless peoples who have, by force of circum-stances in the conduct of the Spanish-American war, been placed under our prothe Monroe Doctrine does not forbid the enlargement and extension of American interests in the Eastern as well as in the Interests in the Eastern as well as in the Western Hemisphere, and especially in the Pacific Ocean, where our great coast line and the requirements of the commercial development of our Western States establish paramount rights and impose on our Government certain duties: and we therefore approve of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and we favor the acquisition and ownership of additional naval stations and ports sufficient to afford ample protection to our rightful and naturally growing commerce with Asia and with other countries of the Far East. We believe in the upholding of the merchant marine, and we favor such legislation by Congress as will accomplish that end.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 13, 1898.—The platform said, in part;

"The Democrats of Missouri, in State Convention assembled, reindorse the Democratic National platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and especially do we renew our demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, and this demand we especially emphasize at this time by reasserting our belief that the money question is and will remain the most important of all political questions affecting the prosperity and happiness of our people until it is finally settled by the restoration of bimetallic coinage in accordance with our demand. And we declare our unswerved confidence in Colonel William J. Bryan as the leading exponent of the foregoing principles. "Absolutely confident that the free and

"Absolutely confident that the free and unrestricted use of gold and silver as a standard money by all the American republics would promote national prosperity in all of them, and result in making America the most prosperous and powerful quarter of the globe, we would invite the co-operation of our sister republics in establishing bimetallism as the American monetary system in contradistinction to the European monetary system, mono-metallism. We would oppose America with bimetallism against Europe with monometallism in commercial competition

and industrial development.

"While we believe the American repub-lics should break away from European dictation and combine in establishing a distinct monetary system of their own, and while we should strive to secure the cooperation of our sister republics in accomplishing that great object and in promoting American commerce, we, nevertheless, demand the immediate restoration of both gold and silver coinage at the present ratio by our Government without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation."

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

February 29, 1896.—The platform de-nounced the attempt of the free-silver advocates to commit the Democratic party of the several States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, regardless of the com-mercial value of the two metals, and regardless of the action of the other commercial nations of the world; and criticised as selfish and undemocratic any move to the debasement of the National currency.

It added:
"Public credit is private security. Faith
in the integrity of Government is essential to business prosperity. Debasement of the currency means an impairment of all past obligations and uncertainty as to those of the future. Under such conditions financial panics and industrial depressions are inevitable. And the people are not blind to the teaching of experience. No party in this country has ever succeeded to power by an attack upon the public credit, and no party ever will. The experiment was tried in 1894, with what success we know too well."

MONTANA. REPUBLICAN.

September 24, 1898.—The platform made no direct reference to gold or silver, this being the financial plank.
"We indorse without reservation or ex-

ception the declaration of principles adopt-ed by the last National Republican Convention as promising wise policies of pub-lic action and bringing to the country a prosperity which we have not had heretofore.

The Administration was indorsed as fol-

"We renew our abiding faith in the prudence, the courage, the intelligence, of William McKinley, President of these United States, He has borne himself in his great office as becomes the successor of George Washington and Abraham Lin-We congratulate him that it has been his felicity to emancipate from the thraldom of arbitrary power so many mill-ions of human beings and confer on them the priceless heritage of liberty. And in this good work to be carried to its ultimate conclusion we pledge him the unwavering support of every patriotic Republican. In the discharge of the duties of peace he has entitled himself to the unqualified commendation of all his country-

men."

The other planks commended the manner in which the war with Spain had been prosecuted, and praised the Army and Navy for the successes in the Philippines and the West Indies and the heroic sacrifices made; urged that the work of con-struction of the Nicaraguan Canal be prosecuted by the United States, and voted down an equal-suffrage resolution.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 22, 1898.—The platform de-clared "that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is the paramount issue of American politics to-day; that the lead-crship of William J. Bryan and his record meet the entire approbation and admira-tion of the party."

It continued: "We congratulate our brethren, the people of these United States, on the return of peace, and on the renown achieved by our Navy and Army in a war waged in the sacred cause of humanity and liberty. We send greeting to our brave regiment now in far-away Islands of the Pacific, and commend the patriotism of those volunteers who gave their services to the country, though the exigencies of the war never required them to go to the

front.
"We arraign the War Department for its criminal incompetency and inefficiency, in failing to provide adequate food, shelter, raiment and medical supplies and attention for our brave soldiers, and demand the most rigid and searching investigation of the abuses resulting in the needless suffering and death of so many of our patriotic

and devoted citizens.

"Serenely confident of the ability of the United States to maintain its position among the nations of the earth, we are opposed to any alliance with any European

"We condemn the unnecessary issue of interest-bearing bonds by the Government under pretence of war necessities."

In State affairs the Democrats of Montana pledged the nominees of the convention to wise, fearless and just administration of their several offices in the interest of the masses of the citizens, and dcclared "that the mineral lands of Montana are a priceless heritage of the people. The act providing for their classification within the railroad grant was a Democratic measure, and it is the duty of the Democratic party to see that this beneficent act is honestly administered, and that the mineral land commissioners do not, at the behest of any interest, return as agricultural lands which properly should be classified as mineral.'

POPULIST.

June 24, 1896,-The platform declared for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for the initiative and referendum; It denounced the Cleveland Administration for its action in Chicago during the A. R. U. strike, and denounced the imprison-ment of Eugene V. Debs as an outrage, The question of fusion on the silver question with some other National party in

the Presidential election was left to the judgment of the delegates, and they went uninstructed, but a majority personally uninstructed, but a majority personally favored a union of silver forces.

NEBRASKA.

REPUBLICAN.

September 21, 1899.—"We heartily in-dorse the wise, conservative and patriotic Administration of President McKinley, and congratulate the President McKiniey, and congratulate the President upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain, and we place implicit confidence in his ability to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future.

in the future.

in the future.

"While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, yet we recognize the duties and obligations imposed upon our Nation by the victory of our Navy and the matchless valor of our arms, resulting in the Treaty of Paris, which imposed upon the President the duty of maintaining the authority of the United States taining the authority of the United States over the territory aequired thereby, and so long as there is one gun pointed at an American soldler, so long as there is an armed enemy assaulting our flag, so long must patriotic and loyal Americans up-hold our President in effecting protection, tranquillity and peace to all who recognize our lawful occupation.

"We adhere unequivocally to the gold the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard of every civilized and important country in the world. After more than twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary cornestness. twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary earnestness and full discussion, the people of the United States, by a majority of more than 500,000, decided in favor of that standard. Our experience and present prosperity in the amplest and fullest measure demonstrate the wisdom of that decision.

"We denounce the attempt now desperately being made again to array labor and capital in hostlle camps. The Republican party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices, but we also recognize that legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have huilt up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wage, and have enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunities of labor and plunder the public. We favor the creation by act of Congress of a butter of the property of the creation of t reau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate business, with powers similar to those exercised over National banks by the Controller of the National banks by the Controller of the Currency, enforcing such publicity and regulations as shall effectually prevent dishonest methods and practices, and generally such legislation, State and National, as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 22, 1899.-The platform indorsed and emphasized each and every plank of the Chicago National Convention in 1896.

The money plank read:
"Our confidence in the principles set forth in the Chicago platform has been increased, as those principles have been vindicated by events. The gold standard is less defensible now than it was in 1896.

On the question of trusts the platform

declared:

"The industrial trusts springing up on every hand testify to the Administration's indifference to monopoly, or its inability to cope with it. We demand the enforcement of the present Federal law, the enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary, and a Constitutional amend-ment if the present Constitution is con-strued to protect trusts, to the end that the monopolization of industry by private corporations may be absolutely prevented." corporations may be absolutely prevented.'

The platform praised the Nebraska soldiers for their part in the war in the Philippines, and added:

"We condemn the administrative policy which has converted a war for humanity We believe the into a war for conquest. into a war for conquest. We believe the Filipinos should have received the same treatment as the "Cubans. They should have been assured in the beginning of our Nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government whould be catablished. Such assurance should be established. Such assurance should be given now.

The resolutions declared in favor of arbitration, favored popular election of United States Senators, the initiative and referendum, and declared against any increase in the standing army and against

any foreign alliance.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

August 22, 1899.—The platform declared for the free, independent and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; for the control of corporations and combinations of capital by the people; against militarlsm as in the interests of trusts and a menace to the welfare of the people; demanded that the course of action for the country outlined by the resolution of Congress authorizing intervention in Cuba be carried out in its true spirit, also with reference to Porto Rico and Philippines; opposed an alliance with England for any purpose or on any pretext; advocated municipal ownership of all public utilities; charged the Republican Administration with the grossest mismanage-ment of the War Department, as showing the entire unfitness of the Republican party to administer government for the people of the United States; condemned the President for removing from the operation of the Civil Service laws 4,600 clerkships, offices and situations as an act in the interest of politicians and against the interests of the people; commended the valor and achievements of the Nehraska regiments in the war with Spain; pledged the party to further the purposes for which the agricultural funds of the State were provided, and declared in favor of an income tax. an income tax.

POPULIST.

August 22, 1899.—The platform reaffirmed loyal "devotion to the National platform of 1896 and to every plank therein contained"; declared the Monroe Doctrine to be the doctrine of National self-preservation, and that safety is to be found alone in avoiding the quicksands of imperialism and the dangerous waters of militarism; opposed all foreign political alliances and all Interference in European and Asiatic politics; declared that the Filipines should have received the same treatment as the Cubans, and that as the Cubans were assured of ultimate independence and protection so the Fillpinos should have been assured in the beginning of the Nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable govern-ment could be established and protection from outside interference. Such assurance should be given now. It condemned the 'Republican National Administration for its complicity with unlawful combinations, which have increased nearly 100 per cent within the last three years, as a result of its failure to enact and enforce laws in the interests of the people"; claimed that the trust danger is so appalling that the evils thereof must be combatted by every branch of the Government; demanded judges who will obey the law that vests the judiciary with jurisdiction to protect the people from unreasonable and op-pressive rates; declared that the "Republican party has needlessly increased the rate of taxation, that it is guilty of need-lessly causing an annual deficit in the current revenues of the Government by useless and prodigal expenditures of the people's money to be made good by additional taxation or the issuance of additional interest bearing bonds, and that its attempt to retire the greenbacks and turn over the issuing power of paper money to private corporations is a shameless and inexcusable surrender to the money power"; indorsed all efforts of organized labor to better its condition, and believed that all classes of citizens and all legitimate enterprises should receive the protection of the law, and that all attempts to coerce honest labor by injunction or by the use of the military is a violation of the Constitution and the established rights American citizens; also declared favor of municipal ownership of public utilities.

NEVADA.

REPUBLICAN.

September 16, 1898.—The platform strongly indorsed President McKinley and his Administration in the successful termination of the war with Spain. It declared in favor of the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal and its permanent control by the United States; also, the enlarging and strengthening of the Navy and coast defences, and a standing army commensurate with the dignity of the Nation. It commended the annexation of the Sandwich Islands and declared in favor of ter-ritorial expansion. The platform reiterated 'faith in the great Republican principles of blmetallism, protection and reciprocity," and declared that, "as the Republican

ment of the financial question may be safely left to the National Republican party."

SILVER REPUBLICAN.

September 9, 1898.—The platform indorsed the platform of the National Silver party at St. Louis in 1896 and the financial plank of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896; reaffirmed devotion to free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by independent action of the United States; unalterably opposed the Republican policy of increasing the bonded debt and the issuing of money by banking institutions; asserted faith in the loyalty, ability and wise leadership of William J. Bryan, and predicted his nomination as the standard-bearer in 1900.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 24, 1898.-The platform be-

gan:
"We indorse every line, word and syllable of the platform adopted by Democratic National Convention at the Chlcago in 1896, with particular emphasis upon the resolution advocating the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver and without the ald or consent of any nation on the face of the earth. We glory in the achievements of the Army and Navy in the late war with Spain, and we commend the Democratic Congressmen in their course upon the prosecution of the war as patriotic, statesmanlike and com-patible with the honor and dignity of our Nation."

It declared that the Dingley law was formulated and passed not for protection of American labor, nor for the purpose of revenue for the Government, but exclusively in the interest of the monopolles and trusts, which furnished the corruption money to carry on the McKinley campaign; that none of the provisions of this law do, directly or indirectly, benefit to the amount of a farthing one hundred actual residents of Nevada, while the enthre people of the State are additionally taxed in increased prices of the necessaries of life to an amount more than sufficient to defray the entire expense of the State government.

The platform demanded home rule for the people of Nevada, and declared that Nevada has for years been, and still Is, under more abject servitude to the South-ern Pacific Railroad Company than were ever the Cubans made subservlent to the Spanish Crown

"the Democratic as the It recognized only silver party in the Nation, and upon whose success in 1900 depends the re-establishment of silver to its former place in the monetary system of the Republic. We regard all local political organizations professing in favor of bimetallism as not only useless but absolutely obstructive of the cause they pretend to foster. The so-ealled Silver party of Nevada is especially detrimental to the silver interest. Its State administration in the last few years has been replete with scandals which are a disgrace to the Commonwealth, its continued existence is an insult to the great silver party of the Natlon, which, in 1896, polled nearly six millions of votes for the bimetallic cause, and its death would be

mourned only by a few office-seekers who have maintained it in the hope of being elected to positions which they could not obtain from any other party in the State."

The platform favored the election of United States Senators by the people, instead of by L2/islatures; advocated a policy of internal improvements by which the surplus of Mater of the rivers may be impounded in reservoirs and used in reclaiming and irrigating the unoccupied agricultural lands of the State and opening the same to settlement and cultivation, thereby inducing immigration for the development of the agricultural products of the State and increase of population, and fayored liberal legislation and the appropriation of State funds for such purposes. It also demanded that the National Government hold possession of the Philippine

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN.

September 13, 1898.—The platform read,

in part, as follows: "The Republican

Islands.

Republicans of New-Hampshire reaffirm the St. Louis platform, especially indorsing the gold standard as therein provided, and congratulate the people upon the speedy fulfilment of its important pledges.

"We heartily commend the wise and patriotic Administration of President Me-Kinley. The patience, tact and sagacity of the President have maintained the unity of his party, while securing the approbation of the whole people, irrespective

of political affiliations.

We commend the successful conduct of the war with Spain, a war prompted by the noblest sentiments of humanity. It has buried in oblivion that pessimism which for years has depreciated American spirit and honor. It has obliterated sectionalism and cemented the union of States as never before in our history. It has brought about a better understanding between the two great English-speaking nations of the globe, whose united action will contribute to the maintenance in the twentieth century of a universal peace among civilized nations. It has established the prowess of the American Navy, and it has shown that our regular and volunteer Army is the fitting successor of the soldiers who fought at Yorktown, at New-Orleans and at Gettysburg. It has secured for us the respect of the nations of the

world.
"We approve the increase of the Navy; the upbuilding of our merchant marine; the enlargement of the Regular Army to meet the present requirements of the country; the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; the annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico; the provision for a free and stable government for Cuba and its ultimate annexation.

"While reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine, we favor such disposition of the Philippines as will best promote the growing commercial and political interests of the United States, extinguish the sovereignty of Spaln and make good our obligations to the peoples of these islands." the peoples of those islands."

The platform pledged the party to promote all movements that have for their

legitimate object the development of the State; the unfolding of its natural sources, including the building of steam and electric roads wherever the public good will be subserved; the equalizing of the school privileges of the State for the benefit of the rural sections; economy in State administration; an equitable readjustment of the tax laws, and whatever tends to advance the material interests of the people and the improvement of the social con-dition of the home. It also favored a con-servative movement for the permanent improvement of the public roads of the State: it favored such action by the State as will bring to the knowledge of local officials the most successful methods of maintaining the roads committed to their care. It challenged the most critical examination of Republican State administrations for the last forty years, and pro-claimed, without fear of contradiction, that in no State of the Union have public affairs been so wisely, so economically, so beneficially and so successfully conducted as under Republican rule in New-Hampshire.

It favored submitting to the people the question of celling a constitutional convention to act upon the question of abolishing free passes and upon any cnanges of the organic law which experience has shown to be advisable to make. In the mean time such legislation as may properly anticipate the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting free passes

was favored.

It added: "We voice the sentiment of a whole people in bestowing unstinted praise upon the heroism of our soldiers and sail-ors, whose courage and fortitude have commanded the admiration of the world, and whose marvellous achievements have crowned the American name with honor and glory. We deprecate and denounce the heartless attempts of the Democratic party to make political capital out of their sufferings."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 31, 1898.—The platform said: "We emphatically declare our admiration for and confidence in the wisdom and

patriotism of our great National leader, William J. Bryan.
"We renew our adhesion to the Monroe Doctrine, asserting that our National sphere of influence' comprehends and embraces the entire Western Hemisphere, and that, beyond securing requisite coaling and naval stations in other parts of the world, for the convenience and protection of our commerce, we should seek to ac-

quire no territory.
"We commend to the generosity of a grateful public the soldiers of the late war with Spain; sympathize and commiserate with all such as are now suffering untold agonies, the direct result of glaring in-competency and brutal neglect upon the part of the War Department of the General Government, and demand a thorough, impartial investigation of that department by a Democratic Congress and the summary punishment of the men who have prosti-

punishment of the men who have tuted patrlotism to partisanship and greed. "We oppose the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace. We favor standing army in time of peace. We favor a navy equal to that of any other nation, and the construction and maintenance by

the United States of an isthmian canal, free from the control of all private individuals, corporations, syndicates or foreign governments, as a preventive of war.'

PROHIBITION.

June 1, 1898 .- The platform declared renewed alleglance to the National Prohibitlon Party and platform; declared that the llquor traffic is the most important question before the American people, and as such should receive the supreme attention of every loyal citizen, and that public morality, so far as the liquor traffic is concerned, can be conserved only by prohibition and destruction. The only other features of the platform were the plank which declared that the right of suffrage ought not to be abridged on account of sex, and "while always deprecating the necessity of war, we believe that in the present exigency every loyal citizen, without regard to narty affiliations, should sustain the General Government in all needful measures to conquer an honorable peace.

NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN.

September 22, 1898.-The platform, after affirming adhesion and devotion to the fundamental principles of the National Republican party, as set forth in its plat-

form of 1896, continued:
"That we specifically declare our undying opposition to any proposition to de-base the National currency, a proposition so repugnant to the honest voters of New-Jersey that when it was presented them in all its oare iniquity in 1896 they promptly buried it under an unprecedented majority of eighty-seven thousand and declared in favor of the representatives of National honor and honesty-McKin-

ley and Hobart,
"We heartily approve and indorse the Administration of President Mckinley. His treatment of domestic questions has more than fulfilled all expectations, and the wisdom of his foreign policy and the firmness and dignity with which it has been maintained have won for him not only the confidence and approbation of our own people, but the highest respect of the civilized world. Involved without due preparation in a war in the interests of humanity, he pursued a course which commanded united support at home and effectively silenced the assaults of interested diplomacy abroad. In three months this conflict was brought to a practical end with a smaller percentage of loss from battle and disease than in any war of modern times, and with the result of freeing a suffering people from a rule of cruelty and oppression; of acquiring new and valuable territory, of opening to our people new avenues of trade and commerce, furnishing new outlets and demended to the commerce of trade and commerce of trade and commerce of trade and commerce of trade and demended to the commerce of trade and demended trade and mands for the agricultural and industrial product of our people, and, above all, providing to millions of our fellow-creatures an open door to those blessings of education and of civil and religious liberty which have for a hundred years fol-

lowed the advance of the American flag. "We take a special pride as Jerseymen that the eminent citizen whom this State

gave to the National Administration elected in 1896 has been so singularly capable and potential in the office of Vice-President and has invested that station with rare dignity and influence.

We approve the annexation of Hawalian Islands, and view this act as an important step in the advance of American civilization, and we repose entire confidence in the wisdom and patriot-Ism of the President and the Commission appointed by hlm to negotlate such a treaty of peace as will meet the just expectations of our people by Insisting on an adjustment in which the interests of this Republic and of civilization and humanity will be secured as far as possible as the frults of the valor of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain.

"Called to the Presidency in a time of National hankruptcy caused by the Ad-ministration of the Democratic party, William McKinley was commissioned by the American people to restore confidence, to re-establish a tariff system under which American labor and capital might recover from the blighting effects of the Wilson bill, to save our financial system from the dangers of Bryanism, that Amerlican enterprise might go boldly forward to the development of our resources. Under his Administration business has revived, labor has found employment and prosperity is returning. These things have been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that in his efforts to execute the people's mandate the President has been shackled with a hostile Senate, How much more can be accomplished if for the remainder of his term the President and his Administration have the support and sympathy of a Congress friendly in both branches!"

The platform praised the citizens who. inspired by patriotic impulse, left their homes and occupations in defence of the United States in Its war with Spain, and

continued:

"We recognize their devotion to duty, whether in camp or on the field of combat, and we pledge ourselves to the full and liberal recognition of all the proper claims of our patriotic heroes. And if by the misconduct or the incompetency of any officials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered we feel assured that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment.

'We recognize the special revenue law as a necessary war measure, and recom-mend its repeal as soon as will be justified by the reduced expenses of the Gov-ernment."

The platform also commended Senator Sewell and the Republican Representatives In Congress for their patriotic efforts; in-11. dorsed the administration of John Griggs while Governor of the State, and commended his brilliant record as Attorney-General; indorsed the administration of Acting Governor Foster M. Voorhees, and especially commended him for his untirlng devotion to the interests of the soldiers engaged in the war; declared that the promises made of a clean, honest and economical administration by Republican

State officials had been faithfully kept: congratulated the people that the laws by which the most infamous form of racetrack gambling had brought ignominy and dis-grace upon the State had been repealed and an amendment made to the Constitution forever prohibiting the re-enactment of such a law; congratulated the people that the State boards and commissions had been made non-partisan, and salaries been substituted for the fee system; declared that the school system had been improved, and the taxpayers had been relieved of much of their burden by the distribution of the taxes collected from the railways; that the appropriations for good roads had heen increased, that the public deht had been decreased fully \$500,000, while \$1,000,000 had been expended upon the necessary construction and extension of State insti-tutions, and renewed the pledges to the people to provide economy in every de-partment and yet give improvement in every line of public necessity.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 28, 1898.—"We, the representatives of the Democratic party, in State Convention assembled, reaffirming our devotion to the great and vital principles of the Democratic party on National issues, and believing, however, that the coming state campaign should be fought out on State Issues and for the redemption of the State from Republican extravagance, corruption and misrule, declare the paramount issues in the coming campaign to be equal taxation, home rule, honest State and municipal government, the abolishment of useless and expensive State commissions, the reduction of the large present exthe reduction of the large present expenses of the State government to the economical standard malntained for years under Democratic rule, the reduction of official salaries, the abolishment of the fee system and the placing of all officials on a salary basis, the enactment of laws in the interests of organized labor and for the protection of the wage-workers of the protection of the wage-workers of the State, the repeal of all laws that abridge the right of juries to fix the amount of damages in cases where the death of a person is caused by wrongful act, and the release of the administration of State affairs from the control of corporations and their restoration to the authority of the people.

"We demand that the tax laws of this State be amended to provide for the taxation of all property, real and personal, not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution, which says: 'Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value."

The platform charged the Republican party with having violated the pledges it made to the people before being intrusted with power and with having created useless and needless State commissions, and pledged the Democratic party to the enact-ment of laws that will secure their abolishment.

It also charged the Republican party as guilty of gross extravagance in the administration of State affairs, and that the expenses of the State government under Re-

publican rule have been increased nearly half million dollars annually, a pledged the Democratic party to a reduction of expenses and an economical and businesslike administration of the affairs of the State; that the salaries of public officials are far in excess of what they should be, and pledged the Democratic party to the enactment of laws that will secure the reduction of the same; also to the enactment of laws that will abolish the fee system in all State and county offices, and place all such public officials on a salary basis.

The platform added:
"We declare that the thanks of the people of the State and Nation are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States, who have imperilled their lives in defence of their country and in vindication of the honor of its flag in the recent Spanish war; that the Nation owes to their permanent recognition for their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the services of the country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance; that the State should make suitable provision for additional pay to our New-Jersey volunteers. While we rejoice and feel thankful to them for their great victories on land and sea, we denounce the gross, open and criminal incompetency of those placed and defiantly kept in charge of the affairs of the War Department of the present Administration of the Government of the United States, resulting In the needless loss of thousands of American soldiers' lives and the infliction of horrible sufferings and tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of the country's honor, and we charge the present Administration of the Government of the United States with being solely responsible for the hor-rible results of this incompetency of Government officials, continued even after the appalling results were brought to the attention of the President of the United States and his official advisers, and we call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that up to this time not a single example has been made of a Government official responsible for these monstrous wrongs."

NEW-MEXICO.

REPUBLICAN.

October 1, 1898.-The platform reaffirmed faith in the declaration of principles set forth in the National Republican platform of 1896, and congratulated the people that under a Republican Administration public credit has been restored, industry revived, factories and workshops reopened and protection given to American interests, under which the people are enjoying renewed confidence and prosperlty. It indorsed the Dingley tariff law, under which "the sheep and wool and live stock interests have been greatly benefited, and the wealth of this Territory benefited by many millions of dollars"; it declared for sound money, and in a volume of money sufficient for all business demands, and that the policy of the present Administration in giving employment to labor and protection to our various industries is a solution of the financial question. It opposed all financial heresies which call for cheap money, believing that all money issued by the Government should be of uniform and equal value. It congratulated the country upon the great success of the present National Administration, in which the President "has distinguished himself as a statesman and a patriot in dealing with domestic and foreign affairs; and in which he has shown so much wisdom in upholding the honor of this Nation."

It approved the wisdom of the annexing of the Hawaiian Islands, and favored the retention of all territory acquired by the Army and Navy where justice and humanity demand it. It favored the construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the immediate supervision and exclusive control of the United States Government.

The piatform also congratulated Governor Otero upon the success of his administration and commended him for his efforts in behalf of good government and the advancement of the material and financial interests of New-Mexico, both at

home and abroad.

The patriotism of citizens in sending forth a larger proportion of soldiers to the Spanish-American War than is to any other State or Territory, than is credited and the bravery of the soldiers displayed on the field of battle, were declared a guarantee of the people's right to full citizenship in the American Union. It pointed with the American Union. It pointed with pride to the immortal record made by the New-Mexico squadron of "Rough Riders" in the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan. It congratulated the Nation on the return of peace, and heartily indorsed President McKinley upon the careful, patriotic and successful manner in which the dignity of the Nation has been preserved in the war with Spain. It congratulated the people of New-Mexico upon the appointment by the President of the present able and fearless judiciary, and commended the members thereof for their devotion to duty and their unswerving interest in the administration of justice. commended the Republican party of New-Mexico for its attitude on the question of the admission of the Territory as a State, and criticised the Democrats for their op-position. It favored admission, "believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a State and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to Congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles."

The platform commended the Army and Navy and favored increasing both to a size commensurate with the interest of the country, thereby placing the Nation in a position that will insure it a rightful influence and power among the nations of the earth. It declared for the expansion of American industry and commerce, and in the full protection of American citizens

everywhere.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 15, 1896.—The platform favored free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and an in-

come tax, and indorsed Richard P. Bland for the Presidency.

NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN.

September 27, 1898.—THE WAR.—"The Republicans of New-York, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the conclusion of the war with Spain. It was not undertaken for conquest, but for the sacred cause of humanity and for the just protection of American Interests. It has resulted in the complete triumph of American arms on land and sea, and we meet with resolute faith all the responsibilities which our victorles impose.

"We congratulate the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage and the broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President McKinley during the critical periods of diplomatic negotiation and battle, and which now guide bim in the restoration of peace. Citizens of every State and every party fought and won under ais command. All lingering sectionalism was burned out in the heat of battle, and to-day, with the war ended and peace assured, all our people glvc honor and praise to the President who so bravely and so wisely enforced the National will and upheld the National arms.

tional will and upheld the National arms. "We congratulate our Army and Navy upon the splendid victories of the war, and we welcome home our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their courage and sacrifices have added a new dignity to American citizenship and given new power and

meaning to our flag.

"We have abiding confidence that the President will conclude this peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when judgment and the necessities of war compelled our Nato destroy Spanish authority in the Antilies and in the Philippines we assumed solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we conquered and to We cannot turn these the civilized world. Islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for defence and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European Powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The Republican party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the President and statesmen and voters of the Republican party will meet these issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past.

HAWAII.—"We commend the annexation of Hawaii in the interest of commerce, of National security and National development."

MONEY.—"We renew our allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform. We continue to condemn and resist the Democratic policies declared at Chicago. The organized Democratic party of the Nation adheres to these policies of Free Silver and Free Trade, and denies the right of the courts and of the Government to protect persons and property from violence. On the coming Sth of November we are to elect not only our State officers, but also Representatives in Communications. officers, but also Representatives in Congress and members of the State Legisla-That Legislature in its term will ture. elect a United States Senator to succeed the present Democratic Senator from State. Democratic leaders declare this that they will conduct this campaign upon State issues alone. But it is known that if the Democratic party secures the State Legislature it will re-elect to the United States Senate that Democrat who now represents his party there and misrepresents the State. That Senator supported the cause of free silver; supported the noml-nees of the Chicago Convention in the last Presidential election; gave his vote in the Senate for the heresies of that Chicago platform, and must, if re-elected, continue to support those heresies. Democrats may try to deceive the people by ignoring the Anarchistic doctrines of that instrument in their State platform, hut their members of Congress and their Senator, if they shall succeed in re-electing him, cannot and will not ignore those doctrines at Washington. We are ready to meet the Democrats on all State issues, but in a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign and our people cannot escape its National consequences. election of Republican members of Congress and of a Republican State Legislature will mean that New-York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard and for such a revision of the currency laws as will guarantee to the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar issued under the authority of the United States shall be of absolute and equal value with a gold dollar always and every-

TARIFF,—"The Republican party is fulfilling the pledges we made at St. Louis. We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the crdinary expenses of government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican National administration the prosperous future of the Nation is assured."

MERCHANT MARINE.—"In the interest of American labor and commerce we believe that American products should be carried in American ships, and we favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace and constitute an effective naval militia in time of war."

STATE AFFAIRS.—"We commend the administration of Governor Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful and economical, and has resulted in the lowest legitimate tax rate which the State has

had since 1856. We commend the work of the Legislature of 1898 in enacting laws looking to the betterment of the roads of the State through a proper local supervision by Boards of Supervisors; in completing, through the direct agency of the Governor, the Capitol building at Albany; in adopting for cities of the second class uniform charters; in throttling all attempts to place Socialistic taxes upon the fruits of industry and economy; in meeting every demand required by the war; in beginning the abolition of dangerous grade crossings on railroads; in securing for the soldiers and sailors in the Federal service their right to vote; in passing a Primary Elec-tion law to aid in purifying the franchises to enable all of our people to participate in the honest and effective work of the caucus and the primary, and in transacting the public business of the Legislature and adjourning in a shorter period than any other Legislature since 1832."

EXCISE LAW.—"State taxation of the liquor traffic has steadily grown in popular favor. There has been collected under this law during its brief period of existence more than \$33,000,000, which has been applied to the reduction of State and local taxation, and has thus relieved the earnings and savings of all the people of the State."

LABOR .- "New-York State is foremost of the States in the Union in caring for the interests of labor. Almost every law that has declared, upheld and proved the that has declared, upheld and proved the rights of labor has been passed by the Republican party. The Republican Legislatures of 1897 and 1898 were occupied largely with such legislation. Factory inspection has been extended. The prevailing rate of wages has been enforced upon all public works. Railroad corporations have been compelled to adopt a tensions. tions have been compelled to adopt a ten-hour law. The law securing the weekly payment of wages has been extended to include all joint stock associations, and its include all joint stock associations, and violation has been made a crime. The right to use labor labels has been secured to labor organizations. Elaborate provisions have been enacted for the security of employes in factories and stores and for The Mechanics' their better treatment. Lien law has been amended so as to prefer all labor for daily and weekly wages before all other claimants without reference to the time when such laborers file their notices of lien. Sub-letting of contracts such laborers file their Sub-letting of contracts has been absolutely forbidden without the written consent of the responsible awarders. Qualified engineers are now alone permitted to run stationary engines in New-York City. These are examples of what the Republican party has done for labor in our State Legislature. As we have been the true and consistent friends of labor in the past, we pledge ourselves to be the true and consistent friends of labor in the future.

"The Republican party of New-York has always been the party of honest and economical administration. We pledge the candidates this day nominated to a resolute and thorough continuance of the investigation so fearlessly begun by Governor Black into all alleged mismanagement of the canals. If there are errors in the system and the law we will correct them.

If there has been fraud we will detect and

punish the wrongdoers.

"Proud of the imperial position of New-York among the States of the Union, and conscious of all the responsibilities of the future in the State and Nation, we present our candidates to the vote of the people, asking their support and calmly confident of their approving verdict in November."

DEMOCRATIC.

September 29, 1898.—The Democratic party of the State of New-York in convention assembled, declares as follows:

vention assembled, declares as follows: THE WAR.—"First—It congratulates the country upon the successful termination of a war undertaken, not for conquest or aggrandizement, but in the interests of humanity, liberty and civilization. glory in the patriotic devotion and valor of our brave soldiers and sailors who have honored the American people and heightened the lustre of our National fame, and we favor the adoption of a liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of those who lost their lives in the service of their country. We rejoice that the Democracy has been connected with every honorable and creditable step in the war, and with nothing that is dishonorable or discreditable. The scandalous abuse by the President of his power of appointment in scattering Army commissions among inexperienced and incompetent civilians, as reward to personal favorites, and almost to the exclusion of experienced officers in the service, is largely accountable for the fearful sufferings and the appalling loss of life among the gallant soldiers, that have brought disgrace upon the Administration and a sense of shame to the Nation. A Democratic Congress will, if chosen by the people, rigidly investigate the conduct of the war and expose and punish all who may be responsible for the unnecessary deaths, privations, sufferings and neglect of the soldiers which have shocked the Nation and abated the Na-tional rejoicing over the triumphs of our Army.

CANALS.—"Second—While in National affairs we adhere with steadfast fidelity to all the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy, we recognize that at the present time the attention of the people of this State is largely engrossed by the consideration of grave scandals and abuses of administration, which during four years of Republican control of State affairs have resulted in great pecuniary loss to the people and a gradual lowering of the standards heretofore obtaining in State govern-ment. The recent report of the Canal Investigation Commission has startled the people of the State and produced a prostartled the found conviction on their part, irrespective of their views on National questions, that a change of State domination is imperative for the preservation of the canals now seriously imperilled, for the protection of taxpayers and for the vindication of the honor of the Empire State. It therefore becomes the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that under existing circumstances State issues in this campaign must necessarily be paramount in the present extraor-

dinary crisis.

"Third-We pledge the people an honest and economical administration of the

canals of the State. No squandering public moneys, no more millions to be stolen, wasted or needlessly expended, as reported by a Republican investigating commission to have occurred with the nine millions canal improvement fund; all pub-lic contracts to be fairly and honestly lic contracts to be fairly and honestly awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder; no special privileges to pet surety companies favored by political influence. We favor a reduction of canal expenditures, and are opposed to the intrusting of the work of carrying on further canal improvements to Republican officials responsible for prodigality. favoritism and corruption which have characterized the present administration of the canals. Reform In canal management is the supreme issue of the hour. We promise the taxpayers that, if intrusted with power by the votes of the people there shall follow a vigorous procedure on all canal officials implicated in the theft, waste or misuse of the public moneys, and the recovery of so much of the diverted funds as it may be possible by diligent effort to procure through legal proceedings.

EXCISE LAWS.—"Fourth—Democratic rule in excise matters: Repeal of the odious legislation known as the Raines Liquor law and the enactment of a just and reasonable excise law; the restoration to the several localities of local supervision of the liquor traffic; all excise money which may be equitably collected as a license fee or tax to be retained in local treasuries and applied to the relief of the burden of local taxation; no huge State political liquor machine composed of State officials, all of one party and appointed at the Capitol, with its horde of partisan deputies, attorneys, spies and informers supported at public expense. Diversification in the administration of the vast powers of excise

is the new policy of the State."

HOME RULE.—'Fifth—Local self-government for cities. The several municipalities to conduct their purely local affairs without legislative interference from Albany; uniform charter provisions and like legislation for Democratic as for Republican cities; no tinkering for partisan purposes. We denounce the action of recent Republican Legislatures in uniformly overruling the vetoes of the Mayors of cities of local legislation submitted for their approval, disregarding the merits of such vetoes and without due consideration, thereby rendering the constitutional provisions for such submission substantially valueless and the whole procedure a mere legislative farce. Legislative respect for local public sentiment should constitute the basis of all local legislation."

ELECTION LAW.—"Sixth—The repeal of the partisan and unfair legislation imposed at the recent extra session of the Legislature upon the city of New-York, and known as the Metropolitan Force bill; uniform election laws throughout the State; equal rights and equal citizenshlp for all the electors of the State; no invasion of the homes of the citizens of Greater New-York under the pretence of enforcing election laws by State spies and deputies armed with pistols and bludgeons; no usurpation of the rights of localities through the legislative trick of creating a Metropolitan Electlon District in evasion

of the Constitution and in defiance of the

protests of the people."

ECONOMY.--"Seventh-Economy in public expenditures. A reduction of the vol-ume of appropriations, which has been nearly doubled in amount during four years of Republican rule; abolition of unnecessary offices and tax-eating commissions and a weeding out from the public service of Republican employes put upon the payroll for partisan services rather than in furtherance of the interests of the taxpayers. A low tax rate is demanded, such as was had during the administration of Democratic Governors from 1883 to 1895."

LEGISLATION .- "Eighth-Opposition to unnecessary special legislation; a material reduction in the number of our annual laws and a return to the desirable policy of embodying needed legislation in general laws so far as practicable—a policy which has been to all intents and purposes abandoned for the last four years, to the detriment of the best interests of the State. Recent Republican Governors have virtually abdicated their functions and surrendered them to the Legislature, whereby the enormous number of 3,521 laws have been placed on the statute books during the last four years. Reform in legislative methods and results is absolutely necessary."

CIVIL SERVICE .- "Ninth-A fair just enforcement of the State Civil Service laws, according to their letter and spirit; no spurious or 'starchless' Civil Service laws, evasive of the Constitution, binding only upon Democrats when in power, but capable of being successfully violated at pleasure by our opponents; honest Civil Service laws, incapable of official jugglery and enforceable alike by and against all parties; the impartial enforcement of the soldier preference laws and the restoration to the public service of the veteran soldiers who have been duly determined in the opinion of the courts or otherwise to have been illegally and improperly ejected from office by the present Republican Governor

and his immediate predecessor.''
NATIONAL GUARD.—"Tenth—The restoration of the National Guard to the high standard of efficiency which under Democratic Governors was long enjoyed; no more 'Tillinghastism,' incompetency or or red tape in the Adjutant-General's office; a capable Adjutant-General and a reorganization of the National Guard are impera-

tively demanded.

TAXES.—"Eleventh—We demand and equal taxation; no tax-dodging. denounce all attempts to evade the burdens of taxation upon personal property by pretended changes of residence or otherwise under the Constitution and laws of our State. Eligibility to public office and lia-bility to personal taxation both depend upon long residence. If the affidavits and official statements of the Republican candidate for Governor are true, he is ineligi-ble to the office of Governor; if false, he has committed perjury and is morally disqualified. He cannot escape from his di-lemma—there is either legal disqualifica-tion or moral unfitness."

RAILROAD COMMISSION .- "Twelfth-The railroad laws of the State to be hon-estly interpreted and fairly administered, without evasion or deception. We denounce the action of recent Republican Governors in refusing to appoint as one of the Railroad Commissioners a bona fide representaexperienced in railroad business, as asked by the united railroad organizations of employes throughout the State, and if intrusted with power we promise correction of this wrong at the first opportunity."

REAPPORTIONMENT. --"Thirteenth We demand an amendment of the Constitution correcting the monstrous partisan injustice involved in Section 4 of Article III, whereby the Senatorial apportionment of the State is not based upon population, but arbitrarily restricted and abridged in the large and growing Democratic localities. We demand for all electors, wherever they may reside and whatever their political affiliations may be, equal rights, equal privileges and equal representation. A legislative apportionment based upon any other theory than according to population is unrepublican in form, violative of every principle of political fairness and consti-tutes the essence of tyranny itself."

BIENNIAL SESSIONS .- "Fourteenth We favor the passage by the next Legislature of the pending constitutional amend-ment providing for biennial legislative ses-

sions.

ROADS.-"Fifteenth-We GOOD liberal expenditures for the construction and maintenance of good roads as necessary for the welfare and comfort of the people of the entire State."

LABOR .- "Sixteenth-The conservation of the just rights alike of capital and labor; no giving away of valuable public franchises; proper and honest legislation to curtail the growing power of unreasonable combinations and trusts; freedom of com-petition and opposition to all monopolies oppressive of the people; a strict enforce-ment of all labor laws upon the statute s, and especially the Eight Hour law the Prevailing Rate of Wages law, and which are now being violated and evaded in different parts of the State. We also favor amendments to the Penal Code, so that its provisions shall not militate against organized labor.'

RECESS APPOINTMENTS. teenth—We favor the repeal of Chapter 653 of the Laws of 1898, which changed the then existing law and circumscribes the power of the Governor in filling vacancies in public officer during the control of the control in public offices during the recess of the Senate. The act is mischievous, unjustificable and partisan. The legitimate and orderly prerogatives pertaining to the high office of Governor should have been maintained, whoever he might be and irrespective of his political opinions. The post-ponement of the taking effect of the law until January 1, 1899, is a transparent confession by the Republicans of the probability of the election of a Democratic Governor this fall, whose authority they desired to curtail in advance. The people will rebuke the conspirators sought to forestall their verdict. who have

"For the promotion of the success of the policies and principles herein set forth and the election of the candidates who may be nominated by this convention we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of past political differences, who are inter-

ested in good government.'

SILVER DEMOCRATS.

September 30, 1898.—The platform reaf-firmed the platform of the Chicago Con-vention of 1896 and of the State Conventlon of S-ptember 17, 1896; sent assurances to William J. Bryan that "the same patriotic impulses which led him to place his life at the disposal of the country in tlme of need impel the Democrats ln New-York to continue to a victorious conclusion the warfare against the hosts of corrupt mon-opoly against which he so gallantly con-tended in 1896"; it condemned the National Administration for "political favoritism, extravagance and criminal mismanagement and neglect in the conduct of the late war"; condemned the Raines law, the elec-tion supervisors' bill, the "Ellsworth Press Gag bill" and the canal improvements expenditures; denounced the Democrats who evade and ignore the Chicago platform as Tories; declared that the United States should retain the territory acquired in the war with Spain, favored the initiative and referendum system, favored making proper pecuniary compensation to the soldiers and families who have suffered through their patriotic devotion to the country, favored the enactment of laws permitting local op-tion in taxation, favored an inheritance tax law, favored the abolition of all road and bridge tolls, opposed biennial sessions of the Legislature, favored home rule for cities, and Government ownership and control of water, electric, railway, ferry, telegraph and telephone companics,

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

October 4, 1898,-The platform congratulated the country upon the successful ter-mination of the war with Spain, begun in the interest of humanity, liberty and civilization; gloried in the patriotic valor of the colored men who participated in the war, both on land and sea, and commended the disposition of all classes of citizens to recognize the falthful devotion of the black sailor and soldier in the hour of the Na-tion's peril. It condemned the Administra-tion of President McKinley, "whose untion of President McKinley, "whose American spirit has begrudged the full measure of official recognition and administrative reward to the negro soldiers and sailors, and while we would not debate the rewards for valorous deeds which have been given to our white soldiers and sallors, we question the wisdom of this discrimination; and in addition we condemn the in-efficiency of the administration of the War Department, which has brought so much suffering to our brave and patriotic sol-It pledged falth to the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, and gloried in the permanency of American institutions, and in the ever-increasing power of the Democratic party to defend the blood-purchased liberties of all the people. It pledged unqualified support for the election of the Democratio ticket and adopted the platform of the convention. The platform also condemned the discrimination in the interpretation of the military laws of the State against the negro, and demanded a more liberal construction that will encourage colored young men to take an interest in the military life of the great Commonwealth.

PROHIBITION,

June 30, 1898 .- The platform contained

the usual condemnation of the liquor traf-The second clause, as submitted by majority of the committee, declared the union of all who suffer by that fic. the for traffic. A minority report proposed to add the words 'of whatever sect or sex.' The traffic. woman suffrage element was recognized in these words, and a long discussion followed, the result being the rejection of the minority report by a vote of about two to one. Several resolutions supplemental to the platform were adopted. One declared the platform were adopted. One declared for honesty in administration of office in State and National affairs, a reduction in the number of public officers and in their salaries. Another requested the Legislature speedily y to submit to the voters of the the question of a constitutional State amendment providing for woman suffrage. The Army canteen was condemned as of-fering temptations for soldiers and tailors to drink, making the soldiers and sailors bartenders and beersellers, and as detri-mental to their health and military ef-ficiency. The immediate probibition of the canteen was demanded.

NORTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN,

May 15, 1896.—The money plank of the platform was as follows: "We favor this use of gold and silver as standard money, and the restoration of silver to its function and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to retiring greenbacks, the money of the people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we condemn the policy of Cleveland and Carlisle in contracting the sale of Government bonds to a foreign syndicate on such terms as to enable it to realize the enormous profit of \$10,000,000 at the expense of the people. We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Republicanism, and pledge our united support to the nomlnees of the National Republican Convention."

The platform also denounced "the policy of the Democratic party in placing on the free list the great bulk of raw materials for the South and agricultural products of the country"; it favored such a rate of duty on raw materials and agricultural products as will insure ample protection to the American people; it favored such protection to shipowners as would revive the shipping and cause American freights to be paid to America,

DEMOCRATIC.

June 25, 1896.—Money.—"That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States, and that, in the words of the National Democratic platform of 1884, 'we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.' We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold, without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying idle in the Treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly

We condemn the \$212,000,000 in bonds. action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin. We hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit unflinchingly and at all hazards for the restoration of silver and otherwise, in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated."

Tariff .- "We warn the people against the combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people and concen-trating all wealth and power in the hands of a few. We denounce the McKinley of a few. We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor the constitutional tariff for revenue only."

State Banks.—"We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of 10 per cent on

State banks of issue.
Income Tax.—"We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the Constitution of the United States authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for ju-dicial construction."

POPULIST.

August 13, 1896.-Approved of the platform of the National Convention, demanded a free ballot and fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; fa-vored the exercise by the State of the re-served constitutional power to make all gold and silver coin of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly; declared that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States, without preference or discrimination, and therefore favored the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States; pledged to maintain the 6 per cent interest law enacted by the Legislature; declared in favor of improving and broadening the public school system; condemned the Democratic State Administration for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws; favored the establishment of equitable and low railroad freight rates; recommended a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines condemned the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company, and favored a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH DAKOTA. REPUBLICAN.

April 15, 1896 .- The platform instructs its delegates for McKinley, declares in favor of Protection and Reciprocity, in fa-

vor of the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, denounces the Democrats for increasing the public debt, expresses sympathy for Cuba, and on the financial question says:

'The Republicans of North Dakota are united in their demand for honest money. unalterably opposed to any are scheme that will give to this country a de-preciated or debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement.

DEMOCRATIC.

July 13, 1898.-The platform pledged the party to the principles laid down in the Democratic platform adopted at the Na-tional Convention, Chicago, 1896. On the conduct of the war against Spain it said: "We rejoice in the glorious achievements of our Army and Navy, whose magnificent victories, participated in by citizens of every State in the Union, have added imperishable lustre to our arms, swept away the last vestige of sectionalism in our country and revealed us to the world a united people, and we pledge the loyal support of the Democratic party in this State to the National Administration in waging and bringing to a successful termination the present war with Spain. We urge the vigorous prosecution of the war, so unselfishly begun in the interest of humanity, civilization and progress, until Cuba and all other possessions of Spain on this continent are freed from her blighting influence and dominion. We congratulate the Nation upon the skill and valor of its defenders and their prompt and effective response to the call to arms; especially do we feel a just pride in the high character, efficiency and earnestness of the brave volunteers of North Dakota, who have reflected so much honor upon the State. The supreme duty of the hour is to relieve the oppressed and perishing victims of Spanish cruelty and to secure the complete triumph of our National arms. When this has been accomplished the wisdom and justice of the American people may be safely trusted to deal with all questions which may grow out of existing complications, in such a way as to promote the objects for which the war was entered upon, and to perpetuate the principles upon which our Govern-ment is founded. We favor such strengthening of the United States Navy and such improvements of our coast defences as shall assure adequate protection against foreign aggression.

The platform, on State issues, charged the Republican party with neglect and be-trayal of their official duties; that the State Board of Equalization, in assessing the railroads \$3,000 per mile, had permitted the State to be defrauded of \$160,-000 per year from this source, because the railroads had expressed willingness to be assessed at \$5,000 per mile; demanded greater economy in State expenses; de-manded a more stringent system of investing and guarding the school funds, and demanded that the valuation of railroad and other corporate property be raised to

a just and reasonable basis, as compared with farm lands and other taxable property.

POPULIST (INDEPENDENT).

July 12, 1898.—The platform reaffirmed alleglance to the principles of the National platform adopted in 1896, and invited reformers of all parties to unite under the name of "Independent and Democratic Party" to secure the following objects: "The restoration of the coinage laws that existed until 1873, and to oppose the retirement of any portion of Government note money, and standard silver dollars, which aggregate \$900,000,000, and the substitution in lieu thereof of bonds to create a basis for more National bank notes, and to increase the power of the

National banks over the people."

The platform commended the action of the Populists in Congress in supporting all legislation for the prosecution of the war; sympathized with the patriots in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and pledged to do all that could he done to wipe out their oppression and establish their liberties; commended the soldiers their liberties; commended the soldiers and sailors for their skill, bravery, martial exploits and fortitude, and pledged that those who might survive should receive adequate recognition for their valor, devotion and sacrifice, and that the dependent widows, mothers and children of those who might fall should not be neglected; demanded the immediate adoption of the initiative and referendum; favored Government ownership and control of railway lines; condemned the practice of heads of State departments absenting themselves from public duties and leaving subordinates in charge, and favored the enforcement of all laws on the statute books, especially the prohibition law.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN.

June 2, 1899.—The Republican party of Ohio reaffirms the principles declared by

the St. Louis platform.

We earnestly indorse the great Administration of William McKinley. 1t is distinguished to a remarkable degree in the history of National administrations. Under the last Democratic Administration, and as a result of the Democratic principles and policy, our industries were destroyed, capital and labor were unemployed, the poor suffered as never before ployed, the poor suffered as never before in our history, agricultural products could not be sold because consumers could not earn money with which to buy, and every branch of trade felt the blighting influence of the Democratic tariff reform hard times; the Treasury of the United States was depleted and the gold reserve disappeared. The Government horrowed money to pay current expenses, increasing the public debt in times of peace by hundreds of millions of dollars,

The Democratic party proposed to the people as a remedy for all these Democratic ills a depreciated and dishonest currency. which intensified every evil.

During all that period of depression and distress the Republican party stood fast for the principles and policies under which American industries had been built up, and had flourished heyond example-the principles and policies under which the people had prospered and the Nation had grown great for a generation; stood fast for a sound and honest currency, and in 1896 elected to the Presidency William McKinley, the best exponent of Republicanism and true American ideas and policies, the friend of every American industry and the wise and patriotic defender and advocate of honest money.

Under his splendid Republican Administration public credit has been restored, the prosperity of the people has developed, our commerce has grown great, our trade, domestic and foreign, has increased to a degree never before known, and the people are looking with confidence for greater

things to come.

The magnificent achievements of our Army and Navy in the war with Spain for the liberation of the downtrodden and oppressed people of Cuba from the domination of Castilian despotism, accomplished under the master guidance of a Republican Administration, are necessarily subjects for highest encomium by a convention of

Ohio Republicans.

To the same master guidance, controlled by the great principles that have shaped the high destiny of the Republican party, from Lincoln to McKinley, the people can safely commit the solution of the mo-mentous problem of the future of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Their wise solution will vastly increase our foreign trade, spread American civiliz-ation abroad and add to the honor and power and glory of this great Nation. We commend the President for the ju-

dicious modifications of the Civil Service

rules recently promulgated.

For the National defence, for the rein-forcement of the Navy, for the enlarge-ment of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and immediate shipyards, demand the 4.6 enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of the LVth Congress at its last session, so that American built, American owned and American manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce

We commend the action of the LXXIIId General Assembly of Ohio in passing the stringent law now on our statute books prohibiting the organization of trusts, and we denounce such unlawful combinations as inimical to the interests of the people.

We congratulate the people of the State upon the fact that a Republican Legis-lature enacted this law, and we demand

its rigid enforcement.

We pledge our party to such further legislation as experience may determine necessary to prevent the formation and operation of such iniquitous and dangerous combinations.

Other resolutions recommended laws for equalizing taxes, uniform system of selecting delegates to State conventions, protested against lynching and strongly favored the Ohio Centennial at Toledo at Toledo

in 1902.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 30, 1899.-The following is an abstract of the platform as adopted:
"We heartly reaffirm the entire Chicago

platform of 1896, and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein, and we continue to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world. "The Hon.

William J. Bryan still retains our entire confidence, and we de-

mand his renomination in 1900.

We recognize the solemn fact that our Government cannot be both republican and

imperial.

"We stand in line with Washington Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and all other American patriots, living and dead, in desiring the perpetuity of our Republic.

We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America. When we have solved some of America. When we have solved some of the race problems that confront us at home, then, by example, we can proclaim the blessings that flow from free institutions, and thus procure 'benevolent assimilation' without: 'criminal aggression.'
''We are opposed to entangling alliances

with foreign kingdoms and empires.

'We commend the action of Congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for

humanity, and not for conquest.

"We proudly recognize the valor and glorious achievements of our gallant soldiers and sailors from Bunker Hill to this very hour, as being among the most thrilling and glorious in the history of the world, but we profoundly regret that American soldiers are being unlawfully used in the name of liberty to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient, and we denounce the secret and vicious alliance now in evidence between

vicious alliance now in evidence between England and the Republican Administration whereby this Nation may become involved in war with foreign nations.

"We demand that the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted, but encouraged, to establish independent republies, deriving all of their governmental powers from the consent of the governed.

"We denounce the Republican party for

"We denounce the Republican party for its thirty-eight years of abject subserviency to the shipping interest of Great Britain, and we denounce the so-called Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, which, if en-acted into law, would further shackle our interests.

"We are in favor of maintaining our splendid and efficient Navy.

"A large standing army in our Republic

is a menace to liberty.
"We favor the initiative and referendum, the passage of the Eight Hour Labor law, the more rigid inspection of mines law, the more rigid inspection of innes and workshops, the prohibition of sweat-shops and the abolition of the contract

system of prison labor.
"We declare that all unlawful combinations of capital are the legitimate fruits of a gold standard and other corrupt Republican legislation on questions of the tariff, and we demand that articles the prices of which are controlled by the trusts be placed on the free lists. We denounce the Attorney General of the United States, appointed from the State of New-Jersey, the home of trusts, for his refusal to enforce the statutes of the United States against them, and we commend the present Attorney General of Ohio for his earnest efforts to enforce the statutes of Ohio against such illegal combinations, and pledge the nominee of this convention for Attorney General to the enforcement of the statutes of the State against them.

"Political bosses are to be detested, and are inimical to our form of government. Bosses represent simply a concentration of Bosses represent simply a concentration of political power, or a ring. They live and exist through jobs and schemes loaded upon the taxpayers. They substitute their rule in their party for the rule of its voters. They select the nominees who, if elected, remain their tools and administer their official powers in the interest of their boss and not for the people. The Republican party in Ohio is now in such control.

"We recommend a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.'

OKLAHOMA. REPUBLICAN.

March 28, 1896.—"We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, under such restrictions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals; also, that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal, and we believe the best way to continue the parity of our dollars, and at the same time enlarge the circulatmedium, ing commensurate with the growth of the population, is the unlimited use of the domestic silver product in our monetary system, and the prohibition of foreign silver, modified by financial reci-procity."

DEMOCRATIC.

May 26, 1896.—Resolutions were passed in favor of the unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to stand individually in favor of free coinage.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896 .- The platform declared the financial question to be paramount, and demanded the immediate free coinage of silver. It asked immediate Statehood, and that the Indian Territory be attached later.

OREGON.

REPUBLICAN.

April 14, 1898.—"We, the Republican voters of the State of Oregon, in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the State as well as of the whole Nation on the unmistakable fact that the dark cloud of adversity which has hung like a pall over our fair land has been dissipated. We recognize that the return of prosperity is due to the restoration of the Republican party to power.

"We are in favor of the maintenance of

the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to

the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debt. We believe that the best money in the world is none too good to be assured by the Government to the laborer as the fruit of his toil and to the farmer as the price of his crop. We conthe debasement of the currency and the demn the continued agltation for free silver as calculated to jeopardize the prosperity of the country and to shake the confidence of the people in the maintenance of a wise financial policy; we particularly condemn as unpatriotic the efforts of the free-silver agitators to array class against class and section against section; we de-clare that the interests of all classes and of all sections of our country alike demand a sound and stable financial system.

"While we deplore the imminence of war, we recognize that the country is on the eve of a war, indertaken for the vindica-tion of the National honor and the per-formance of a work dictated by every in-stinct of humanity; we declare that the Administration is entitled in this conflict to the confidence and support of the entire

people.

"We are firmly attached to the principles of the Federal Constitution; we recognize that representative government is one of these principles, and we are opposed to any change in law or Constitution which will abrogate this time-honored principle. "We are in favor of retrench nent and

reform in State and county matters. "We demand strict economy in public affairs and the abolition of all needless

offices and commissions.

"The salmon-fishing industry, so fruitful a source of revenue to the State, should be fostered, and to that end we favor State aid in the artificial propagation of salmon and their distribution in the waters of this State.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party of the 'nited States, as enunciated by the Republican Convention in St. Louis in 1896.

"We denounce the fusion party of Oregon as an aggregation of spoilsmen, who are ready to subordinate principles to offices. Each of the parties to this compact is willing to stultify itself and form alliances with elements which it has heretofore denounced as dangerous and unfit to be intrusted with power; we declare that good government cannot come from such an alliance."

FUSION.

March 25, 1898.—The money plank of the platform was as follows: "We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign naand we are unalterably opposed to tions: the policy of the present Republican Administration in demanding the retirement of greenbacks and the turning over of the nioney-making power of the Government to the National banks, as presented by the bill drawn by the Republican Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed by President McKinley; and we especially denounce the avowed attempt by said bill to fasten the country irrevocably and forever to the country irrevocably and forever to the single gold standard. We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full level tender for all debts within seal of the same than the same tender for all debts within seal or all seal tender for all debts within seal or all seal tender for all debts within seal or all seal tender for all debts within seal or all seal tender for all seal tender for the seal of the seal legal tender for all debts public and pri-

vate; also a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people through the lawful disbursement of the Government. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production. We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we deaounce the present and preceding Administration for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations. We demand that there shall be no further Issue of United

States interest-bearing bonds."

The other features demanded that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; the initiative and referendum system of lawmaking in its optional form, local, State and National, and the submission by Congress of all imand the submission in Congress of an advisory portant National questions for an advisory vote of the people, until such time as the National Constitution shall have been amended so as to provide for direct legislation. It also condemned the system of opposed government by injunction; trusts: demandel a simple and well-grarded registration law; a more equitable mode of appointing judges of election; stringent laws to regulate the operation of fish traps, fish wheels and all fishing gear in the waters within the jurisdiction of the State; that all district and county officers be placed upon salaries commensurate with duties to be performed by them, and that all railroad and corporate property shall bear its just and equal share of the ex-penses of Government.

POPULIST.

March 26, 1898.-The platform declared that the labor force of the United States shall be permanent and perpetual, and that wealth belongs to him who creates it, and that every dollar taken from in-dustry without an equivalent is robbery; declared that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the Government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads the Constitution should be amended in order that "persons in the Gov-ernment service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of power of the National Administration by the use of such additional Government employes."

The money plank read: "We demand a National currency, safe, sound and flexiissued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts public and private and that without the use of banking corporations a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set plan of the forth in the sub-treasury

Alliance: or a better system, Farmers' also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita." It demanded an income tax law; that all

State and National revenues shall he limited to the necessary expenses of the Government: the establishment of postal savings banks; that the Government shall own and operate the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems; and that all land owned by railways and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands owned by aliens shall be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

The platform, on State affairs, de-manded the abolition of fees where salaries are paid; the abolition of the State Printer's Office, of the office of Attorney-General, of the State Railroad Commission, and of all useless commissions, offices, sinecures and jobs; also the prompt passage of a maximum freight and passenger law, and that the State publish all school books and sell the same to the citi-

zens at actual cost.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 24, 1899.—"The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declare: That we congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1896, the establishment of a sound currency, the securing of proper protection to American industries and the election of that champion of the common people, William McKinley, to be President of the United States. The Republican party has been in control of the National Government for little more than two years, and during that time every promise made by it has been fulfilled. Business is active and remunerative, labor is employed at good and increasing wages, capital has ample field for investment, and an era of unexampled prosperity has been inaugurated. Much of the success of the Republican policy adopted in 1896 is due to the good judgment, wise counsel, administrative ability, far reaching diplomacy and broad minded statesmanship of our patriotic minded statesmanship of our patriotic President. We firmly support and fully indorse his Administration, and place on record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be nominated to lead rennsylvania that he be nominated to lead our hosts to victory in the campaign of 1900, and to this end we recommend the election of delegates who will give his candidacy earnest and vigorous support in the next National Convention.

"We reaffirm the principles of our party declared in the National platform by the St. Louis Convention. The Republican party of Pennsylvania stands uponly access the conventions."

party of Pennsylvania stands unequivocally and unreservedly for sound money, and favors a currency with which to pay the wages of labor and the earnings of capital, the soldier and pensioner, as good as gold the world over. To further these ends, we believe in maintaining the existing gold standard, and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of

16 to 1.
"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection, which is the bulwark of our industrial development and the foundation of the prosperity of our country. We cordially indorse and heartily approve the wise course pursued by our Representatives in Congress in the enactment of the Dingley Tariff law. "We congratulate the country

successful termination of the war with Spain, and recognize the wisdom of the policy President McKinley has inaugurated in the management of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico, and promise him our faithful support in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines in order that the supremacy

of the flag planted there by the valor of our Army and Navy may be maintained.

"Pennsylvania is proud of the record made by her soldiers at Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chickamauga, and upon other battlefields of the Civil War, and glories in the fact that the spirit of the old veterans has been barded down to their sons who heroically handed down to their sons, who heroically followed the destiny of the flag at San Juan, Coamo, Malolos, La Lomas Church and Malate. We feel a patriotic pride in the fact that every battle fought in de-fence of our National honor has contained a record of the brave deeds of Pennsylvania soldiers, and we extend to those now returning from the Philippine Islands a hearty welcome, and express our admiration for the courage and bravery with which they upheld the flag of their country and the honor of our State. The 10th Pennsylvania, under the leadership of the courageous and lamented Hawkins, occupies the honorable position of being only regiment east of the Mississippi River chosen for campaign service in the distant Philippines, and it is now a matter of National history that they met the highest expectations of those who selected them for this patriotic service.

"To give continued employment to the industry, industry, ingenuity and skill of the American mechanic and laborer we must find new markets abroad for our surplus products. The commercial control of ditional territory will afford new markets, which will necessarily increase our com-merce and develop our manufacturing interests. We have ceased to be content with supplying products for home con-sumption alone. We must keep pace with other nations in seeking new fields for our commerce, and to this end we support the policy of industrial, commercial and National expansion.

"We favor for our National defence and the protection of closer commercial relations between the sections of our vast territory, now an imperative necessity, the immediate commencement and early com-pletion of a great canal that will give communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as its protection against foreign control.

"We favor the building up of our mer-chant marine upon the lines laid out by the bills reported favorably to the Senate and House, second session, LVth Congress, so that we may have a reserve defence in case of war, and that \$200,000,000 of

freightage now paid to foreign ships may remain to the American shipbuilder, the American shipowner, the American man and the American mechanic. We belleve the best interests of the laborer will be conserved by the continuance of Republican supremacy in State and Union. We express our approval of the right of labor to organize as well as capital, and believe that such organization, properly and lawfully controlled, will accomplish better results for both the employe and We recognize that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon giving labor the fullest and freest oppor-tunity to better its condition by securing employment under the most favorable circumstances.

"We commend the wise, businesslike and courageous administration of our distinguished Governor, William A. Stone, As Chief Executive he has shown a disposition to serve the best interests of the whole people, and to conduct his administration on lines of common honesty businesslike sagacity. Like an individ Like an individual, a State must live within its income. An individual who pays out more money than he receives becomes insolvent, and a State that adopts the same policy must sink in credit. We therefore uphold the Governor in his policy of reducing the expenditures of the State so that they shall not exceed our income. The largest support should be given to our charitable, eleemosynary, penal and educational institutions, but appropriations should not be made even for these worthy purposes beyond the annual revenues of the State. If additional revenues are required, we favor the taxation of incorporated capital and organized trusts, so that the public burdens may be more fully and equally distributed.

"We commend the good judgment of the Republicans of Pennsylvania in their selection of Representatives in both branches of the National Congress. They fitly and properly represent the great commercial, industrial and business interests of our Commonwealth, The Republican party owes a debt of gratitude to her senlor United States Senator, Matthew Stanley Quay, who for more than a quarter of a century has stood in the forefront of the battle for Republican supremacy, Our State is entitled to full representation in United States Senate, and we indorse the action of the Governor in making his appointment to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the last Legislature to elect. We commend the faithful attention with which the public business intrusted to our junior Senator, Boies Penrose, has been transacted. As a member of the Committee on Commerce he has secured the appropriation of millions of dollars for the improvement of slack water navigation in Western Pennsylvania and for a deep channel in the Delaware River. He has been assiduous in the performance of the many dutles exacted from him as a representative of this great State and merits the approbation of his constituents.

"We welcome, thrice welcome, within the borders of our magnificent Commonwealth, and to our Empire City, unequalled in her hospitality, the brave soldiers, sailors and marines who fought the long and terrible struggles for the preservation of our Constitution, the supremacy of law and the union of our States. Their victories are history. The consummation of their matchless bravery and work is a saved Republic, unrivalled in the governments of the world, and a united people of 70.000,000, happy, prosperous and contented.

"Pennsylvania gave the Army of the Union nearly four hundred thousand brave soldiers, sailors and marines. Those who remain will join the vast body of our people who, with hearts throbbing with love and gratitude, acclaim all honor to the soldiery that found at Gettysburg the high tide of rebellion and, driving from our State the invading army, first marked the

receding tide of rebellion.

"We commend the patriotic and practical work which is being so successfully performed by the Philadelphia Commercial Museums in securing wider foreign markets for the products of American labor in this State and elsewhere, in securing for our manufacturers new and desirable foreign connections and shielding them from business losses abroad. This work, which has grown in value, has reached a high point of usefulness in a National Export Exposition, an epitome of American industry for foreign trade, to he held in the city of Philadelphia. The United States Government, following the generous action of tho State of Pennsylvania, as well as the city of Philadelphia, has made large provisions for this patriotic undertaking. It well merits the approval of all of our people."

DEMOCRATIC.

June 14, 1899.—The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

First—The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people; true to the faith and principles of our party as declared in the platforms of our several National conventions, and proud of our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan, realize that the issues involved in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania are honest government, clean politics and the redemption of our State from Republican misrule and corruption.

Second—We denounce the wholly unnecessary increase of public officials and petty clerkships in the several departments of the State government, and the unjustifiable and unwarranted increase of salaries. The payment of political obligations in this manner out of the State Treasury has already created a deficit of over \$3,500,000, crippled the public charities, robbed the public schools and enormously increased the burdens of the individual taxpayers,

Third—We believe that the most careful provision should be made for the care of the unfortunate insane of our State, and contend that the cause of the poor and the afflicted is of far greater importance to the welfare of the Commonwealth than is the creation of new offices and the increase of official salaries.

Fourth-We denounce the indecent haste

displayed ir the disrespect shown the people by the Governor of the State in the appointmer' to the vacancy in the United States Sente of M. S. Quay, who, to prevent a full investigation before a jury of his country, pleaded the statute of limitations against the most serious charges of crime. In this appointment, in the un-warranted reduction of the appropriation to public schools and his unauthorized veto of the constitutional amendment resolution he has violated the Constitution, usurped authority nowhere granted him, and perpetrated wrongs against the people and the State that demand his condemnation.

Fifth-We heartily approve of the course pursued by those members of the Demo-cratic party in the House and Senate in the last legislative session who contended for purity and honesty in the conduct affairs and against corruption and public jobbery, and commend their devotion to duty and the high standard of reform to which they have committed the Demo-

cratic party.

Sixth-As a political organization we are committed to a thorough reform, and promise, if intrusted by the people with the opportunity and power, to administer the State Treasury after clean and simple business methods; for the advantage of the taxpayers of the State, and prompt payment of school and charitable appro-priations, as well as the moneys due the counties, and not to withhold them in the banks for the enrichment of politicians.

Seventh—We are committed to a thor-

ough purging of the list of employes, clerks officials in the several departments and the elimination of all unnecessary employes, the reduction of salaries and the expenses of the departments which have so enormously increased since the admini-

stration of Governor Pattison. Eighth—We favor a revision of the tax laws of the State in the interests of the people, to the end that corporate property may pay its due share that municipal franchises may be valued and assessed as any other form of property, and that no interest shall be favored, but that all shall stand on an equality.

Ninth--We favor the adoption of such statutes as will prevent the further grant of municipal and other franchises, in perpetuity, and will enable the people of the municipalities to derive a just benefit and income from this form of public property commensurate with the value thereof.

Tenth-We favor a revision of the ballot law, maintaining its secrecy, simplify-ing the method of voting and protecting the voter against fraud and coercion. We also favor the amendment of the constitution, so as to require a personal registration of the voters in the cities, and we denounce Governor Stone for attempting, by his veto, to interfere without right or justification. with the legislative act passed for that purpose, and thus attempting to prevent the people from passing upon this important matter.

Eleventh—We demand the immediate prosecution of those found guilty of bribery, actual or attempted, in the election of a United States Senator by a committee appointed to investigate the charges made; and, if found guilty by a trial be-

fore a jury, we demand their sentence to the full penalty allowed by law. Twelfth—We are opposed to all com-binations of capital calculated to produce monopoly, or restrain trade, as being in-consistent with the spirit of free institu-tions; and if their establishment cannot be constitutionally prevented, we hold that they should be so regulated and limited by proper legislation that individual effort and opportunity shall not be impaired.

Thirteenth-The Democratic party pledging itself and its candidates to a faitnful obedience to the Constitution and the laws, to the support of all measures intended to secure free, fair and honest election, to promote honest, efficient and economical administration in State and municipal af-fairs and to prevent the use of public money, legislation or parronage for private profit, calls upon all good citizens to lay aside all other questions and unite with it in an effort to save the State.

Fourteenth-We hereby express our earnest admiration for and devotion to our present representative on the National Committee, the Hon. James M. Guffey, who has, through his cautious, wise and prudent advice and pre-eminent skill, energy and courage, reunited our party; and who without hope of reward has spent his time and substance for the welfare of our State, for which our party should hold him in grateful remembrance.

Fifteenth-We glory and rejoice in the patriotic devotion to the cause of our country, in the late war with Spain, of the brave and noble men who perilled their lives and shed their blood in order that a conflict waged for humanity's sake might be brought to a speedy and trium-

phant close.

POPULIST.

September 7, 1899.—"We, Populists of Pennsylvania, do proclaim:

"That there are two great domestic questions before the American people: First—the money question, and second, the railroad question, which involves the trust question. And these questions we would solve by the issue of paper money irredeemable in coin and by the nationalization of the railroads. The Populist does not want a gold dollar, nor a silver dollar, but a paper dollar that will be an honest dollar, something that gold and silver dollars, the volume of which cannot be regulated at will by the Government and in response to the demands of trade, cannot be; and he does not want the railroads to continue to be operated by corporations as preferential carriers, but by the Government as common carriers.

"We solemnly pledge ourselves to sup-port straight Populists for President and Vice-President in 1900, and none other, and asserting our supreme confidence in the probity, ability and untainted Populism of the candidates named by the Cincinnati Convention, the Hon. Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Wharton Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and our belief in their fitness for courageous, uncompromising and successful leadership, we proclaim them as the candidates of our choice and do pledge to them our sup-

port. "As American citizens we are ashamed and humiliated by the war of 'erimiual aggression' heing carried on in the Philip-We protest against this staining of our flag, consecrated to the cause of lib-erty, not of oppression; the cause of selfgovernment, not of subjugation; emblem that we would have stand for right, not might; love, not greed; and to the President we say, Cease to make war upon the Filipinos, accord to them the right of all men born in the image of their Creatorthe right to he free and govern themselves -extend to them henceforth the hand of protection, withdraw the hand of chastisement, bring home the troops that are engaged in the un-American work of crushing a people struggling to be free.
"To an alliance with Great Brita

alliance Britain whose ideals, though unfortunately shared by our President, are not ours, we are strenuously opposed, as we are to entangling alliances with any foreign nation, The Monroe Doctrine we would emphasize and extend so as to embrace the Philippines, saying o monarchical Europe: Hands off the Republics of America and the Philippines; they are under our pro-

tection.

"So do we proclaim our position, as starding for a rule of love on earth, not of greed; for liberty, equality, fraternity and the brotherhood of man."

RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

March 15, 1899.-The platform declared "renewed allegiance to those great principles expressed in the last National Republican platform, the recognition of which in governmental affairs has elevated labor, assured freedom and equality, established justice and brought to our Republic the fullest measure of prosperity."

It favored a constitutional convention, called in a constitutional manner only; expressed confidence that "all law abiding citizens would resent the threat made in the Legislature by a Democratic advocate of a constitutional convention concerning the use of the shotgun and the methods of French Revolution for obtaining that end, a policy well known to be effective for Democratic control in the Southern States, but which will not be tolerated by the law abiding people of Rhode Island, be they Democrats or Republicans"; commended the action of the Republican Assembly in proposing to again consult the will of the people concerning the revised Constitution of the State, and believed "that the wise provisions of an instrument originally unanimously framed by a non-partisan Commission after holding fifty-two sessions, extending over nearly a year, and then accepted by a like unanimous vote in each house of the last General Assembly, and in due course of law approved by all but four of the 109 members of the present General Assembly, and which finally received a majority of nearly 2,000 and a plurallty of nearly 4,000 votes at the last election, and was thus approved by 17,360 of the electors, will, upon further consideration, receive the requisite constitutional majority for its adoption."

It favored liberal appropriations for the improvement of the highways; requested the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost endeavors to secure the naming of a battle ship after the State of Rhode Island; expressed appreciation of the patriotic and heroic feelings which prompted the enlistment of soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain, and extended "sincere sympathy with their trials and sacrifices, our deep and profound interest in their movements, our resolve to honor and applaud their services and our desire to welcome their honorable return. To them, equally with those of other wars. there is justly due from a grateful people adequate provision for disability incurred in the National service"

It also congratulated the country upon the return of generous and general prosperity; congratulated the people upon the increase of work and the increase of wages, and congratulated the Republican party upon its leadership and legislation,

which have produced these happy results.

It declared that "the unexampled abundance of money in all parts of the country is a complete refutation of the contention that an easy financial condition can be secured only by debasing the monetary standard, and demonstrates that the wealth of a nation is not increased by diminishing the value of the unit of its expression. The righteousness and the wisdom of the maintenance of the gold standard have been again conclusively shown in the result of the last Congressional election, and to that standard we reaffirm our adherence." The administration of Governor Dyer was commended, and it was declared that

the State and the Nation owe to him a deep debt of gratitude for his patriotism.

deep debt of gratitude for his patriotism, promptness and efficiency in a trying hour. Upon the National Administration the platform sald: "Words are inadequate to express our admiration of the character and our confidence in the wisdom of our great leader, William McKinley, By wise statesmanship he has brought back prosperity to our industries and carried should be a state of the control of t perity to our industries and carried the Nation through a foreign war to a tri-umphant issue. Never in history were more splendid achievements won and grander op-portunities opened at so little cost of life and treasure as in the war with Spain. America has suddenly become one of the dominant Powers of the earth. Henceforth her voice must be heard in the council of the nations. The new situation imposes upon us new and greater responsibilities. Although these have come unsought, will be met squarely by the Republican party, which has never evaded responsi-bility. We have confidence in the loyalty of the people, confidence in the great party that has so long shaped the destinies of the Republic, confidence that this same party will solve successfully the new problems presented, confidence that the principles of American liberty and humanity will ever follow the flag. This confidence is made firm and enduring by the fact that the administration of the Government is in the hands of the Republican party and at its head stands the great statesman William McKinley."

DEMOCRATIC.

March 14, 1899.—The first plank in the platform declared: "We welcome the return of peace, and express our most sincere gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who, by their valor and skill, have brought the war with Spain to a speedy and successful

close. Especially do we most heartily thank the hundreds of young men of this State who, volunteering for service in the Army and Navy, have done all that they were permitted to do in response to their country's cail. We deeply regret the unnecessary hardship which they have undergone in their camps of instruction. condemn the incompetence of the War Department of the Government, resulting as it has in so much privation, sickness and death in the ranks of the patriotic soldiers who answered their country's call. We emphatically denounce Algerism and all officials responsible therefor.

The remainder of the platform dwelt mostly upon the necessity of framing a new State Constitution by a convention of delegates elected by the people.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN (BLACK AND TAN).

September 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention; renewed allegiance to the policy of protection; declared unreservedly for sound money and unalterable opposition to any measure calculated to debase the cur-rency or impair the credit of the country; opposed the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the lead-ing nations of the world; condemned the practice of lynching; denounced the frauds in the State elections; demanded that the Republican party be given representation on the boards of Election Commissioners and managers, and demanded searching investigation of the charges of fraud in the affairs of the dispensary and the bond deal.

REPUBLICAN (LILY WHITE).

September 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed the National Republican platform and the ticket, etc.: opposed the continu-ance of frauds in the elections; the dis-pensary and all its accompanying evils, the State judiciary prostituted to partisan purposes, the police system, and Tillman-ism with its innumerable evils; denounced the brutal and inhuman practice of lynching, and invoked the aid of the pulpit, the press and the people in cultivating a senti-ment to crush it out.

DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.—The platform denounced President Cleveland's Administration, declaring that he had subsidized the press; declared the Federal courts as now organized a menace to the public; demanded that a Constitutional Convention be called to form an organic law suitable to the whole country, and contained this financial

"A sound and just system of finance is the most potent factor in a nation's prosperity, and we demand the restoration of by giving the money of the Constitution silver the same rights and privileges now given to gold. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of any and all other nations, and that such coinage be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jack-son declared that this power could not be delegated to a corporation. Therefore we demand the national banking system be abolished."

Another plank was on interstate com-

merce, as follows:

"Tne absorption of wealth by a few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

August 24, 1898.—The platform strongly indorsed the gold standard and President McKinley's Administration, and the annexation of Hawaii; demanded a new interstate commerce act, giving fuller power to the Commissioners; favored postal savings hanks and the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

DEMOCRATIC.

May 20, 1896.—The money question was covered by this resolution: "The Democratic party of South Dakota is in favor of the present standard of value in our money system and the use of full legal tender silver, coins and paper, convertible into coin on demand, in such quantities as can be maintained without impairing or endangering the credit of the Government or diminishing the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people, and it is not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICAN.

August 17, 1898.—The platform, in the main, devoted itself to demanding reforms in the administration of State affairs. It indorsed the platform of the National Convention in 1896 and the maintenance of the gold standard, and in reference to foreign affairs said: "We favor the immediate construction, under American control, of the Nicaraguan Canal.

"We indorse in the fullest measure the statesmanlike and patriotic administration by President McKinley of the affairs of the American people, and especially his dignified and masterly conduct of the Spanish war and his wise dealing with the questions of foreign policy arising therequestions of foreign poncy arising inter-from. We believe in an extension of trade and commerce with the foreign countries, Believing that trade follows the flag, we declare in favor of the annexation of Porto Rico and all the West Indian Islands, and ultimate annexation of Cuba by the free suffrage of the people of the island, and such islands of the Philippines and other islands that may procure to the United States the trade and commerce of those islands and the good government of their people." their people.'

On State matters it demanded that the Constitution be amended as follows: To provide that any county, by vote, may abolish the county court and adopt in its stead such system of government by commissioners or supervisors as the Legislature may authorize; to authorize the Legis-lature to enact laws for the improvement

of public schools and public roads; to consolidate the Chancery and Circuit courts into a new court to be invested with all the jurisdiction exercised by the courts mentioned, and to provide for a reapportionment of the judicial districts so as to reduce the number of judges to the lowest number required and then to abolish the Court of Chancery Appeals; to abrogate the constitutional provision requiring the payment of a poll tax; to forbid all double taxation, either direct or indirect; to provide that the Secretary of State, troller and Treasurer be elected b by the people at the same time as the Governor Attorney-General and Reand that the porter of the State be elected at the same judges of the Supreme Court; to time as provide that the pardoning power be vested in a non-partisan board; to strike out the constitutional prohibition that "the Legislature shall not propose amendments to the Constitution oftener than once years."

Other provisions favored honest elections; denounced the present Election laws; demanded that the Registration laws be restricted to towns and cities containing 5,000 and have no more inhabitants, plication to any civil district outside of such towns and cities; that the Registration law be so modified as to avoid the necessity of exhibiting the voter's regis-tration certificate to the judges of election as a condition of voting, and so as to make either the registration certificate or the registrar's list of the registered voters, or the certified copy of the same, sufficient evidence of the registration; that the Dortch law be repealed and a law passed so as to provide in its stead for an official what is commonly known as the "Australian ballot"; that the Election laws, centralizing in the hands of the Governor the power of appointing election commis-sioners, be unconditionally repealed, and that a law be passed restoring the appointment of election officers to the county authorities. with such safeguards that each of the two most numerous political parties shall have at least one bona fide representative in each class of election officers at each voting precinct; that in each county the County Executive Committee of each party having a regular tloket and every independent candidate not on any regular ticket shall be entitled to designate two persons for each voting precinct, who shall be entitled to attend such preclnct from the opening to the closing of polls and witness the opening of the ballot-box and counting and certification of the votes: declaring it felony for any person to wilfully and knowingly improperly mark or mutilate ballot, or for any election officer to wilfully and knowingly violate any provision of the Election laws. The platform also demanded that the fees of coal oil inspectors be so reduced that they shall not exceed \$1,500 a year in any county; that all public officers, whether State or county, be placed upon reasonable and just salaries. and that the fee system be entirely abol-ished: that the State be at once redistricted, so as to carry out in good faith the constitutional provision that the number of Representatives and Senators in the Legislature shall be apportioned among the several districts according to the number of qualified voters in each; that convicts be withdrawn from the business of mining coal, and that such convicts as have been convicted of petty larceny and other telonies of similar grades be confined in the county jails and workhouses; that a sufficient number of the State's prisoners beplaced at labor upon the farm to produce such farm products as are consumed in the State prison, and that the remainder of such convicts be employed in the production of such articles as have only a general and not a local market; and that the offices of Adjutant-General and Governor's private secretary be combined.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 29, 1898.—The platform indorsed the enunciation of the principles contained in the National platform of 1896, especially reaffirming the demand for a law providing for the free and unlimited colnage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation; opposed the increase of the public debt by the issuance of Interest-bearing bonds, and condemned the action of the Administration for the issuance of such bonds Instead of Treasury warrants; manded that all obligations of the United States shall be discharged according to the terms of the contract, in either gold or silver, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the creditor; demanded the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues; demanded that all Federal taxation shall be strictly and only for revenue; demanded the enactment of an income tax law; urged the vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain; prosecution of the war against Spain; recognized the Monroe Doctrine as a cardinal tenet of the Democratic party and a part of the public policy of the National Government, and favored its strict ob-Government, and favored its strict on-servance. Upon State matters it Indorsed the law creating a ;ailroad commission; approved of the laws for the reduction of criminal costs; favored a liberal and efficient public school system of education; favored the enactment of laws to fix a reasonable and just compensation for the services of coal oil Inspectors, and to turn the excess of fees into the treasury of the State; favored the gradual payment of the State debt and the enactment of a law creating a sinking fund as soon as practicable to do so, by setting aside a part of the State's annual collection for that purpose.

TEXAS.

REPUBLICAN.

August 18, 1898.—The platform affirmed allegiance to the principles laid down by the St. Louis platform In 1896; indorsed the course of President McKinley and the Administration; congratulated the soldiers and sailors; favored the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, owned and controlled by the United States; favored an increase in the Army and Navy to the extent that circumstances and conditions require to "establish and carry into effect permanently the plans and policies of our Administration with reference to the annexation of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions, and to establish and guarantee a stable government in the island of Cuba." It ap-

proved the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as being "wise and tending to increase our commerce and trade, providing convenient, and sufficient naval safe. base and coaling station, and adding much to the wealth and resources of our country. We insist that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is within the splrit and letter of the Constitution, and is an evidence of the determination of our Administration to carry into effect the Monroe Doctrine."

DEMOCRATIC.

August 4, 1898.-1. We indorse in every particular the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1896.

2. We denounce the Republican party for the passage of the Dingley tariff.

3. The war must not obscure the money

question.

4. We denounce the Revenue bill passed hy the Republican party for the gross in-equalities therein, both in the tax imequalities therein, both in the posed and the exemptions made.

5. Congratulates the country its on

American sailors and soldiers.

We will support the President in conducting the war.

7. We favor the generous development of the American Navy.

We favor the construction and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United

States. 9. We favor the carrying out of the letter and spirit of the resolutions under

which we intervened in Cuba, and we insist that the Cubans shall be permitted to establish an independent government of their own; but in the event that the people of that island shall hereafter desire to be annexed to this country, and the terms of annexation can be satisfactorily arranged between the two govern-ments, we will annex Cuba as a part of the territory of the United States.

10. We favor the acquisition of Porto Rico and all other Spanish possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

11. We reaffirm our faith in the Monroe Doctrine and oppose the annexation or continued retention of the Philippine Islands or any territory upon the Western Hemisphere.

12. Opposes any increase in the stand-

ing Army.
13. Declares for Bryan in 1900.

As a substitute for clauses 9 and 10 Congressman Bailey offered the following

as the minority report:

"We believe that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of this Government; and we are opposed to the acquisi-tion of any territory inhabited by a peo-ple who are incapable of self-government, because we hold the right of local selfgovernment to be the basic principle of our Republic.

"We are opposed also to the acquisition of any territory the government or control of which will necessitate an increase in the standing Army of the United States. "We reaffirm the declaration of Thomas

Jefferson that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and we are opposed to the estab-lishment of any government anywhere by

the United States without the consent of the people to be governed."

The minority report was snowed under and laid on the table, the vote being: For. 697; against. 334.

UTAH.

REPUBLICAN.

September 9, 1898 .- The platform was,

in

part, as follows:
"We, the Republicans of Utah, in convention assembled, do hereby renew our fealty to the Republican party and to the principles upon which its honors and achievements have been won. We congratulate the country upon the glorious results accomplished in the war with Spain, the magnificent bravery of our soldiers, the grand and able management of the war by the Administration, and the suc-cessful and honorable peace. We indorse and applaud the Administration of President McKinley and the policies ably pro-posed and accomplished by him. We approve of the Cuban policy of the Presi-dent, whereby the island shall be held and governed by the United States until some other stable and safe Government founded on the principles of freedom can be established. We especially honor the brave Admiral, and the gallant fleet, and the army, who have won for us the capital of the Philippines, and we believe in extending our commerce into that part of the world. While we insist on maintaining the Monroe Doctrine in all its integrity, we believe it consistent with it, and safe for us, to hold and maintain possession, for commercial purposes, of other lands in any part of the world, and we believe in protecting our flag wherever it

has been successfully raised.

"The Republican party of Utah demands, as it has always demanded, protection, bimetallism and reciprocity. We congratuate the country and expecially the country. late the country, and especially Utah, upon the great financial success of the Republican doctrine of protection, as expressed and fulfilled in the Dingley bill, and remind voters of this State of the many millions of dollars by which the wealth of Utah has been enhanced by reason of it; that lead mining has been sustained and could exist only with such protection; that can exist only with such protection; that agricultural production has been made profitable through its agency; that the exports of the whole Nation have been vastly increased since the Dingley bill was passed; that reviving prosperity follows this Republican policy, as it always has, and we pledge the party to support for office, and particularly for the office of Senator and Representative in Congress, only those who do and will support the principles of the Dingley bill. Protection has been and shall

be the cornerstone of Republicanism.
"We reaffirm our allegiance to the cause of the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as fully set out in our first Utah State Convention platform, upon which we elected the present Gov-ernor and other State officers."

The following amendment to the money plank was offered and adopted by a vote of 291 to 138: "Independent of the action of any other nation, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of

16 to 1.'

The other features of the platform commended and congratulated the women upon 'the patriotic loyalty they had shown in cheerfully giving their sons, husbands and brothers to fight the battles of our country in the cause of humanity"; affirmed the belief that "woman's public service in ineducational independence and dustrial measures will be as helpful in the State as it has been beneficial in the home' expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the women to establish silk culture in interest of labor, and urging the Republican party to foster and encourage the industry by declaring a bounty upon the product, or by appropriation aiding the establishment of a silk enterprise; declared that the sugar industry established in the State under the wise principles of the Republican party had yielded a product in one year of the value of \$1,000,000; denounced Democratic misrule, both in the Legislature and in county governments, and which had abolished the office of mining recorder and imposed additional burdens upon miners, and had repealed the law regarding thievery of sheep, cattle and thus imposing a serious injustice upon the people.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 6, 1896 .- The platform contained

this plank:

"The Democratic party of Utah, in convention assembled, reposing its trust in the honesty, intelligence, independence and patriotism of the people, standing upon the great essential principles of justice and liberty, upon which our institutions are founded, while reaffirming its devotion to these principles as declared from time to time in the party platforms, and especially those principles announced by the Democrats of Utah in the reconvened convention of 1895, now believing that the restoration of the money of the Constitution is of paramount importance, declares in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, regardless of the action or policy of other nations, gold and silver coin to he a full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

The platform also declared for the divorce of Church and State. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for candidates for President and Vice-President known to be in favor of the money

plank.

POPULIST.

September 15, 1898.—The platform demanded a system of direct legislation known as the iniative and referendum; the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; that the money of the country be speedily increased by the issue of full legal-tender notes; that postal savings banks be established; the Government ownership of railroads telegraphs and telephones; the passage of such laws as will discourage the holding of land out of use for speculative purposes; municipal ownership of all street railways, light plants and waterworks systems; a

law to prevent granting franchises except upon the vote of people interested; a State textbook law, and the exemption of homesteads to the value of \$1,500 from execution, mortgage and taxation. It also declared for personal liberty and the freedom and exercise of individual judgment in all political matters, and condemned that theory of party loyalty which requires from its members the full indorsement of every principle enunciated in the party platform and a straight vote for every nominee.

An address to the people was also adopted, which was characterized as a declaration of principles. It declared the People's party to be the true political party; that the tariff legislation of both "the Republican and Democratic parties for the last thirty years has been a sham battle to divert the attention of the American people from the greater evils that were oppressing them"; that there should be free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, supplemented by the issue of Treasury notes in such notes in such quantities as will allow the business of the country to he done on a cash basis. It denounced "coin redemption money"; commended the spirit and magnanimity of the American people in their efforts toward the freedom of Cuha; condemned the Issue of war revenue bonds; denounced the issuing of free passes, and indorsed the Coxey good-roads and non-interest-bearing bond The injection of Coxey's name in the resolutions aroused a storm of disapproval, and after the address had been adopted a resolution was offered to incorporate it with the platform, but it was voted down.

VERMONT. REPUBLICAN.

June 22, 1898.—The platform reaffirms the party's loyalty to Republican principles as enunciated in the St. Louis platform, believes the Government should build and control the Nicaraguan Canah favors the present war, and opposes the resurrender to Spanish misrule of any territory now or hereafter acquired, and commends the Administration of President McKinley.

DEMOCRATIC.

July 20, 1898.—The platform adopted indorsed free silver and Bryan and declared for tariff taxes and not for the upbuilding of "the Hannas, Carnegies and their school of grasping multi-millionaires." Relative to the war it said:

"We believe that the present war should be vigorously prosecuted and promptly ended. We oppose the proposed imperialistic policy of the Republican party in the annexation or colonization of any territory won from Spain by our arms. Such policy involves the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, and it is a departure from the faith of the fathers and from the principles upon which the Government was founded.

"We believe that the annexation of Hawaii was an unwise departure from our traditional policy, and in view of the territory's remoteness and the undesirableness of its population we oppose the admission of these islands to Statehood.

"We lift aloft the unstained banner of Vermont Democracy and emphasize our

unswerving loyalty to the money of the Constitution, the money of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and the long line of illustrious American statesmen; the money that brought prosperity and contentment to this country for eighty years is the money that will restore prosperity to busi-ness and the suffering people."

PROHIBITION.

June 22, 1898.—The platform condemned the saloon for the sale of liquor, de-nounced the manufacture, sale, export and import of intoxicants for use as beverages.

VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

April 24, 1896 .- The platform reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated in the National platform, and expressed its "pride in being a part of an organization which adheres to the principles of protection, in which no furnace fires have ever been put out, no factories closed, and no army of out, no factories closed, and no army of workers upon the streets and highways in enforced idleness." It also condemned the Democratic attempt to call a convention to revise the Constitution as "the first movement of the enemies of our public free schools. Its manifest purpose is to stem the swelling tide of Republican progress in our State by an effort to disfranchise our illiterate voters, both white and colored, to set up a fraudulent and pretended educational qualification, and to so amend the present free school provision as to place it in the power of future Legislatures to practically destroy the beneficent system of education engrafted in the present Con-stitution of the State by the Republican party.

October 5, 1897 .- The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the Republican party and indorsed in its entirety the platform of the party adopted at St. Louis in 1896. It indorsed the "wise and statesmanlike ad-ministration of President McKinley, and congratulated the country upon the return of a widespread prosperity, as a result of a restoration of confidence and the legislation of a Republican Congress." It demanded for the State of Virginia, through the Legislature to be elected, a fair elec-tion law under which every legal voter shall have the privilege of casting one vote and having it counted as cast. It recog→ nized the people as the source of all power, "and that any action or device tending to restrain or repress their voice or right is flagrantly violative of the spirit and intent of republican institutions and govern-ment.' It disapproved the action of the State Committee in refusing to call a convention for the purpose of determining all questions legitimately pertaining to convention action and affecting the dignity and the right of the constituent body. It demanded greater economy in State expenses; a reduction of the number of officers; an extension and improvement of the public school system; the improvement of the nublic highways and as liberal a of the public highways, and as liberal a pension policy in behalf of disabled Con-federate soldiers as the finances of the federate soldiers as the finances of the State will permit.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 12, 1897.—The platform treated exhaustively of State affairs, reminding the people that the November election was of special significance because of the election of State officials; pledging the party a loyal and generous support of the educational system; commending the dis-abled soldiers of the State and their widows and orphans to the most generous and favorable consideration that it is possible for the Legislature to extend; and promising loyal consideration to the eleemosynary institutions, the agricultural

interests, etc.
Upon National affairs the platform affirmed the Chicago platform of 1896, 'and upon which William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the Presidency of the United States, and we extend our con-gratulations to our noble champion upon the able and brilliant manner in which he discharged the trust reposed in him. The fact that he received more votes than any previous Democratic candidate for the Presidency and more than any candidate of any party saving alone his successful opponent is evidence that Democratic principles are still dear to a vast mass of the American people, and that Democracy is living in the hope of an early and complete triumph.''

indorses the doctrines of the National Democratic party upon the tariff, the income tax and regulating of trusts and the currency; declaring that tariff that tariff duty should be levied for revenue pur-poses and only for so much revenue as may be needed for an economic administration of the Government, and denounc-

ing the Republican tariff bill.

It favored an income tax for the support of the Federal Government, and favored a constitutional amendment that such taxes may be levied. It declared against trusts and favored such Congressional action as would curb them. Upon the subject of the currency it opposed the British system of monometallism, and demanded the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation. It also demanded the repeal of 10 per cent taxes on the issues of State

Upon the question of United States Senators the platform said this: "Recog-nizing both the right of the individual voter to express directly his choice for United States Senator, and the importance to our country and our party of providing in the best manner practicable for the exercise of such right, and believing that for the present the best means to the end is to be found in the properly directed primary elections, we so now declare that the Democracy of Virginia favor and adopt as our party policy that method of determining fully and freely the choice of the masses of the party for the high office of the United States Senator, and we further declare that every member of the Legislature hereafter elected as a Democrat shall be bound in honor to adopt and make effective the decision of the people at such primary elections. We further declare and direct that the first of such primary elections shall be held upon the

day of the election of members to the General Assembly In 1899, and that If no person voted for shall have a majority of all votes cast therein, a second primary shall be beld upon the day to be fixed by our State Central Committee, which shall not be more than thirty days after the former primary, and that at such second primary the choice shall be between the two who shall have received the most votes In such former primary."

WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN.

September 6, 1898 .- We, the Republicans of the State of Washington, in con-vention assembled, hereby make this dec-

laration of principles:

We indorse and approve the Administration of the President and his Cabinet, and indorse and approve of the course of Hon. John L. Wilson, our Republican Senator in Congress.

We indorse the conduct of the Administration of President McKinley relating to the measures and events which led to the war with Spain, the conduct of the war throughout, and are now in favor of the retention of all conquered territory

We favor the existing gold standard and oppose the free and unlimited coinage of

silver.

We indorse the action of the present Republican Congress, which has re-enacted into law a protective tariff through the Dingley bill, and restored prosperity to the country.

We favor such reform in our consular service as will put it upon the same basis with that of other nations in the world.

We demand the completion of the Nica-raguan Canal as a United States waterway at the earliest practicable time, and pledge our nominees for Representatives in Congress, when elected, to use their best efforts toward this end.

We are in favor of upbuilding the American merchant marine and of the protection of American rights in every quarter of the

world with an adequate navy.

We denounce the course of the Fusion Representatives in Congress from this State in their attempt to detract from the achievements of the National Administration, and the method employed by them, perverting the truth.

We recommend a national system of ir-

rigation.

We recommend the establishment of a

system of postal savings banks.

We glory in the achievements of the Army and the prosecution of the war with Spain, and especially, in the name of this State, thank the volunteers from the State of Washington for their patriotic action in enlisting in the defence of their country.

We demand the repeal of the forestry reserve order to the extent of reopening for settlement every acre of reserved land in this State which is suitable for agricultlogging or mining purposes, and we pledge our nominees for Congress, when

elected, to work to this end,

Firmly believing in the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we recommend to the voters of the State careful consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment granting equal

suffrage.

We favor the construction of the Puget Sound, Gray's Harbor and Columbia Canal, and the Improvement of the Columbia and Snake rivers, thus unlting all navigable inland seas and rivers of this State with the Pacific Ocean.

We recommend a law which will result in a general improvement of the State roal system, and particularly in the construction of roads in mining localities, to ald in

the development of mines.

We recommend the enactment of a law that will compel common carriers at junction and terminal points to transfer cars, and denounce the present Populist Administration of this State for squandering the money appropriated by the last Legislat-ure to effect the relief herein demanded and other needed relief in this direction, and we demand reasonable regulation by the Legislature of freight and passenger rates in this State.

We are in favor of the equal taxation of all classes of property upon the basis of value, and we therefore oppose the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the late Fusion Legislature upon the subject of

taxation.

We are opposed to the principle of requiring candidates for judicial office pledge themselves in advance to the carrying out by judicial decision of any party precepts or principles.

We condemn the partisan management by Governor Rogers of the public institu-

tions of this State.

We urge the restoration of the State normal schools, and commend the citizens of this State for their private maintenance of these schools, necessitated by the fallure of the late Legislature to make a proper appropriation.

DEMOCRATIC.

September 8, 1898.-The platform reaffirmed allegiance to the National platform of 1896; denounced the Republican party and its leaders for "hypocrisy, insincerity and duplicity in pretending in the National convention of 1896 to favor the free coinage of silver by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world"; asserted that the money question is the paramount issue before the people, and renewed the demand for free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation; condemned the Dingley tariff as the "most oppressive and iniquitous bill has ever disgraced our etatute books'; demanded the immediate construc-tion and control by the United States Gov-ernment of the Nicaraguan Canal; pointed with pride to the acts of the Democratic Congressmen in the war with Spain and denounced as "unfair and bitterly partisan the discrimination of the Secretary of War, as carried out by his department, against the volunteers from this State requiring them to stay at home while troops in vast numbers of the Eastern States were transported at an enormous expense across the continent and forwarded the seat of war at Manila."
On the question of annexation the plat-

form said:

"While we do not favor an aggressive policy of general territorial expansion, we are opposed to the surrender to Spain of any of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expendi-ture of the blood of our people. We do not favor surrendering to Spain's domina-tion the people of any of the Spanish colthat co-operated with our forces against our enemy in the late war. We are opposed to the assumption of any portion of the debts of Spain incurred in obtaining her sovereignty in Cuba, and also to the imposition of any portion thereof on the people of the island, or to any recog-nition thereof. We favor the fullest in-vestigation of all the conditions existing in the Philippine Islands affecting the in-terests and obligation of our country in the matter of their future treatment and disposition, to the end that final action in relation thereto shall be intelligent and based upon a full knowledge of all facts that can affect the interests of the United States."

POPULIST.

September 10, 1898.—The platform of the People's party of Washington demanded the establishment of bimetallism by return to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into money at the present ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any other nation; demanded that money shall be issued by the Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, as full legal tender for all debts, public and private; that the volume of the circulating medium shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining a just level of prices between labor and commodities; demanded that there shall be no further issues of United States interestbearing bonds; denounced Government by injunction, and denied the power of the courts to punish for constructive contempt; demanded the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; demanded the initiative and referendum principle; demanded protection for the people of the State against railroad monopoly by the passage of laws governing treight and passenger rates, and specifically demanded a three-cent per mile passenger rate and a material reduction from present freight rates; demanded that no public franchise be granted without adequate compensation to the people: favored liberal exemptions from taxation; and demanded that the rate of interest on State warrants be reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent.

WEST VIRGINIA. REPUBLICAN.

May 14, 1896.—On the money question the platform contained this plank: "We demand a sound-money policy which shall maintain at an equality of purchasing power every dollar of American money. Every American dollar must be worth 100 cents. The monetary system of the United States must be as sound and safe as the States must be as sound and safe as the

soundest and safest in the world."

It also "denounced the unnecessary issue of Government bonds in time of peace, a transaction involved in a mystery which has surprised and pained every man who loves his country"; demanded liberal apinternal propriations for internal improvements; and declared for "the protection of Ameriimprovements; can industries as taught and maintained for thirty years by the Republican party.

DEMOCRATIC.

June 17, 1896.—The platform indorsed the tariff policy of President Cleveland and reaffirmed the platform of the last Democratic National Convention on the tariff issue. It demanded the restoration by law of the money of the Constitution providing the free coinage of both gold and silver as full legal tender and redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the finan-cial policy of England or any other nation. The delegation was instructed to vote for no candidate for President or Vice-President who is not an avowed advocate of the policy expressed in the resolution.

POPULIST.

August 5, 1896.—The platform indorsed that of the National Convention of 1896, and the Bryan and Watson ticket.

WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICAN.

August 18, 1898.—The platform adopted congratulated "the Nation upon its magnificent achievements under the wise and patriotic policies of the Republican party. Its most signal triumphs, both in peace and war, since the organization of that

party, have been won under its rule.
"We heartily approve and indorse the administration of President McKinley. His efforts to avert hostilities with Spain and gain the desired end through peaceful means earned for him the approval of all good men, and were wise and right. When war became inevitable his quiet, resolute, vigorous action demonstrated his thorough comprehension of the Nation's needs and wishes, and when the power of the enemy had been crushed and terms of peace were asked, his magnanimity and sense of justice stood forth typifying the noblest traits of our American character and command-ing the respect and approval of the civil-ized world.

"We welcome the return of peace, and express our gratitude and thanks to the express our gratitude and thanks to the brave men of the Army and Navy who have maintained the honor of our flag and again proved to the world the quality of American patriotism. We extend a joyous welcome to our returning Wisconsin boys, who have deservedly gained the highest bonors among the valueter troops honors among the volunteer troops,

"We express our perfect confidence in the Administration to wisely and justly conclude terms of peace, having regard for the welfare of the inhabitants of the conquered territory and the best interests of our own people.

"We reaffirm the declarations of the last

Republican National Convention.

"We believe that the declaration in the St. Louis National Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of our forms of money should be enacted into law and the money of the American people should be made and kept like all its institutions-the best in the

"We congratulate the Nation on the return of prosperity.

"We indorse the present State administration. Wisconsin's prompt response to the call of the President for troops, and the attention given by our Governor to the details of the equipment and training and constant solicitude for their health and comfort in camp and field, are the source of gratification and pride to our people.

We demand the immediate enactment of such laws as may be necessary to compel all persons and corporations engaged in business within the State, except such fra-ternal and other associations as are now expressly excepted from taxation by law, to contribute their just and equal share toward the burden of taxation."

The platform demanded the immediate enactment of a law forbidding any railsleeping-car company, company. steamboat or steamship company, express company, telegraph company or telephone company to issue or deliver to any public official in the State any pass, frank or privilege of free transportation of himself or property or the free transmission of messages over telephone or telegraph lines, and that the giving or receiving of any such pass, frank or privileges shall be made a penal offence, both as to the giver and receiver; demanded perfect liberty of con-science, non-sectarianism in public affairs, separation of Church and State, free common schools and the utmost independence of individual thought, speech and action consistent with law and the rights of others: favored such legislation as will secure to every citizen the freest expression of his choice in the selection of candidates; condemned the practice of making advance payments from the State Treasury on account of salaries of officers and employes, and insisted that such practice shall absolutely cease, and that no moneys be paid out by the Treasurer for any purpose otherwise than in strict conformity to law.

DEMOCRATIC.

August 31, 1898.—The platform, after declaring firm devotion to the Democratic principles as enunciated in the National platform of 1896, had this to say on the war with Spain:

"We congratulate the citizens of the Natlon on their loyalty and ardent patriotism displayed in the prosecution of the late war, and we especially honor the American Army and Navy for their valor and intrepid bravery on land and sea, and we condemn in unstinted measure the War Department for the blunders and crimes committed against the brave boys in blue in camp and on foreign battlefields, by selfish contractors, incompetent surgeons, and vain, heartless Army officers appointed for political purposes; and we hereby pledge to our brave soldiers and sailors who survive this war our earnest and loyal support to secure the punishment of the guilty parties.'

The platform then arraigned the Republican State administration, charging it with recklessness and profligacy in increasing the taxes and imposing unnecessary and unjust burdens upon the taxpayers, carrying upon payrolls employes who had done no service for the salaries naid, and discriminating in favor of corporations and against the people; declared that the Governor had been the subser-

vient tool of corporations instead of the servant of the people; that the promises to remit judgments in the treasury cases had been violated, that salaries had been paid before they were carned and money had been loaned from the Treasury without security and authority of law; that the practices disclosed by the so-called "Doodle Book" were a sample of incompetency and lack of integrity; that the Republican party was "dominated by a machine composed of wirepullers, tricksters and corporation menials," and that sters and corporation menials, and that the pledge made in the Republican State Convention of 1896, opposing the giving by corporations or the taking by public offi-cials of passes and franks had been cials of passes and franks flagrantly violated. It also It also declared in favor of a primary election law to the end that all nominations shall be made by a direct vote of the people; in favor of the referendum, honest legislation, good road system, a reduction of State taxes and of a law to prohibit lobbying in the Legislature, and pledged the party to remedy all of the above-mentioned evlls and to enact a law forhidding favors from railway, express, telephone, telegraph, sleep-ing car and street railway companies to all public officials and delegates to political conventions.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATIC.

August 26, 1896.—The platform de-nounced the action of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and declared that the majority who controlled it were 'men whose names are unknown in Democratic councils and whose declarations and action prove them to be strangers as well to Democratic principles and traditions."
The money plank read: "In the words of
the National Democratic platform of 1892. We hold to the use of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kep; at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmer and laboring classes, the first and most deand laboring classes, the first and most de-fenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.' And to create and maintain the integrity of that dollar we adopt the words of the De moratic party of Wisconsin, assembled in convention, in June, 1896, in favor of gold, as the true measure of unfluctuating value."

POPULIST.

September 1, 1898,—The platform demanded the public control of all public utilities, National, State and local; direct legislation, known as the initiative and referendum; the issue of all money by the Government directly to the people in connection with Government savings banks; a graduated income and inheritance tax; a uniform primary election law; abolition of the arbitrary power of judges; municipal home rule; compulsory education and the

eight-hour day. The alleged neglect of the War Department was deplored and an investigation demanded.

WYOMING.

REPUBLICAN.

1898 .- The platform reaf-11, firmed the principles declared by the National Convention in 1896. On the finan-

cial question It said:
"The financial policy of the Republican party having brought prosperity to the en-tire country, and given us a place among the nations of the earth, and enabled us to conduct successfully a foreign war, we unhesitatingly reaffirm the financial plank of the platform as expressed by the National Convention at St. Louis."

The platform indorsed the "twin meas-

The platform indorsed the twin measures of the Republican party, protection and prosperity"; approved the Dingley Tariff law, supported the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war against Spain, praised the country's he-

roes, approved Hawailan annexation, and favored construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. On territorial aggrandizement the platform sald:
"We congratulate the country that Pres-

ident McKinley is fully able to pursue a policy upon the declaration of peace with Spain which will at once maintain the dignity and honor of our Nation and bring prosperity to the islands which will come under our control or protection."

DEMOCRATIC

May 21, 1896. The platform had this

one plank only:
"Whereas, The paramount issue before
the American people is the currency ques-

tion; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Wyoming, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other Government.

mention was made of President

Cleveland or his Administration.

TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The following classes may obtain registration:

(a) Any person, firm or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law, affords similar privi-leges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade-mark and uses the same in com-merce with foreign nations or with Indian tribes

(b) Any citizen or resident of this country wishing the protection of his trade-mark in any foreign country the laws of which require registration in the United

States as a condition precedent.

An application for the registration of a trade-mark will consist of a statement or specification, a declaration or oath, and drawing, which must follow rules laid These should be preceded by a brief down. letter of advice requesting registration and signed by the applicant. The statement should ann sunce the full name, citizenship, domicile, residence, and place of business of the applicant (or, if the applicant be a corporation, under the laws of what State or nation incorporated), with a full and clear specification of the trade-mark, particularly discriminating between its essential and non-essential features. It should It should also state from what time the trade-mark has been used by the applicant, the class of merchandise, and the particular goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated, and the manner in which the trade-mark has been applied to the goods. The declaration should be in the form of an oath by the person, The declaration should or by a member of the firm, or by an officer of the corporation, making the application, to the effect that the has at the time of filing his ap-on a right to the use of the party plication a trade-mark described in the statement; that no other person, firm, or corporation has a right to such use, elther in the iden-

tical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in lawful commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, one or more of which should be particularly named; and that it is truly represented in the fac-simile presented for registry. This oath may be taken within the United States before a notary public, justice of the peace, or the judge or clerk of any court of record. In any foreign country it may be taken before the secretary of a legation or consular officer of the United States, or before any person duly qualified by the laws of the coun-try to administer oaths, whose official character shall be certified by a representative of the United States having an of-

A fee of \$25 is required on filing appli-cation, except in cases named in the following: Owners of trade-marks for which protection has been sought by registering them in the Patent Office under the act of July 8, 1870 (declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States), may register the same for the same goods, without fee, on compliance with the foregoing requirements. With each application of this character a specific reference to the date and number of the former certificate is required. Applicants whose cases were filed under the act of 1870, either prior to or since the decision of the Supreme Court declaring it unconstitutional, which are now pending before the office, are advised to prepare applications in conformity with the law and foregoing rules. On the receipt of such an application, referring to the date of the one formerly filed, all fees thereon will be duly applied. Those who have paid only \$10 as a first fee are advised that the law does not provide for a division of the legal fee of \$25, and that the remainder of the entire fee is required before the application can be entertained.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

States	W	under hich ental			Other prohibited
and	cons	ent is		 Void or voidable	Other prohibited
Territories.	3	=		j .	ĺ
1	Male.	male.		marriages.	marriages.
•Alabama	21	18	Ancestors, descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, step-relatives.		8, 13, 2.
Arizona *Arkansas *California *Colorado *Connecticut *Delaware	21 18 21	15 18	16, † † † † ‡ ‡Also great-nephews and	2.	5, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15,
*Dist. of Col Florida	$\frac{21}{21}$	16 16	great-nieces. Within the Levitical de-	1, 2,	116.
*Georgia. *Idaho. *Illinois *Illinois *Indiana. *Iowa Kansas *Kentucky Louisiana.	18 21 21 21	18 18 18 	Same as Florida, 17. Same as California.	11, 2, 4, 5, 7, 13, 12, 4, 6, 5, 7, 5, 13, 2, 5, 5, 7, 5, 13, 11, 2, 20, 6, 4, 11, 6, 4, 7, 11, 11, 11, 11, 2, 7, 8, 6, 6, 13, 11, 13, and mistake	13.
*Maine	-	ĺ	İ	In person. 3 (or mulatto or: Indian), 6, 7.	
*Maryland Massachusetts *12Michigan *Minnesota	21 21 16 21	16 18 16 16	‡ ‡ ‡ Xearer of kin than first cousins.	1, 2, 1, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 1, 11, 5, 13,	18. 13. 19. 5. 15.
Mississippi *Missouri. *Montana *Nebraska Nevada	21 21 21	18 18 18	++ ++	1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 5, 11,	6, 6, 13, 5, 6, 13, 13, 13, 13, 12 (also Indian,
*NHampshire.				1. Also knowledge that former hus-	
*New-Jersey New-Mexico New-York	21 21	18	† Ancestors, descendants, brothers and sisters.	1, 4,5, 6, 11, 13 	1 ° .
North Carolina. North Dakota. Ohio. Oklahoma. Oregon.	21 21 21	18 18 18	† 16. † † 16.	1, 2, 6, 4, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, None declared. , 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 1, 2 (Chinese or Kanaka, or more than half Ind- ian), 5, 11, 13, 4,	1, ² , ⁶ .
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina	³ 21	21 21 16	‡ ÷	1, 1, 7, 8, 11, 7, 8, 11, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,	7, 8.
South Dakota Tennessee. *Texas Utah *Vermont. *Virginia Washington *West Virginia Wisconsin *Wyoming	21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	18 18 18 18 15 21 18	† † † † †	1 2 5 6 18 1 1 1 6 6 7 7 8 4 18 1 1 2 4 6 7 1 1 2 4 6 7 1 1 2 5 6 6 18 1 1 2 5 6 6 7 8 18 1 1 5 6 7 8 18 1 1 5 6 7 8 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Prohibited degr.
*License req with negro. *W *Mentally or phy	uired ithou sica	d. † ut p lly i	Same as Arizona. ‡Same arents or guardians, those ncapable. Fraud. 6Under	as Alabama. ¹ Big e over 18 do not r age of consent.	require consent. Insane. bldiot.

⁹Also penalty of \$100 to \$1,000 fine and imprisonment where white marries with colored. ¹¹Incapable from want of age or understanding. ¹²Except Friends. ¹³Marriage by force, menace or duress. ¹⁴Same as Minnesota. ¹⁵Less than one year after divorce. ¹⁶First cousins. ¹⁷Step-relatives. ¹⁵Clandestine marriages of women under sixteen. ¹⁹Persons divorced less than two years. ²⁰Penalty of fine of \$100 to \$1,000, and imprisonment.

DIVORCE LAWS.

CAUSES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

ADULTERY .- In all States and Territories excepting South Carolina, which has

no divorce laws.

IMPOTENCE .-- In all excepting Arizona, California, Connecticut, the Dakotas, Ida-ho, Iowa, Louisiana, New-Mexico, New-York, South Carolina, Texas and Vermont

DESERTION .- In all except New-York and South Carolina, as follows: Period: Six months' abandonment, Arizona, One year, in Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; two years, in Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missis-sippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsyl-vania, and Tennessee; three years, in Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Texas and West Virginia; five years, in Rhode Island, or shorter term (in discretion of court), and Virginia years, in Connecticut and Vermont. Virginia; seven

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS .- In except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Car-olina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. In Arizona divorce is granted

for this cause to the wife only,

CRUELTY, INHUMAN TREATMENT, TC.—In all except Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, South lina, Virginia and West Virginia. South Carothis cause in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee divorce is granted to the wife

FELONY OR OTHER INFAMOUS CRIMD.-In all except the District of Columbia, Florida. Maine, New-Jersey, New-New-York, North Carolina and

Mexico, New-South Carolina.

NEGLECT TO SUPPORT WIFE.—For six months, Arizona; for one year, California, Colorado, the Dakotas, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming; for two years, Indiana; for three years, Delaware and Newards, Indiana; for three years, Delaware and Newards, Maine time not specified, Maine, Hampshire; Massachuretts, Michigan, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin (at

discretion of court).

OTHER CAUSES.—Voluntary separation-Kentucky and Wisconsin. Former hus--Kentucky and Wisconsin. band or wife living—Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New-Jersey. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. If member of religious sect which believes marriage unlawful-Kentucky, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. dicted for felony and fugitive from justice—Louisiana and Virginia. Husband indicted for felony and a fugitive—North Carolina. Refusal of a wife to "remove with her husband to this State"—Ten-Indignities to the person of the

other to render his or her condition intol-erable—Alaska, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming. Conduct rendering it unsafe for wife to live with husband, or Vioturning wife out of doors—Tennessee. Vio-lent and ungovernable temper—Florida, lent Attempt by either upon the life of the other—Illinois, Louisiana and Tennessee. Gross neglect of duty—Kansas and Ohio. Wife given to intoxication—Wisconsin. Husband a vagrant—Missouri and Wyoming. Mental incapacity at time of mar-riage—District of Columbia, Georgia and Mississippi. Incurable chronic mania, er dementia, of ten years or more existence-Washington. Incurable insanity-North Dakota (act of March 6, 1899). Insanity—Idaho (by a recent act). Any cause rendering marriage originally void—Maryland and Rhode Island. (See "Marriage Laws.") Marriage within prohibited degrees-Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. Marriage by duress (r fraud—Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Marriage of either party under the age of consent—Delaware. When either party has obtained a divorce in another State—Florida, Michigan and Ohio. Defamation—Louisiana. Any other cause deemed by a court sufficient and when the court shall be satisfied that the couple court shall be satisfied that the couple can no longer live together—Washington. Insanity for six years—Idaho.

LIMITED DIVORCE.—Alabama,

kansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of only). Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, Tennessee (in favor of wife only), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.

Five years, Massachusetts (if when married both parties were residents three years); three years, Connecticut, New-Jersey; two years, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan (when the cause for divorce occurred out of the State, otherwise one year), Tennessee: one year, Alabama, California (abandonment, three years), Ar-kansas and Vermont (if cause occurred out of the State), Colorado (unless cause for divorce occurred within the State, or while one or both of the parties resided in the State), Illinois (same as Colorado), Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (if cause occurred out of the State plaintiff must have been a resident of the State at time of occurrence), Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi (in according to the state at time of page 15 the state at time of page 15 the state at time of occurrence). or occurrence), Maine, Minnesota, Mississippl (in case of desertion, two years), Missouri (same as Colorado), Montana, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Alaska; six

months, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas, Wyoming: one year by act of Congress for all Territorics, by act of May 25, 1896; North Dakota, one year (by act of March 6, 1899); California and South Dakota, also one year.

ALABAMA.--The courts of Alabama have decided that the Legislature cannot

grant divorces.

OKLAHOMA.-Divorces granted prior to 1895 by Probate Courts are made legal; divorces can be had only thereafter through District Court.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women have equal suffrage with men at elections in Wyoming, Colocado, Utah and Idaho.

In Kansas women have municipal suf-

In some form, mainly as to city school bonds and in school matters, women may vote in the following States and Territories: Arizona, Connecticut (on May 4, 1899, the Connecticut House of Representatives defeated the bill providing for full woman suffrage by a vote of 103 to 63), Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-10rk, Dakuta, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Dakuta, Vermont, Washington and South Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

The Cape Colony, the Russian colonies in Siberia, North Australia, Iceland, Canada and Tasmania have municipal woman suffrage. The Isle of Man, Pitcairn Island, South Australia and New-Zealand have full

woman suffrage.

EUROPE .- In England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament. France the women teachers vote for women members of all boards of education, and in 1898 women engaged in commerce were given the right to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except Representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords. In Norway women have school suffrage. In Russia women have school suffrage. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers. and on all local matters: in Finland for officers. Property holding all elective women in Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein and Brunswick may vote by proxy at local elections, and for members of provincial diets. Women who are landed proprietors may vote in Bohemia by proxy for mem-bers of the Imperial Parliament and the local diet. In Saxony women vote on same terms as men; married women by proxy, single women directly. Women have single municipal suffrage in Moravia by proxy. In Austria-Hungary they vote by proxy for all elective officers. In Croatia and Dal-matia women vote at local elections in person. In Italy widows with property vote by proxy for members of Parliament. person. In Prussia women vote by proxy at local elections and for members of provincial Illets. In Belgium women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy, and in Lux-emburg for members of the Legislature also. In Switzerland women real estate owners have local suffrage in the Canton

of Berne. In Rumania women taxpayers have municipal suffrage by proxy.

ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Crannell, prominent in the anti-woman suffrage movement, prepared the following for this chapter, showing the defeats of certain measures in 1898 and 1899. For legislation in previous years, see Almanac for 1809.

1898.

IOWA.—February 15 a bill to submit a suffrage amendment to the people was de-

feated in the Assembly.

MASSACIUSETTS. — Three
MASSACIUSETTS. On February 14 suffrage bills were defeated. bill to amend the State Constitution by bill to amend the word "male" was ordertaking out the word "male" was ordertaking out the Elections Laws whelmingly defeated. The Elections Laws Committee reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition for municipal and license suffrage, but the House deckled to debate it, with the result that the Ilouse of Rcpresentatives refused to substitute a license suffrage bill for the adverse report made by the committee.
NEW-YORK.—The Assembly Judiclary

Committee on February 2 killed, in com-mittee, the concurrent resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for woman suffrage. On March 3 the suffragists forced a hearing before the joint Judiclary Committee, who again voted to not report

favorably.

OHIO.-The Legislature defeated February 25 a proposed submission to the people of an amendment to the constitu-

south Dakota.—November, 1898, a proposed amendment to the constitution conferring the elective franchise on women was submitted to the people and defeated.

VERMONT.—November 1898. the House refused a third reading to the bill extending municipal suffrage to taxpay-

ing women.

WASHINGTON.—November, 1898, a proposed amendment to the constitution conferring the elective franchise on women was submitted to the people and defeated.

COLONY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA. -The woman's suffrage bill, sent by the Assembly to the Legislative Council was

defeated.

1899. full ARIZONA.—A bill conterring suffrage upon women was defeated in the Senate.

ARKANSAS .- A bill conferring school suffrage upon women was defeated.

CALIFORNIA.—A bill granting school suffrage to women was defeated by the Governor, who refused to sign the blll. CONNECTICUT.—A bill granting mu-

nicipal suffrage to women was defeated in

both houses.

GEORGIA.-Efforts were made to introduce bills in the Legislature to exempt the property of women from taxation until they could vote, and to provide for a convention to revise the constitution so as to give equal suffrage rights with men, both of which failed

ILLINOIS .- Three bills were introduced in the Legislature granting to women township suffrage, the right to vote by

ing women on appropriations of funds, and the right to vote for of taxpaying Presidential electors and other offices, all

of which failed.

MAINE,-A petition to the Legislature to exempt women from taxation was dis-posed of by the Committee on Taxation, who voted that "the petitioners have leave to withdraw."

MASSACHUSETTS.—A concurrent resolution to strike the word "male" from the constitution and a bill providing for municipal suffrage for women were both defeated.

MICHIGAN.—A joint resolution intro-duced into the Legislature asking for

equal suffrage was defeated.

MONTANA .- A bill to give the right of suffrage to taxpaying women was defeated in the

the House.
NEVADA.—The Legislature rejected a resolution for a woman suffrage amend-

NEW-MEXICO .- A bill introduced into the Legislature to grant school suffrage

women was defeated.

NEW-YORK.—A bill conferring upon women the right to vote in towns and villages upon questions involving taxation was defeated in the Senate Judiciary Committee, A bill to provide for the compulsory representation of women on boards of education was defeated.

NORTH CAROLINA .- No action was taken upon the bill giving the right vote to taxpaying women on questions in-

volving taxation.

OKLAHOMA .- A constitutional amendment giving full suffrage to women was defeated in the Senate.

TENNESSEE .- A bill making women elegible to the office of notary public was defeated in the Senate.

WASHINGTON .- A bill asking for an amendment to the constitution permitting women to vote on the proposition "Shall women be enfranchised?" was defeated in committee

WEST VIRGINIA .- A bill introduced in the Legislature asking for full suffrage

for women was defeated.

AUSTRALIA.—The Legislative Council of Victoria rejected a bill granting woman suffrage on September 6, 1899.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

January 1 (New Year's Day)-In all to States, except Arkansas, Kansas, New-Hamp-

January 8—Louisiana on y; anniversary of battle of New-Orleans, January 19—Florida, Georgia, South Georgia, Carolina and Virginia only; Lee's birthday. February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday)—Illi-New-York, nois, Minnesota, New-Jersey, New-Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

February 22-In all the States, except

Arkansas and Mississippl.

March 2—Texas; Texan independence anniversary, April: First Wednesday—Election Day;

April 6-Confederate Memorial Day:

Louisiana. April 19-Massachusetts: Patriots' Day.

April 21-Texas; anniversary of battle of San Jacinto.

April 26-Confederate Memorial Day; Alabama, Fiorida, Georgia, Tennessee. May 10—Memorial Day; North Carolina

and South Carolina. May 20-North

Carolina; Mecklenburg

Declaration of Independence.

May 30—Memoriai Day; in all States except Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

June 3—Jefferson

Davis's birthday;

Florida.

July 4-Independence Day; in all States except Kansas.

July 24-Utah only; Pioneers' Day.

August 16-Vermont; Bennington Battle Day.

September 9—California; Admission Day. October 15—Connecticut; Lincoln Day. October 31—Nevada; admission into the Union anniversary.

November 1—Louisiana; All Saints' Day. December 25 (Christmas Day)—Observed

in all the States except Kansas.

in all the States except Kansas.

ARBOR DAY.—Arizona, first weekday after February 1; Colorado, third Friday in April; Florida, February 7; Georgia, first Friday in December; Idaho, first Friday after May 1; Kansas, on day set by Governor; Maryland, September 12; Minnesota, on day set by Governor; Montana, third Tuesday in April; New-Mexico, second Friday in March; New-York, first Friday in May; North Dakota, on day set by Governor; Rhode Island, first Friday in April; Texas, February 22; Utah, first Saturday in April; Wisconsin and Wyoming, on day set by Governor.

on day set by Governor.

ELECTION DAY (first Tuesday after first Monday in November).—In Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minesota, Mississipsi, Missayni, Mortone, Norwesta, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-Mexico, New-York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virging, Washington, West Virginia, West, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wis-

consin and Wyoming.
GOOD FRIDAY.—Observed as a holiday in Alabama, Louisiana sylvania and Tennessee. Louisiana, Maryland, Penn-

LABOR DAY (first Monday in September).—By an act of Congress approved June 28, 1894, this was made a National holiday. Labor Day is observed in Louisiana on the fourth Saturday in November; in California, the first Monday in October. It is observed in the other States on the first Monday in September.

MARDI GRAS.—Observed in Alabama and Louisiana. It falls on Shrove Tuesday,

the day before the first Sunday of Lent.
SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.—After SATURDAY HALF-HOLDAYS.—After 12 o'clock noon. Legal holiday in Colorado and Louisiana (in cities and towns of 100,000 population and over), Delaware (Newcastle County only, in Wilmington throughout the year, and rest of county from June to September), District of Columbia, Maryland (Baltimore and Annapolis only), Michigan, New-Jersey, NewYork, Pennsylvania and South Carolina

(in Charleston County only).

THANKSGIVING DAY (last Thursday in November).—In all States (except Alabama and Kansas), though not a statutory holiday in some.

PENSION LAWS, ETC.

To obtain a pension the applicant must file a claim with the Commissioner of Pen-Washington, D. C. In a claim by the soldier he should set forth all his military or naval service, giving dates of enlistment and discharge. He should also set forth the name or nature of all disabilities for which pension is claimed, giving the time when, the place where and the cir-cumstances under which each was con-The prime requirement to establish a claim under the act of July 14, 1862, usually termed the general law, is to show that the disability for which pension is claimed had its origin while in the service and line of duty; that it has existed as a disabling cause from date of discharge, and now exists in a degree pensionable under the law. In a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, the essential requirements are: A service of ninety days or more, an that the disability for which pension is claimed is not due to claimant's own vicious habits, but it need not necessarily be of service origin. In a widow's claim it is necessary to show her legal marriage to the soldier, the date of his death, and, under the general law, that it was due to some cause of service origin. She must also show that she has remained his widow. If there are children of the soldier under sixteen years of age at the date of his death, their names should be given and the date of birth of each clearly shown. If any have died the date should be proved. In a widow's claim under the June 27, 1890, the requirement as to service is the same as under an invalid claim, and in addition thereto she must show a legal marriage to the soldier prior to the passage of the act, the fact of soldier's death (but it need not be shown to be due to service), her continued widowhood and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. A minor child's title to pension accrues only on the death or remarriage of the widow, which fact must be shown, in addition to the requirements in widow's claim. A depend-ent mother must show her relationship to the soldier, his celibacy, that he con-tributed to her support, that his death was due to some cause of service origin, the date of his death, and, under the gen-eral law, that she was dependent upon him at the date of his death. Under the act of June 27, 1890, it is only necessary to show dependence at date of filing claim and since then. A dependent father must show relationship by legal marriage to soldier's mother, the date of soldier's birth and of the mother's death, in addition to the regulrements in the mother's claim.

Applications rejected by a Board of Pension Surgeons may be reconsidered on the evidence of two physicians that disability exists. Pensions for privates range from \$6 to \$30 a month in most cases, though \$72 a month is granted to those who have

lost both feet or both eyes, and \$100 a month to those who have lost both hands.

The number of pensioners on the rolls in each State and Territory on June 30, 1899, and the total amount paid during the fiscal year ended on that date, was as follows:

States, etc.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,692	\$490,405 91
Alaska	(85)	10,744 02
Arizona	651	91,087 06
Arkansas	10,472	1,399,748 33
California	17,566	2,389,857,57
Colorado	7,438	1,010,732 68
Connecticut	12,058	1,353,738 21
Delaware	2,743	401,615 10
Dist, of Columbia.	8,679	1,476,917.84
Florida		422,569 93
Georgia	3,674	509,802 46
Idaho	1,350	181,775 20
Illinois	70,476	9,856,499 14
Indiana	67,095	10.443.951.20
Indian Territory	2.812	385,303 21
Iowa	37,955	5,156,942 62
Kansas	41,791	6,203,897,29
Kentucky	28,927	4,119,108 31
Louisiana	5,246	779, 123 30
Maine	20,532	2,990,623 94
Maryland	12,939	1,694,441 76
Massachusetts	38,754	5,420,782 58
Michigan	45,170	6,835,328 09
Minnesota	16,554	2,372,243 45
Mississippi	4.095	556.0S4 08
Mississippi Missouri	53,876	7.166,091 93
Montana	1,461	198,166 99
Nebraska	17,611	2,757,364 92
Nevada	266	34,523 75
New-Hampshire	9.042	1,296,122 55
New-Jersey	20,824	2,494,626 12
New-Mexico	1,559	228,775 97
New-York	87,527	12,003,854 75
North Carolina	3,971	521,206 95
North Dakota	1,762	219,935 94
Ohio	105,627	15,456,006 90
Oklahoma	6,861	956,513 57
Oregon	5,031	686.119 53
Pennsylvania	104,681	12,470,795 11
Rhode Island	4,404	496,559 26
South Carolina	1.627	236,181 14
South Dakota	4,814	610,706 38
Tennessee	18.327	2,375,608 16
Texas	7,955	1,047,403 72
Utah	796	188,778 27
	9,480	1,491,150 46
Vermont	8,820	1,309,294 79
	5.765	773,127 48
Washington	13,067	1,999,772 88
West Virginia	1 28 0051	
Wisconsin	28,005	$4,009,54341 \\ 39,05894$
Wyoming	1812	99,098 94
Totals	067 212	137,620,613 21
Totals	1901,2107	101,020,010 21

In addition to the above there were 4,306 living in foreign countries, to whom \$633.309 70 was paid. Of these 2,139 were in Canada, \$34 in Great Britain, 605 in Germany, 71 in Switzerland, 69 in France and 105 in Mexico. The several pension agencies are located as follows: Augusta, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill., Columbus, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detrolt, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenz.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Plttyburg, Penn., San Francisco, Cal.; Topeka, Kan.; Washington, D. C. There were added to the rolls during the year the

names of 37,077 new pensioners, and the names of 3,914 who had previously been dropped were restored. During the same period the names of 43,186 persons were dropped for various causes

dropped for various causes.
The total of 991,519 pensioners on the rolls June, 30, 1899, were classified as fol-

lows:

Wars (1832-'42) 3,899
Survivors of the Mexican War. 9,204
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican
War 8,175

Army invalid pensioners. 316,834
Army widows, minor children, etc. 90,597
Naval invalid pensioners. 4,721
Navy widows, minor children, etc. 2,293
Army nurses 653
Act of June 27, 1890:
Army invalid pensioners. 405,987

	Sur- vivors.	Invalids.	Widows.
Old wars *General laws		322,208	14,083 92,890
*Act of 1890 War, Spain		420,912 123	130,266 176
			l ——

Totals | 10,861 | 743,243 | 237,415

*Since 1861.

The amounts paid last year for pensions to the survivors and widows of other wars were: War of 1812, \$293,290 81; Mexican War, \$1,925,662 21; Indian wars, \$569,198 75.

INDIAN SERVICE.

The following table will show the different objects of the appropriation by Congress in the Indian acts for 1898 and 1890.

,	1898.	1899.
Current and		1
contingent ex-	\$740,040 00	\$782,840 00
Treaty obliga-		}
Indians	3,123,871 74	3,250,399 90
Miscella n e o u s supports, gra-		-
tuities Incidental ex-	673,025 00	664,125 00
penses	80,000 00	
Miscellaneous Support of	182,912 80	238,100 00
schools	2,631,771 35	2,638,390 00
Totals	\$7,431,620 89	\$7,653,854 90

The education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898-'99 was conducted upon the same lines as those laid down during previous years—through the medium of non-reservation boarding schools, reservation boarding and day schools, contract boarding and day schools and public schools carried on under State supervision. The enrolment and average attendance at the various Indian schools for the year is given in this table:

	1898.		
Kind of school.		Atten- dance.	
Government schools: Non-reservation training. Reservation boarding Day	6,175 8,877 4,847	7,532	
Totals Contract schools: Boarding Day Boarding, specially appropriated for.	19,899 2,509 96 394	16,165 2,245 68 326	
Totals Public day schools. IMission boarding. Mission day.	 2,999 315 737 54	183 662	
Aggregate	24,004		

Note.—These figures do not include schools among the Five Civilized Tribes, nor those which New-York provides for her Indians. The older Indians seem more favorably disposed toward education than hitherto, and agents and superintendents are not now encountering the unreasoning opposition to schools so common in the earlier history of this work.

¹These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein such rations and clothing as the children are entitled to as reservation children.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, at least two years before his admission, that it is, bona-fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign State or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP. — It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for

final admission that he has resided con-thuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the State or Territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

TITLES OF NOBILITY .- If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation at the time of his

application.

SOLDIERS .- Any alien, twenty-one years of age, or over, who has served one year, or over, in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States and has been honorably discharged, may, upon applica-tion, proof of one year's residence, good moral character and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

SEAMEN.-Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens, and subsequently to such declaration, have served three years on hoard a merchant vessel of the United States may be

admitted to citizenship.

NAVY OR MARINE CORPS.-Any alien, twenty-one years of age, or over, who has served five years, or over, in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application, proof of good moral character, five years' service and honorable be admitted a citizen of the discharge, United States.

WIFE .- A wife becomes a citizen by her husband's naturalization, if she might herself be lawfully naturalized.

MINORS.—Any alien under the age of twenty-one, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty-first birthday, and has continued to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minorlty, be admitted a citibut he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for the two years next preceding it has been his bona-fide intention to become a citizen.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITI--The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under twentyone at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN BORN ABROAD.—The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are considered as citizens, though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

CHINESE.-The Naturalization laws of the United States have never allowed other than "free white persons" and "persons of African nativity or descent" to be naturalized. The naturalization of Chinamen is also expressly prohibited by Section 14. Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Section 2.000 of the Revised

Statutes of the United States expressly declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

OF SUFFRAGE .-THE RIGHT right to vote is conferred by the State, naturalization by the United States. In several States aliens who have declared their intentions enjoy the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. But the Federal Naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State con-fer the privilege upon hlm.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who is not a citizen of the United States. A person who has made only the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States can-

not receive a passport.

No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United A citizen of the United States. desiring to procure a passport while he is temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the Consul-General of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the Consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made hefore the nearest consular officer of the United States. To procure a passport a written application, in the form of an affidavit, must be made, which must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed; if he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer. If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required; he is also required to state his age, the place of his birth, his occupation, place of permanent residence, and that he goes abroad for temporary so-journ and intends to return to the United States to reside and perform the duties of citizenship therein. He must also take the and the application oath of allegiance, must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness as to the identity of the applicant, and other facts, a.50 by a description of the person An application containing the applying. information indicated will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens.

A person born abroad, whose father was of the United States. native citizen must show, in addition to the above, that his father was born in the United States, resided therein and was a cltizen at the time of the applicant's birth. A naturalized citizen is required, in addition to giving information as above, to transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof with his application. It will be returned on. He must state to him after inspection. in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization. The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must, in addition to other statements required, transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of nat-uralization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized

citizen.

A passport expires two years from the date of its Issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the

naturalization of the applicant.

When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant, who is an American citizen, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the citizenship of the servant, when one passport will suf-fice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the Professional above-named conditions. titles will not be inserted in passports. By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of \$1 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State Drafts or the Department of State. checks will not be accepted. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, upon their stating whether they are native or naturalized citizens or claim through the naturalization of hus-hand or parent. Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Passport Division, and each communication should give the postoffice address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. The Secretary of State may refuse to Issue a passport to any one who he has reason to believe desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is

unable or unwilling to comply with the rules.

Passports are not required in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark and possessions. France and possessions. Great Britain and possessions, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nor-way, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Samoa, Sweden, Switzerland nor Uruguay. It is recommended, however, that Americans intending to visit the Argentine Republic, Belgium, China, Colombia, France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Morocco, Peru, Portugal and Switzerland be provided with passports for convenience to travel without interruption.

The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner must be provided with a passport before entering their domains: Austria-Hungary, Domin-ican Republic, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Ru-mania, Russia, Servia, Transvaal (South Africa Republic), Turkey and possessions

and Venezuela.

Persons intending to enter Russian or Turkish territory should have their passports viséd (countersigned) by a Russian or Turkish Consular representative in this country before sailing.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

CLASSES OF DOMESTIC MAIL MAT-TER.-Domestic mail is divided into four

classes, as follows:
First Class—Letters, postal cards and
...atter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or cor-rected proof-sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage-Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. Private mailing cards with written messages, conforming to Government cards in slze and quality, and to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General one cent each. On "drop" let-General, one cent each. On "drop" letters two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter-carrier's office; and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof at other offices.

Second Class—Newspapers and publica-tions issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publications must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art, or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers, and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free, or at nominal rates. Rate of postage—For publishers and news agents, one cent a nound or fraction thereer or other substantial binding. Such pubagents, one cent a pound or fraction there-of. For others than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Third Class-Books, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the

same. Rate of postage-One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, scions, cuttings, roots and plants, and also correspondence of the blind printed in raised characters, and sent unsealed are mailable at third-class rates.

Fourth Class-Merchandise--namely, matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of postage— One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—On first-class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected of addressee before delivery

On second-class, third-class and fourthclass matter the postage must be fully

LIMIT OF WEIGHT .- A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book. Second-class matter is not subject to the four-pound limitation.

SYSTEM.-All REGISTRY matter, including drop letters, may be registered; but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or

bearing vague and indefinite addresses.

The registry fee is eight cents in addition to postage. It must be prepaid by

stamps affixed.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM .- The following are the fees for domestic money orders: For orders not exceeding \$2.50, 3c.; exceeding \$2.50 and not above \$5, 5c.; exceeding \$7 and not above \$10, 8c.; exceeding \$10 and not above \$20, 10c.; exceeding \$20 and not above \$30, 12c.; exceeding \$30 and not above \$40, 15c.; exceeding \$40 and not above \$59, 18c.; exceeding \$50 and not above \$60, 20c.; exceeding \$60 and not above \$75, 25c.; exceeding \$75 and not above \$100, 30c. The maximum amount of a single \$100, 30c. The maximum amount of a single order is \$100; and the maximum amount which may be issued at a "Limited Money Order Office" is \$5. International money orders may be issued in most instances up to \$100, which is the maximum, and the rate is 10 cents on each \$10 or fraction thereof. Postal connections are now in operation for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britain, Switzerland. Germany, France, Italy, Canada, New-foundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New-Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbados, Grenada St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Lecward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including gin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Tasmania, Swe-den, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Nether-lands, Bahama Islands, Trinidad and To-bago, Austria, Hungary, British Guiana, Luxembourg, Bermuda, South Australia, Southday, Chili Honda, Luxembourg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador, Chili, Honduras, Egypt, Hong Kong, British Honduras, Cuba and Porto Rlco.

SPECIAL DELIVERY .- The regulations

governing "rapid" or "special delivery provide that any article of mallable mat-ter bearing a 10-cent special delivery stamp in addition to the lawful postage is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of address, between hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free-delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. if the office be other than a free-delivery office. To entitle such a letter to Immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the carrier limits of a free-delivery office, and within one mlle of any other office. Special delivery stamps are not available for the payment of postage, nor can ordinary postage stamps be used to secure immediate delivery of mail matter.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.-The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Can 'a and Mexico)

are as follows:

Letters, 15 grams (1/2 ounce)..... 5 cents. 2 cents. Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces....

Commercial papers:

Packets not in excess of 10 ounces Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction

Samples of merchandise: thereof

Packets not ln excess of 4 ounces

Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof Registration fee on letters or other

articles Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially. Mat-ter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the

United States.

The following table shows the rates of postage chargeable in the United States on mail matter for foreign countries. Ar-ticles destined for places marked "b" cannot be sent under registration through to destination. Prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters is optional with senders. Full prepayment is required upon all registered articles; and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid, at least in part. If the postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficiency will be collected of the addressee when the article is delivered. On articles for places marked "d" additional postage may be collected on delivery, the rates stated in the table below being fixed to cover the postage charges to the port of debarkation only. The rate on "commercial papers," per 2 ounces, is the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is five cents. The rate on samples of merchandise, per two ounces, is also the same as for 'printed matter,' ex-cept that the lowest charge on any pack-age, whatever its weight, is two cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE OF RATES.

		Doote	ondo '		Drintod
	 Letters	Poste	Postcards.		Printed matter
	per 15		With	Regis- tration	
	grams	Single,	paid		kinds per
destination.	or ½ oz.		reply,	166.	2 ounces.
	01 -7g 02.	caem.	each.		2 ounces,
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
All of the countries and colonies of the		OCCo.	Oct. Co.	Control	
Universal Postal Union, except Canada					
and Mexico		2	4	8	1
C NADA-(At least one single rate of	0	-	4		
postage-2 cents-must be prepaid on				¦	1
ordinary letters. Plants and seeds are					i
subject to the rate of 1 cent per	I U.S.	U.S.	1 U.S.	u.s.	U. S.
ounce. "Printed matter" is subject to	domestic	domestic	domestic		
the domestic rates)		rates.	rates.	rates.	rates.
MEXICO-(At least one rate of postage-			U. S.		U. S.
2 cents-must be prepaid on ordinary			domestic	domestic	domestic
letters		rates.	rates.	rates.	rates.
Countries and colonies not in the Uni-	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ	i	İ
versal Postal Union:	1	1		Ì	1
AFRICA (b) (d).	}	1		1	1
Abyssinia (articles may be registered for	[l		1
delivery at Djibouti, Somali Coast)		2	4	8	1
Bechuanaland Protectorate, including		1			1
Kanye, Lake Nyassi, Macloutsie,					1
Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Molepole,]	1		ţ	!
Palachwe (Khamastown), Shoshong,					
Tati River and Zambesi	5) 2	4	8	1
British Central Africa, including British	ľ	l		1	
Nyasseland, Barotse, Lake Maero, Tanganyika and Upper Zambesi	1 5	2	4	8	1
Comoro Islands (Grand Comoro, Anjouan	1 0	4	#	•	1 1
Mohele)		9	4	8	1
Madagascar (native possessions)		$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\2\\2 \end{bmatrix}$	1 4	8	î
Morocco (except European postoffices)		$\tilde{2}$	4	iš	i î
Niger Coast Protectorate, including		i -	i	i	1
Benin, Bonny, Brass, Calabar (New		i	i	i	i
and Old), Opobo and Warree, or For-		İ	i	i	i
cadas	5	2	4	8	1
West Coast (native possessions)	j 5	j 2	4	8	1
ASIA (b) (d).)	İ	1
Afghanistan		2	4	8	1
China	į <u>5</u>	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	1 1
¹ Shanghai, U. S. Postal Agency at (b) (d)	5	2	4	j 8	1
OCEANICA (b) (d).					! .
Cook Islands (Rarotonga)	5 5	2	4	8	1 1
Friendly (Tonga) Islands	5 5	2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2	4 4	j 8 I 8	1 1
Pitcairn Island	1 5	1 9	4	1 8	1 1
Savage Islands		5	4	8	1 1
Society Islands		2	4	1 8	1
Other islands in Southern Pacific Ocean.		2	1 4	1 8	1 1
Cinst Lands in Southern Lacine Occur.	'		<u> </u>		

¹Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States domestic mails are admitted to the mails exchanged between the United States and the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China; subject, however, to the following rates of postage, which must be prepaid, in all cases, by means of United States postage stamps on all articles, except official correspondence in "penalty" envelopes: First-class matter, 5 cents for each one-half ounce or fraction of one-half ounce. Postal cards, single, 2 cents each; double, 4 cents each. Second and third class matter, and samples of merchandise, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces. Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Packages of third and fourth class matter (except single volumes of printed books) must not exceed four pounds in weight. Registration fee, 8 cents; no additional charge for return receipt. Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form must not be closed against inspection, but must be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters and customs officers. Articles addressed for delivery at the following places in China, namely: Chefoo (Yentai), Chin Kiang, Chung King, Hankow, Hung Chow, Ichang, Kaiping, Kaigan, Kinkiang, Nanking, New-Chwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Peking, Shanghai, Taku, Tientsin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhn and Yentai, are transmissible in the mails of the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai; but at places other than Shanghai additional charges for postage may be collected of the addressees upon the delivery of the articles.

PARCELS POST.

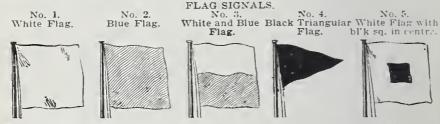
The first parcels post convention between the United States and any country in Europe was signed between the United States and Germany on August 26, 1899, and went into operation October 1. It was the beginning of a postal service by means of which articles of merchandise may be ex-changed by mail between the two countries, provided they are put up in packages which do not exceed eleven pounds in The postage rate for parcels going weight. from the United States to Germany is fixed at 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound. The rate in Germany on parcels for the United States is fixed at 2 marks 40 pfennigs a parcel, whatever its weight, but a reduced rate of 1 mark 60 pfennigs may be adopted for a parcel not exceeding in weight one kilogram, equivalent to two pounds three ounces. Provision is made for customs declaration and payment.

The United States had parcels post conventions with several countries in Central and South America and the West India Islands, but this was the first convention niade with any country in Europe. The law empowers the Postmaster General to make such conventions by and with the advice and consent of the President,

WEATHER BUREAU AND SIGNALS,

practicable, for the benefit of the general public and those interests dependent to a greater or less extent upon weather condi-ditions, the "Forecasts" which are pre-pared at the central office in Washington, daily, at 10 a. m. and 10 p. m. for the fol- cated below:

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of the general public and those interests dependent to a greater or less extent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared at the central office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations daily at 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. for the following day. These weather forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters and many of flags. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the form and colors indiduced below:



No. 1 indicates clear or fair weather; No. 2, rain or snow; No. 3, local rain or snow; No. 4 always refers to temperature (when placed above Nos. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer weather; when placed below Nos. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates colder weather; when not displayed the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary); No. 5, a cold wave, or the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is also used as a frost-warning flag along the Gulf coast and in Florida to indicate anticlpated frosts. When No. 5 is displayed No. 4 is always omitted. When displayed on poles the signals should be arranged to read downward; when displayed from horizontal supports a small streamer should be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

There are also storm, information and hurricane signals, the combinations being made with a white triangular flag, a red triangular flag and a square red flag with a black square in the centre. With the square flag below the red triangular flag, it foretells northeast winds; the square flag above the red triangular foretells southeast winds; the square flag below the white trlangular, northwest winds; the square flag above the white triangular, southwest winds; two square flags—one above the other—indicate a hurricane. The information signal at seaboard and Gulf stations consists of a red pennant, and indicates that the display man has received informa-

tion of a storm covering a limited area. dangerous only for vessels about to sail to certain points. The signal will serve as a notification to shipmasters that important information will be given them upon application to the display man,

As far as practicable the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of sages will be telegraphed at the expense the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." Persons desiring to display signals should communicate with the Weather should communicate with the Weather Bureau official in charge of the climate and crop service of their respective States, the central stations of which are as fol-

Montgomery, Ala.; Phenlx, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Jacksonville, Fla.: Atlanta. Ga.; Boise City, Idaho; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New-Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New-England); Lansing, Mich.; Minneapolls, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont. Linsing, Mich.; Minneapons, Minn.; Viersburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Carson City, Nev.; New-Brunswick, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. D.; Columbus, Ohlo; Oklahoma, Okla.; Partlends One; Philodelphia Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. D.; Nashville, Tenn.; Galveston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Parkersburg, W. Cheyenne, W.yo.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared by United States Weather Bureau. The letters at the head of each column indicate as follows: "M. A. R." mean annual rainfall (including snow melted), in inches. "M. A. T." mean annual temperature. "H. R. T.," highest recorded temperature at the station. "L. R. T.," lowest recorded temperature at the station.

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	M.	M.	H.	F
Stations.	A	A	Ħ	я.
1 -	Ħ	H	1	13
Alabama, Montgomery	52.7	65.7	107	ī 5
Arizona, Prescott	16.1	53.3	100	118
Arkansas, Little Rock	53.6	62.2	105	¹ 12
Arkansas, Little Rock California, San Francisco.	23.7	56.6	100	229
Colorado, Denver	14.5	49.7	105	129
Connecticut, New-Haven.	49.7	49.4	100	¹ 14
Florida, Jacksonville	[54.0]	69.7	104	² 10
Georgia, Atlanta	52.0	61.3	100	18
Idaho, Boise City	13.1	50.9	107	128
Illinois, Springfield	38.0	52.8	102	122
Indiana, Indianapolis Iowa, Des Moines	43.0	52.7	101	125
Iowa, Des Moines	33.1	49.0	104	130
Kansas, Leavenworth				
Kentucky, Louisville	45.8	57.1	105	120
Louisiana, New-Orleans	60.5	[69.2]	99	3 7
Louisiana, New-Orleans Maine, Portland	42.3	43.3	97	
Maryland Raltimore	143 8	155 Y	1000	1 7
Massachusetts, Boston	45.0	48.9	102	113
Michigan, Detroit	32.3	48.3	101	124
Minnesota, St. Paul	27.5	43.6	100	141
Mississippi, Vicksburg	55.7	65.9	101	1 1
Massachusetts, Boston, Michigan, Detroit, Minnesota, St. Paul, Mississippi, Vicksburg, Missouri, St. Louis,	41.1	56.1	106	122
Montana, Helena	113.2	43.3	103	142
Nebraska, Omana	131.7	49.8	106	132
Nebraska, Omaha Nevada, Winnemucca New-H'pshire, M'chester, New-Jersey, Atl'tic City, New-Mexico, Santa Fe New-York, Albany North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, Raleigh,	8.5	148.6	104	128
New-H pshire. M chester.	43.1	45.9	96	111
New-Jersey, All the City.	42.6	91.9	99	110
New-Mexico, Santa Fe	14.2	149.3	97	113
New-10rk, Albany	134.9	48.2	198	118
North Carolina, Raleigh.	100.0	198.3	103	1 2
Obje Columbus	120.4	139.9	100	777
North Dakota, Bismarck. Ohio, Columbus Oklahoma, Sill (Fort)	133.9	102.5	1103	120
Oregon, Portland	101.0	50.0	100	114 1 2
Pennsulvania D'dalphia	140.0	150.1	102	
Pennsylvania, P'delphia Rhode Island, Block Isl'd	144.9	40.9	102	1 4
South Carolina Chileton	156.7	CC 2	1101	2 7
South Carolina, Ch'lston. South Dakota, Yankton.	26.0	46.9	107	134
Tonnesson Machaille	150.0	150.4	104	
Tennessee, Nashville Texas, San Antonio	20.1	69 6	1100	2 4
Titch Solt Lole City	16.2	51 6	100	120
Vormont Purlington	29 0	45 3	97	123
Virginia Lynchhurg	42 8	57.3	100	1 6
Washington Olympia	53 1	50.2	97	1 2
Washington D C	143.5	55.0	104	1115
Texas, San Antonio. Utah, Salt Lake City Vermont, Burlington Virginia, Lynchburg. Washington, Olympia Washington, D. C W. Virginia, Parkersb'g. Wiscopsip, Milyanyko	142.0	153.9	99	127
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	132.1	145.2	100	1125
Wyoming, Cheyenne	12.2	44.9	100	138
¹ Indicates temperature	holo	7 707	,	, 55

¹Indicates temperature below zero. ²Temperature above zero.

LABOR LAWS OF THE U. S.

LABOR COMMISSIONER.—The U. S. Statutes at Large provide for a Commissioner of Labor at the seat of Government, who is specially charged to "ascertain at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in

leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or ap-proximate cost, of such articles of produc-tion, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece; and hours employed per day; and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living. . . . what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices. He shall also on production and prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading in-dustries of the country. The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employes, as they may oc-cur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress. The Commissioner of Labor shall also obtain information upon various subjects committed to him as he may deem desirable from different foreign nations, and what, if any, convict made goods are imported into this country, and if so from where. (Chap. 389, acts of Congress, 1887-'88.)

"The Commissioner of Labor is also authorized to prepare and publish a bulletin containing reports on the condition of labor in this and other countries, condensations of State and foreign labor reports, facts as to conditions of employment, an annual abstract of the main features of the official statistics of the cities of the United States having over thirty (30) thousand population, and such other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial interests of the country. There shall be printed one edition of not exceeding fifteen thousand copies of each issue of said bulletin for distribution." (Chap. 177, acts of Congress, 1894-'95, as amend-

BOYCOTTING.—In an article entitled "Employer and Employe Under the Common Law," nublished in the U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 1, pages 98 and 99, the common law on the subject of boycotting, as laid down by the courts, is stoted as follows:

is stated as follows:

"Every one has the right to work or to refuse to work for whom and on what terms he pleases, or to refuse to deal with whom he pleases; and a number of persons, if they have no unlawful object in view, have the right to agree that they will not work for or deal with certain persons, or that they will not work under a fixed price or without certain conditions. The right of employes to refuse to work, either singly or in combination, except upon terms and conditions satisfactory to themselves, is balanced by the right of employers to refuse to engage the services of any one for any reason they deem proper. The master may fix the wages, and other conditions not unlawful, upon which he will employ workmen, and has

the right to refuse to employ them upon ' any other terms. In short, both employers and employes are entitled to exercise the fullest liberty in entering into contracts of service, and neither party can hold the other responsible for refusing to enter into such contracts. It has been held, how-ever, that employers in separate, indeever, that employers in separate, inde-pendent establishments have no right to combine for the purpose of preventing workmen who have incurred the hostility of one of them from securing employment upon any terms and by the method commonly known as blacklisting. debarring such workmen from exercising their vocatlon, such a combination being regarded as criminal On the other conspiracy. hand, a combination of employes having for its purpose the accomplishment of an illegal object is un!awful; for instance, a conspiracy to extort money from an employer by inducing his workmen to leave him and deterring others from entering his service is illegal; and an association which undertakes to coerce workmen to become members thereof or to dictate to employers as to the methods or terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of force, threats or intimidation, interfering with their traffic or lawful employ-ment of other persons is, as to such purposes, an illegal combination. Unlawful interference by employes, or former employes, or persons acting in sympathy with with the business of a railroad comthem, with the business of a railroad com-pany in the hands of a receiver renders the persons interfering liable to punishment for contempt of court.

HOURS OF LABOR.—The U. S. Statutes at Large provide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also, that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or sub-contractor as above described, to require or permit any such lahorer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, (Chap. 352, acts of Congress, 1891-'92.)

In 1887 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he should be paid extra for the same. (Chap. 308, acts of Congress, 1887-'88.)

HOLIDAY PAY.—All persons of the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidays, for which they shall receive pay the same as on other days: January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, December 25, and such days as the President may appoint as days for National thanksgiving. (Resolution No. 5, acts of Congress, 1884-'85, and Resolution No. 6, acts of Congress, 1886-'87.)

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DIS-PUTES.—Chapter 370, acts of Congress, 1897-'98, provides that when a controversy

arises hetween a common carrier, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and its employes, which interrupts or threatens to interrupt its business, the chalrman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, communicate with the parties and try by mediation and conciliation to settle the controversy, and their efforts are unsuccessful they shall then try to bring about an arbitration of said controversy; that If the effort at mediation as above does not succeed the controversy may, by the consent of the parties, be submitted to the arbitration of a beard of three persons, one to be named by the employing carrier, one to he named by the employes, and the third to be chosen by the two first named, or, if they cannot agree on any one, then by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor; that a majority of said arbltrators may make a valid and binding award, which must be found and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration was entered into, within thirty days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator; that the submission of the controversy shall be In writing and signed by both partles, and must be filed with the award and with a transcript of all the testimony; that these papers so filed in court with the award shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions; that the award shall be final and conclusive upon both parties unless set aside by the court for error of law apparent on the record; that the award shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon at the expiration of ten days from the filing unless, within said ten days, either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record; that at the expiration of ten days from the judgment of the circuit court upon exceptions taken as above, judgment shall be entered in accordance with the decision of the court unless, within said ten days, either party shall appeal to the circuit court of appeals; the decision of the circuit court of appeals shall be final; that employes dissatisfied with the award must not gult the employer before the expiration of three months from and after the making of the award without giving thirty days In writing of their intention, and that an employer so dissatisfied must not, on account of said dissatisfaction, dismiss an employe before the expiration of said three months without giving the same notice; that during the pendency of such arbitratlon it shall not be lawful for the employer party to such arbitration to dis-charge employes parties thereto, except charge employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law or neglect of duty, nor for the employes to unite in, ald or abet strikes against sald employer, and that for a period of three months after an award under such an arbitration it shall not be lawful for an employer to discharge employes, except for the causes aforesaid, without giving thirty days' no-tice in writing of his intention so to do, nor for any employes, during a like period, to quit the service of the employer without

just cause without giving a like notice; that each member of such board of arbitration shall receive a compensation of \$10 per day for the time he is actually employed and also his traveiling and other necessary expenses.

COPYRIGHT IN THE U. S.

Under the International Copyright (approved March 3, 1891; took effect July 1, 1891) any United States citizen, or citizen or subject of foreign nations granting copyright to United States citizens on sub-stantially the same basis with their own citizens, or which become parties to an international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, may secure for twenty-eight years the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending his work; and, in case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. This term of security is renewable for fourteen years more. The right of eltizens or subjects of a foreign nation to copyright in the United States, on January 1, 1896, had been extended by Presidential proclamations to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bei-Germany, Italy, gium, Denmark and Switzerland. On February 27, 1896, copyright benefits were extended to citizens of Mexico by proclamation of the President; and on May 25, copyright benefits were extended to 1896. Chili ln the same manner.

A bill of Congress, signed by the President January 6, 1897, makes an injunction against the unlawful production of a play obtained in a United States District Court operative in all districts, Insteady of only in the one in which it is granted, as

In the one in which it is granted, as formerly. It also makes the unlawful production of a play punishable by imprisonment, under certain conditions.

To aid in having the law strictly complied with, so that no question can arise as to the valldity of the entry recorded, and that the application shall be in such a form that the Copyright Office can, upon its receipt, promptly make the entries desired, and thus avoid delay through the necesslty for correspondence, an application form has been prepared, which can tion form has been prepared, which can be obtained by addressing "Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D, C." By application to the same office a pamphlet giving directions for sequring copyrights at curing copyrights, etc., may be obtained. The law imposes a penalty of \$100 upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, upon any book or other article which has not been copyrighted, whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise; or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in the United States; or who shall import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyright or words of the same pur-port, which is not copyrighted in this country.

The president of the American Copyright League is Edmund Clarence Stedman, and the secretary is R. U. Johnson, No. 33 East 17th-st., New-York City, No. N. Y.

SERVICE LAWS. CIVIL

The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an Act of Congress "to regulate and Im-prove the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, which gave the power to the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as a Commission, with authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of and for the execution of the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service Act. The terms used in the regulations are: "Classified Service," referring to all that part of the executive Civil Service of the United the executive Civil Service of the United States included within the provisions of the act; "Grade," referring to a group of employes or positions in the classified service arranged upon a basis of duties persisted. formed without regard to salaries received; "Class," referring to a group of employes or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, and "Excepted Position" referring to any position within the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but excepted from the requirement for competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto.

The rules promulgated by the President on May 6, 1896, as amended July 27, 1897, and May 29, 1899, show that almost everything in the District of Columbia between the grade of mere laborer or workman and the grade of Presidential appointment is the grade of Presidential appointment is included in the classified service. The following places are brought into the classification outside the District of Columbia: Ail executive officers and employes who are serving in a clerical capacity, or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature; or in the capacity of a watchman or messenger, or physician, hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature; or as draughtsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical engineer, computer or fireman; or in the service of the Supervising Architect's office in the capacity of superintendent of construction capacity of superintendent of construction or of repair, or foreman; or in the service of the Treasury Department in any ca-pacity. The latter section shows that outside the District of Columbia, as well as within the District, everything in the Treasury Department is classified. Within the classified branches there are a certain number of positions now excepted from the requirements of competitive examination, including deputy collectors of internal revenue, office deputy marshals, pension examining surgeons, private secretaries, examining surgeons, private secretaries, certain customs service deputies, certain inspectors in the Interior Department, and other miscellaneous positions to the number of about five thousand. About seven thousand classified positions in the Navy yards are subject to the registration system, and about as many others of similar nature in the War Department are to be

so subjected. In branches of the service outside the District of Columbia connected with other departments the classification is somewhat more restricted. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the Civil Service Act until he shall have passed the examination provided have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is especially exempt from examination by the provisions of the

act or the rules made in pursuance thereof. It is provided that examinations shall be held at such places and on such dates as the Commission shall deem most practicable to subserve the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service. It is also provided that persons in the Government service may be appointed as Boards of Examiners, but the members of such boards are not all to be adherents of one political parties are available and competent to serve.

On July 27, 1897, President McKinley promulgated an amendment to Rule II restricting the power of removal from competitive positions, which, as further amended on May 29, I899, reads as fol-

lows;

"No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished with a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Copies of such reasons, notice and answer, and of the order of removal, shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office; and the reasons for any change of rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper department or office."

Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make his application under oath, upon a form preprication under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, to be accompanied by such certificates as may be required. The age limitations are fixed by the Commission, and vary for different branches of the scrvice. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who may be physically disabled to perform the duties required; or who has been guilty of crime or infamous or disgraceful conduct; or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application; or has made a false statement or practised or attempted to practise deception in securing his registraappointment. Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or more shall be eligible for appointment to the position for which he has been examined. Competitors whose claims preference under the law have been allowed, and who attain an average of 65 or over, shall be placed, in the order of their average percentages, at the head of the register of eligibles. Persons who served in the military or naval service in Persons who the Civil War and were honorably discharged therefrom, and persons who have been separated from positions through no delinquency or misconduct, shall be placed at the head of the register in the order of fulfilments of their requirements. The term of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eli-When gible is entered upon the register. vacancies occur in classified positions the appointing or nominating officer shall request certification to him of the names of eligibles for the position vacant, the certification being of the three names at the head of the register of eligibles, and which names must not have been three times certified to the department or office

in which the vacancy exists.

Certificates for appointments of persons in or on direct detail from any department or office in Washington, D. C., shall be made so as to maintain as nearly as possible the apportionment of such appointments among the several States and Territories and District of Columbia upon the basis of population, except as to appointments in a few places.

LOCAL LAWS.

There are four States having State Civil Service laws. The system in New-York was originally established by Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1883, which was amended from time to time in various important respects until, finally, a new act (Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899) was passed, codifying and uniting all previous acts and extending very considerably the area of their operation. An act was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1884. In these two states every city is included within the general system.

ILLINOIS—Act passed in 1895, permitting the state of the contraction

ILLINOIS—Act passed in 1895, permitting the several cities to establish the system by popular vote. In pursuance of this act, rules were adopted by large popular majorities in the cities of Chicago and

Evanston

WISCONSIN—There is a similar State act applying to cities of the first class, and in actual operation, therefore, only in the city of Milwaukee.

In several other States Civil Service rules are in operation in isolated cities, established commonly by amendments to their charters.

PHILADELPHIA — Examinations are provided by the so called "Bullitt bill." Persons admitted to competition must, however, be satisfactory to the appointing officer, and the examinations are conducted by boards within the departments, so that in actual operation the system amounts practically to nothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and SEAT-TLE, WASH., have rules applying to all branches of the city service, recently placed in operation through charter amendments adopted by popular vote. Similar rules are in operation as the result of charter amendments coming from legislative enactment or from charter commissions in New-Orleans, La., and New-Haven., Conn. A set of rules is also provided for by the charter of Indianapolis, but the system in that city has been temporarily set aside by the arbitrary action of the Mayor in 1896. In Portland, Ore., and Louisville, Ky., there are rules applying to certain departments, but not to all.

NEW-YORK STATE—The original act fcliowed closely the form of the Federal act. It provided for the classification of all

fellowed closely the form of the Federal act. It provided for the classification of all state offices and for the various departments of cities of 50,000 and over. The application of the system to cities, however, was permissive merely. In 1884 the latter provision was made mandatory and was amended to include all cities in the State. In 1894 a salutary method of enforcement was provided by an enactment forbidding Controllers or other fiscal ofcers to pay the salaries of persons ap-

pointed in violation of the rules, and mak-ing those officers personally responsible for improper disbursements of the sort. In 1897 the act commonly known as the "Black Act" was adopted, dividing the control of examinations between the Civil Service boards and appointing officers; providing that a rating of not more than half the total should be given for "merit" by the regular examiners, and that those passing this test should be given a further rating for "fitness," not exceeding onehalf the total, and to be determined by the officers themselves. Finally, on March 31, 1898, an act was passed the effect of which was the repeal of the "Black Act" effect of in all cities and the restoration of the system of 1883-'84. In this act it was also provided that no removal should be made from a position subject to competitive examination except for reasons to be stated in writing, and after an opportunity for explanation had been granted to the person affected. The Legislature of 1899 passed an act, which became a law, with the signature of Governor Roosevelt, on April 19, the effect of which was to repeal the Black Act outright and to re-establish completely, both in the State and in the cities the original plan of 1883, with certain extensions and improvements the necessity of which experience had shown.

The general Civil Service statutes of the State were reinforced very materially by an amendment to the State Constitution prepared by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and adopted by the people. This

provision is as follows:

"Appointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including towns and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations which so far as practicable shall be competitive: provided, however, that soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which appointments or promotions shall be made."

The courts of the State have construed this provision broadly, and as a part result all non-competitive examinations, except for positions in State hospitals and asylums, have been abolished. The original rules and classification of New-York City were drawn under the permissive act of 1883 and under the supervision of a commission of experts appointed by Mayor Edson in 1884. Rules were adopted in the same manner and at about the same time in Buffalo and Brooklyn. The New-York City Board was replaced in 1889 by Tammany Commissioners. During the five years following the administration of the rules was more or less imperfect. Under Mayor Strong the old Commission was restored, and the membership of the Board Increased to five. In 1896, through the action of this Commission, approved by Mayor Strong, the application of the rules was greatly extended, until, excepting heads of departments, not more than sixty positions were omitted from the competitive classification. The system of labor registration was also adopted. There were approximately 24,000 positions in the Civil Service

on the 1st of January, 1898, of which 6,000 in the educational department were subject to a separate system. The classifications included 6,000 in the police force, also subject to a separate system, 5,000 in the labor service under the registration system and 7,000 in the general competitive schedules. The competitive schedules embraced positions of every character, both clerical, technical and professional. Examinations were conducted by a board of nine examiners, chosen with especial reference to their expert ability, and the examinations generally were of the most practical character. The rules required that the higher places should be filled by promotion, unless the appointing officer certified to the Civil Service Commission that none in the lower grades were fit for the higher duties to be performed. Through careful work the system had been well developed and placed on a highly satisfactory basis.

The Greater New-York charter, which contained provisions for the appointment of a municipal Civil Service Commission and for the promulgation of rules, was held by the law officers of the present administration to constitute a separate system of appointment and tenure, having no relation to the general system throughout the State. Under previous statutes all municipal Civil Service rules were required to be submitted to the State Civil Service Board for approval before going into effect. It is claimed that under the charter provisions such approval is not required for the new rules for New-York.

The charter provided that the rules in operation in New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island City on December 31, 1897, should Island City on December 31, 1897, should be continued in full force until new rules were promulgated. Mayor Van Wyck appointed as Civil Service Commissioners Messrs. Charles H. Knox, William N. Dyckman and Robert E. Deyo (later succeeded by Alexander T. Mason), but the new rules were not promulgated until March 5, on which date they received the approval of the Mayor. They differed radically from the rules previously in force. cally from the rules previously in force, chiefly in the fact that they excepted from examination a greatly increased number of positions, and that they removed the labor service from the competitive registration system. A great deal of laxity was permitted in the matter of temporary appointments in the absence of eligible lists; persons dismissed at any time within three years were required to be concluded with years were permitted to be appointed without examination; the scope of selection from the eligible list was materially broad-ened. The operation of the charter repealed the Black act in New-York City on January 1, three months before the repeal of that act in the other cities of the State, so that none of the new provisions were framed in the lines of that statute. Early in 1899 the Court of Appeals decided that the contention of the city officers that the charter constituted a senarate system was unfounded and that the city rules must conform to the standards required by the State Commission. Before this decision was complied with, however, the present law was passed, and on July 11 new rules were put in force by the State Board which restored all of the essential feat-

ures of the genuine merit system omitted from the charter rules, and are expected in future to keep the city service on a fairly competitive basis open to all citizens. Stringent inhibitions upon payment of salaries to persons improperly appointed, reinforcing those previously in force, add to the effectiveness of the system. Since the adoption of the act of 1899 new rules have been framed for Buffalo, Albany and other large cities, which are well calculated to give effect to the existing constitutional and statutory provisions and that will firmly maintain the "merit system" in these other parts of the State. The act provides also for the extension of the system to the large counties, and by January 1900. eleven of these will have been included.

FOREIGN RULES.

In all of the principal foreign countries an entrance examination, both mental and physical, is required before appointment in the civil service. The tenure of office is, as a rule, permanent, or during good behavior, and after the employe has be-come incapacitated by reason of age, length of service or physical infirmity, he is retired with a pension, the amount of which varies, in proportion to length of service, from one-sixth to four-fifths of actual salary. In some countries it is optional with the employe to retire after fifteen years of service, while in other countries from thirty to thirty-five years of service are required before retirement. The salaries paid to clerks and other subordinate employes are lower than those paid by the United States Government; but in the principal countries the salaries of higher officials-such as heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions—are, as a rule, higher than those paid in the United States. The hours of labor vary in the different countries. In the far Northern as well as in the tropical and semitropical countries the hours of labor are short; in nearly all of the countries, as well as in the United States, the hours of postal employes are longer than those of other governmental employes. The time allowed for lunch, the amount of annual leave with pay, and the amount of sick leave with pay, vary in the different countries; in some the time for lunch or rest, or amount of annual leave, is fixed according to the grade of the employe, the higher grade of employes being allowed more time than those of inferior rank; many of the countries are more liberal in regard to sick leave than the United States. An unusually large number of holidays is allowed, especially in Oriental countries; these holidays are, as de, religious ones—Christmas and Year's being generally observed in rule, the European countries; in some countries, however, national events are also celebrated. In some countries females are not employed at all, while their employment in other countries is, as a rule. limited to work of teachers, telegraph operators and positions in the postal service. In Morocco salaries are made up from bribes and presents, and employes hold their places so long as they can squeeze enough money out of subordinates to satisfy their superiors.

THE ARMY BEEF SCANDAL.

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the President to inquire into the charges made by Major-General Nelson A. Miles in 1cspect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the Subsistence Department of the Army to the troops in the field during the operations in Cuba and Porto Rico In the war against Spain was composed of Major-General Spain James F. Wade, Brigadier-General George W. Davis, Colonel George W. Gillespie and Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Davis. The The investigation began at Washington on February 17; it ended on April 24; the report was submitted to the President on April 29, and the President approved of it on May 6. The following is a summary of the allegations made by General Miles:

That the refrigerated beef furnished to the troops in Cuba, Porto Rico, Tampa, Chickamauga and Jacksonville was em-balmed, or treated with chemicals to preit, of which overwhelming proof

existed.

That refrigerated beef was a serious cause of sickness and distress among the In the places above named.

That the canned roast beef was furnished to the Army under pretence of an

experiment.

4. That the canned roast beef was also a cause of sickness and distress among the troops, and is unfit for issue as food in any country.

5. That what is called canned roast becf is really beef pulp from which the beef extract of commerce had been boiled out.

That the bacon issued to the troops in Porto Rico was not suitable food for use the tropics.

The following list of instructions, divided into twenty items, was submitted to the court by the President:

The character and quality of the meat, refrigerated and canned, furnished to the Army; how purchased; how shipped to

the soldiers; if good when shipped; what the cause of its deterioration, if any. 2. If the meat was doctored, did the Commissary-General or any of his officers have any knowledge of it or means of knowledge?

3. Was it the meat of commerce? Was it inspected by the Government

4 inspectors, as provided by law? Was It an authorized ration in the

Army? 6.

If good when purchased, what made it bad?

Was it anybody's neglect or fault, and if so whose?

S. When unfit for use, if you should so find, was the fact made known to the War Department; when and by whom?

9. If, after leaving the depot commissary, it was not cared for and properly preserved, whose fault?

10. Was it a suitable ration for the cam-

paigns in Cuba and Porto Rico?

Was there anything better that was practicable?

12. Would it have been prudent for our troops to have made the expeditions to Santiago and Porto Rico without the prewith which they were supplied?

13. Could the Army, with any certainty,

rely upon the cattle on the hoof on those islands

14. Did the commanding officers in Santiago or Porto Rico, or the Major-General commanding, report during the war that either the refrigerated or canned beef was an unfit ration?

15. When were these reports first made,

and by whom?

16. If the allegations of the Majer-General commanding are established. I want the court to find the cause and fix the re-sponsibility for the fact, that the guilty may be properly punished. 17. Did the cattle in Porto Rico make

a wholesome ration?

18. If the packers of the country are guilty it must be known.

19. If the officers of the Commissary Department are guilty it must be known.
20. If any officer of the Army is guilty it must be known.

REPORT OF THE COURT.

The substance of the report was as fol-

lows:

1. Canned beef has been very extensively used for a quarter of a century; its consumption by the mercantile marine is very large, but its use is limited to circumstances and conditions that do not permit of the supply of beef freshly slaughtered; it is fresh beef that has been sterilized by theat and hermetically sealed in the cans; there was no evidence of any of it of earlier date than 1894.

2. The refrigerated beef furnished under contract was not doctored or treated with

any other agent than cold air.

3. Both kinds, refrigerated and canned, were such as are well known as commercial articles, largely used by the trade, in the United States Navy and by armies and

navies of Europe,

4. The Army regulations do not provide for inspections of supplies at time of purchase or delivery, but a provision of the "subsistence manual" requires all subsistence stores to be inspected at time of purchase. A very large part of the purchase of canned meat was made in open market. More or less of the canned roast beef was carefully inspected. The Bureau of Animal Industry inspects carcasses of all slaughtered cattle, comprising refrigerated and canned beef.

Refrigerated fresh teef is an article of the authorized ratior; canned beef is authorized for the travel ration, but has never been prescribed as a component of the field ration, and was first used as such

ration in the war with Spain.

On account of the haste required in its delivery and shipment to Tampa the meat was not given the time to settle and harden usually allowed for that purpose, this course being insisted upon by the Subsistence Department to secure prompt deliveries. Some injury was undoubtedly caused by rough handling in transportation or by exposure to the climatic influences of tropics, causing oxidation of cans, the opening of seams, etc.

7. Subject to the qualifications contained in answer No. 4 in respect to methods of inspecting the beef on its delivery to the Subsistence Department, the court answered this question in the negative.

8. The court was unable to learn of any

report of unfitness made known to the Department respecting canned roast beef until December 21, 1898, when General Miles so stated before the commission appointed to investigate the war with Spain. General Miles also stated, in substance, that the refrigerated beef was unfit for issue. In October, 1898, there was fied in the War Department a report of the inspection at Chickamauga of supplies of the 6th United States Volunteers, made by a board appointed by General Miles. Chief Surgeon Daly, of the board, reported to Colonel Maus, the president, that his inspection showed that the beef had been chemically preserved, "which gave the meat an unnatural, mawkish, sickening odor, like the odor of a human cadaver after the undertaker had injected the body with preservatives," and that it was hurtful to health and unfit for food. The court dealt with Lieutenant-Colonia May with account. Lieutenant-Colonel Maus with severity, especially with regard to his neglect in not alluding to the bad quality ascribed to the fresh beef by Surgeon Daly, and person-ally known to himself, and characterized his silence upon this point as remarkable. The court declared that General Miles was guilty of neglect in not instantly taking guilty or neglect in not instantly taking the most effective measures within his control to correct the wrong when he formed a belief at Ponce, in August, that the beef guaranteed to keep seventy-two hours had been processed, and that the health of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food. Other witnesses who testified in respect to the nesses who testified in respect to the chemicalization of the beef spoke of the peculiarities in its odor and its physical appearance, accompanied by putrefactive changes, but the court declared that none of them was able to swear positively to a sufficiently close examination of the beef to satisfy them that particular preservatives had been used, and none had deemed it of sufficient importance to be made the subject of a report to superior authority. It appeared that upon two occasions an employe of Armour & Co. stated in presence of witnesses that beef tendered by him at Lakewood, Fia., had been treated with preservatives, but he later denied his statement, hence the court discredited his testimony.

9. As respects the canned beef there was no neglect; as respects the time consumed in transportation of refrigerated beef, the arrangement for delivery and care after delivery, there was neglect in Cuba, and, to a lesser degree, in Porto Rico, Wagons a lesser degree, in Porto Rico. Wagons were not always clean and often no protection from sun and rain; but the most serious mistake was the failure to arrange systematically for rapid conveyance and prompt delivery. It was in evidence that beef rarely reached the camps of consumers before 8 a. m., and it was after 12, or even 3 o'clock, before the troops received their daily allowance. The fault, if any, rested with brigade and higher commanding officers, and their commissaries and quarter-masters. There was a contract with Swift & Co. to erect cold storage facilities on shore; the apparatus reached Santiago July 27 but it was a tracky till Section 1. 27, but it was not ready till September 21 owing to delays of officials to act, which delays resulted in considerable damage and

10. The canned roast beef was not suita-

as a travel ration on transports, but for use on shore as a field ration, where the companies have their camp and cooking equipment, and vegetables are available canned roast beef is suitable for issue two days in ten, but not for two days in suc-cession. In some organizations it constituted at least one-half of the meat ration. The refrigerator beef is a suitable when it can be issued in good condition.

11. The ration is fixed by law, but authority is vested in the President to vary The use of canned roast its components. beef had never been authorized save as a travel ration, and it did not appear at any time during the war, or shortly before, any proposition was submitted to the President for any change in the meat components of the ration for troops on land. The reliance for the Santiago and Porto Rico voyages on canned, fresh and corned beef was wise and there was no other available that was better, cooking facilities being available; but the court believed that canned roast beef was far less desirable than canned corned beef. While bacon is not regarded as a suitable constant food for troops in campaign serving in the tropics, it would have been more suitable than the unknown and unfamiliar canned roast beef direct from the can. There was no better food available or practicable than the re-frigerated beef after the troops had landed and secured convenient harbors and landing facilities.

12. As respects the canned beef the answer was, yes; but as respects refrigerated

beef, no.

13. In Cuba there were no beef cattle vailable, and, although there were many available, and, although there were many in Porto Rico, the testimony was conclu-sive that the enemy would take the precautions to drive back or destroy all means of subsistence in the country that could be utilized by the American forces; hence, no reliance could be placed on the cattle of either island as a certain means of subsistence.

14. No such reports were forwarded to the War Department by any general officer in Cuba or Porto Rico while field operations were in progress, nor was any such report received until more than a month

after hostilities ceased.

Answered in replies to Nos. 8 and 14. 16. The court decided that the allega-tion of General Miles that chemical preservatives had been used was not proven, but that the charge that the canned fresh was unsuitable for food, as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long continued use as a field ration was sustained. None of the other allegations in relation to the canned fresh beef were sustaired. Colonel John F. Weston was declared responsible for recommending the canned roast beef as a field ration. The court also characterized the action of the commissary-general of subsistence (General Charles P. Eagan), as unwarranted and reckless, in that he ordered the purchase of enormous quanti-ties of a food that was practically untried and unknown, and that his act was a and unknown, and that his act was a colossal error, for which there was no palliation

17. The evidence was declared conflicting, but the court found that no other fresh beef than that derived from the native cattle was available for hostile opera-

tions extending beyond a few miles from the coast; but for troops encamped near the points of practicable landing of fresh beef the refrigerated beef was preferable.

18. The court found that in April, 1898, the packers of canned beef were engaged in the manufacture of an article of standard quality under the name of canned roast beef, and that the methods of packing were the same as habitually employed in Its preparation as an article of commerce, and that no change in the methods was made during the progress of the war.

19. Replied to in answers to

and 16.

20. Beyond the fault suggested in answers to questions 8 and 16 the court found that against none of the officers commanding corps, divisions, brigades, ments, and their staff officers, brigades, should a charge of guilty be brought. It was de-(General clared that the major-general Miles) commanding the Army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the or was refrigerated beef was embalmed, or was unfit for issue to the troops; that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge, as claimed, that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress, some of it was supplied under the nse of experiment, that other beef pretense of experiment, was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the Secretary of War, to the end that a remedy might be promptly applied. a proper

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The following is a summary of the most important laws enacted by the New-York

AMERICAN FLAG,—An act, which became a law on February 22, 1899, to take effect September 1, following, provided that any person who should place or cause to be placed any inscription, design, device, symbol, name, advertisement, words, characters, marks or notice whatever upon any flag or ensign of the United States or of New-York State, or who shall display any flag purporting to be the National or State flag, or who publicly mutilates, tramples upon or otherwise defaces or defies any of said flags, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, however, that any such flag that may be the property of or used in the service of the United States or the State of New-York may have inscripnames of actions, words, marks or symbols placed thereon pursuant to law or authorized regulations

AMSTERDAM - AVE. RAILWAY TRACKS .- This bill was fought against with marked determination by its opponents, but was finally passed and approved

by the Governor on April 19.
Section 1 of the bill provided that it shall not be lawful to operate upon Amsterdam-ave.. between Seventy-second and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth sts., any street surface railroad upon the road or tracks of any street surface railroad company by any motive power other than horse power, unless the tracks or upon which said road is or shall be operated are so located in said avenue that they shall be at all points at least twenty feet distant from the nearest curb line of said avenue.

Sec. 2. Any street surface railroad com-

pany having a valid right to operate a street surface railroad by any power other than horse power upon the portion of Amsterdam-ave. lying between Seventy-second and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth sts. shall have the right to place one or more of its rails between the rails or use the tracks of any other company operating on that portion of Amsterdam-ave., subject to the provisions of the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. This act shall not be construed so as to authorize the change of motive power on any street surface railroad in the city of New-York without a due compliance with all the requirements of law re-

lating thereto.

Sec. 4. If any controversy arises as to the respective rights, if any, of the Ninth Avenue Railroad, or its lessee, and of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad to the use of the said portion of Amsterdam-ave, for rallread purposes, or to locate within or to use the tracks of the other company, it shall be determined by the Supreme Court, in an action to be brought by either of said companies, with the right of appeal to the Appellate Division and to the Court of Appeals; and the Court shall determine whether it is practicable and for the public good that both companies shall use the same tracks, and if so, on what terms, the compensation to be fixed and determined by a jury in said action. If it appears impracticable for both railroad companies to use the same tracks, the Court shall determine, with like right of appeal, which company shall have the exclusive use of that portion of the avenue and the compensation to be paid by it to the other railroad company on account of its ex-clusion therefrom, such compensation to be fixed by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court.

It was provided that the act should not be construed as conferring any franchise or authority to construct or operate a railroad upon said avenue, not heretofore conferred, nor to withdraw in such action from said court the question of the right of any party to such action to occupy said avenue or any part thereof with its tracks nor the question of its right to the manner in or motive power by which it proposes to operate its railroad.

BEET SUGAR.—An act, which became a law on February 23, appropriated \$30,000, in continuation of the policy adopted at the session of 1897, to make direct appropriations for not loss than five very sign and priations for not less than five years in aid of the permanent establishment of the

beet sugar industry of the State.

BICYCLES: SIX-DAY RACES.-In a bicycle race, or other contest of skill, speed or endurance, wherein one or more persons shall be a contestant or contestants, it shall be unlawful for any contestant to continue in such race or contest for a longer time than twelve hours during any twenty-four hours. The proprietor, occupant or lessee of the place where such race or contest takes place, consenting to, allowing or permitting any violation of the foregoing provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The manager or superintendent of such race or contest consenting to a permitting on allowing one violation. ing to, permitting or allowing any viola-

tion of the provisions of the first sentence of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
BICYCLES: SIDEPATHS.—The County
Judge of any county, except Albany and
Monroe, is authorized by Chapter 152, Monroe, is authorized by Chapter 152, upon the petition of fifty resident wheelmen, to appoint five or seven Sidepath Commissioners, which Board is authormaintain sidepaths ized to construct and maintain sidepaths along any public road or sections thereof of the county, outside limits of incorporated cities and villages, or outside the corporation tax district thereof, with the written approval of the Commissioner of Highways or other officer performing similar duties, or with the written approval of the Supervisor of each town in which the sidepath is built. No sidepath shall be constructed upon or along any regu-larly constructed or maintained sidewalk, except by the consent of persons owning the abutting lands. The paths shall not be less than three nor more than six feet wide, without the consent of persons own-ing the abutting lands, and shall be con-structed within the outside lines and structed within the outside lines and along and upon either side of said public roads. The Board of Sidepath Commissioners is to adopt a form of license suitable to be affixed to a bicycle. Any person, upon the payment of a fee of not less than 50 cents nor more than \$1, shall be entitled to receive such license, which shall be good during the calendar year for which it is issued, and for no longer.

ELECTION BILL (Raines).—The law al-

lows the Attorney-General to assign a deputy to conduct special prosecutions in any county in the metropolitan elections district and act as counsel for the State Su-perintendent of Elections. Whenever the Whenever the Attorney-General shall advise the Governor that there is occasion for an extraordinary term in any such county, to inquire into and try cases arising under Title 5 of the Penal Code, the Governor may appoint an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court for the trial of criminal cases in the county, pursuant to Section 234 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it is made the duty of the District-Attorney of the county, and of the assistants, clerks and employes in his office, and of all police authorities, officers and men, within such county to render the Attorney-General and his deputy, whenever requested, all aid and assistance within their power in such prosecutions and in the conduct

of such cases.

LABOR LAW AMENDMENT. - No minor under the age of eighteen years, and no female, shall be employed at labor o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock in the evening of any day, or for more than ten hours in any one day or sixty hours in any one week, except to make a shorter workday on the last day of the week; or more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days so worked. A printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and the time when such work shall begin and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where they are employed. But such persons may begin their work after the time for beginning, and stop before

the time for ending such work, mentioned in such notice, but they shall not be required to perform any labor in such fac-tory, except as stated therein. RELIEF OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR

FAMILIES.—An amendment to the Poor law, in relation to the relief of soldiers, sailors and their families, approved March 14, 1899, provides that no poor or indigent 14. 1809, provides that no poor or integent soldier, sailor or marine who has served in the Army or Navy of the United States, nor his family nor the families of any who may be deceased, shall be sent to any almshouse, except with the approval of the commander and quartermaster of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic of the city or town where such persons reside, or the nearest post thereto, but shall be relieved and provided for at their homes in the city or town where they may reside, so far as practicable, provided such soldier, sailor or ma-rlne, or the families of those deceased, are and have been residents of the State for one year. The Auditing Board of such city or town, or in those counties where the poor are a county charge, or the Su-perintendent of Poor, is required to pro-Vide such money as may be necessary to be drawn upon by the chief officers of the post authorized by the law to act.

ROOMS IN WHICH JUSTICES'

JUSTICES' COURTS MAY BE HELD.—An act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, apapproved March 21, 1899, provides that a justice of peace must hold, within his town or city, a court for the trial of any action or special proceeding, of which he has jurisdiction, brought before him; but such a court shall not be held in a room

in any part of which trafficking in liquors is authorized, or in an adjoining room.

The act took effect on September 1, 1899.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.—The act to provide for the return and canvass of soldiers' votes was amended so as to read: liers' votes was amended so as to read: 'After all such ballots shall have been said inspectors of election shall immediately proceed to canvass the same, and make a statement and return thereof as provided by law, and forthwith forward the same to the County Clerk by one of their number. The County Board Canvassers, or such other Board as performs like duties, shail convene on the seventh Thursday after the Election Day, at their usual place of meeting, at 1 clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of canvassing such statements and returns.

WAGON-TIRE WIDTHS .- The Board of Supervisors of a county may enact and private laws regulating the width of used on vehicles built to carry a weight of fifteen hundred pounds or up-ward, and may provide penalties for the violation thereof.

EXTRA SESSION.

The Legislature convened in extraordinary session on May 22 for the purpose of considering amendments to the Franchise Tax Law passed in regular session, and withheld by the Governor with the hope that the extra session would remedy cer-tain defects. The extra session ended on May 25. Below will be found the text of Franchise Tax law as finally passed the Legislature and signed by the

Governor on May 26. Other bills passed In extra session were an appropriation of \$75,000 to celebrate the homecoming of Admiral Dewey: \$10,000 for the expenses of the State Board in connection with the enforcement of the Franchise law, and \$12,000 for the expenses of the special session.

FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Section I. Subdivision 3 of Section 2 of section 1, Subdivision of Section 2 of the tax law is hereby amended to read as follows: (3) The terms "land," "real estate," and "real property," as used in this chapter, include the land itself above and other land. under water, all buildings and other articles and structures, substructures, and superstructures, erected upon, under or above, or affixed to the same; all wharves and piers, including the value of the right to collect wharfage, cranage or dockage thereon; all bridges, all telegraph lines, wires, poles and appurtenances; all supports and inclosures for electrical conductors and other appurterances upon, above and under ground; all surface, under-ground or elevated railroads, including the value of all franchises, rights, or permisslon to construct, maintain or operate the in, under, above, on, or through highways, or public streets. places; ali railroad structures, substructures and superstructures, tracks, and the Iron thereon, branches, switches, and other fixtures permitted or authorized to be made, laid, er placed on, upon, above or under any public or private road, street, or grounds; all mains, pipes and tanks lald or placed in, upon, above or under any public or private street or place for conducting steam, heat, water, oil, electricity, or any property. water, oil, electricity, of any property, substance or product capable of transportation or conveyance therein, or that is protected thereby, including the value of all franchises, rights, authority or permission to constitute the constitution of sion to construct, maintain or operate in, under, above, upon or through any streets, highways or public places, any mains, pipes, tanks, conduits or wires, with their appurtenances. for conducting water. steam, heat, light, power, gas, oil or other substance, or electricity for telegraphic. telephonic or other purposes; all trees and underwood growing upon land, and all underwood growing upon land, and all mines, minerals, quarries and fossils in and under the same, except mines belong-ing to the State. A franchise, right, authority or permission, specified In this subdivision, shall, for the purpose of taxa-tion, be known as a "special franchise." special franchise shall be deemed to include the value of the tangible property of a person, copartnership, association or corporation, situated in upon, under or above any street, highway, public place or public waters in connection with the spe-cial franchise. The tangible property so cial franchise. The tangible property so included shall be taxed as a part of the special franchise. No property of a municipal corporation shall be subject to a

special franchise tax. Sec. 2. Article 2 of the Tax law is hereby amended by adding at the ϵ nd thereof Sections 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47, to read as follows:

Sec. 42. The State Board of Tax Com-missioners shall annually fix and determine the valuation of each special franchise subject to assessment in each city, town, village or tax district. Such Board shall, not less than ten nor more than thirty days next preceding the date when an annual assessment is required by law, to be completed in any such city, town or village, file with the clerk of such city, town or village a written statement of the valuation of each special franchise in such city, town, village or tax district as determined by such Board, and the valuation so fixed shall be the assessed valuation on which all taxes based on such special franchise in such city, town or village for State, municipal, school or highway purposes shall be levied during the next ensuing year. The assessors or other taxing officers or other local officer in any city, suing year. town or village, or any State or county officer, shall on demand furnish to the State Board of Tax Commissioners any in-formation required by such Board for the purpose of determining the value of a special franchise. Each city, town or village clerk shall, within five days after the receipt by him of a statement of assessment of a special franchise by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, deliver a copy of such statement certified by him to the assessors or other officers charged with the duty of making local assessments, in each tax district in such city, town or village. The valuation of a special franchise as so fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall be entered by the assessors or other officers in the proper column of the assessment roll.

Sec. 43. Every person, copartnership, association or corporation subject to taxation on a special franchise shall, within thirty days after this section takes effect, or within thirty days after such special franchise is acquired, make a written report to the State Board of Tax Commissioners containing a full description of every special franchise possessed or enjoyed by such person, copartnership, association or corporation; a copy of the special law, grant, ordinance or contract under which the same is held, or, if possessed or enjoyed under a general law, a reference to such law; a statement of any condition, obligation or burden imposed upon such special franchise or under which the same is enjoyed, together with any other information relating to the value of such special franchises, required by the State Board. The State Board of Tax Commissioners may from time to time require a further or supplemental report from any such person, copartnership, association or corporation, containing information and data upon such Every report matters as it may specify. required by this section shall have annexed thereto the affidavit of the president, vicepresident, secretary or treasurer of the persons or one of the members of the copartnership making the same, to the effect that the statements contained therein are true. Such Board may prepare blanks to be used in making the reports required by this section. Every person, copartnership, association or corporation failing to make the report required by this section, or failing to make any special report required by the State Board of Tax Commissioners within a reasonable time specified by it, shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of \$100 for every such fail-

ure, and the additional sum of \$10 for each day that such failure continues, and shall not be entitled to review the assessment by certiorari as provided by Section 45, Chapter III.

Sec. 44. On making assessment of a special franchise, the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall immediately give notice in writing to the person, copartner-ship, association or corporation affected, stating in substance that such assessment has been made, the total valuation of such special franchise, and the valuation thereof in each city, town, village or tax district, and that the Board will meet at its office in the city of Albany on a day specified in such notice, which must not be less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the date of the notice, to hear and determine any complaint concerning such assessment. Such notice must be served at least ten days before the day fixed for the hearing, and it may be served on a copartnership, association or corporation by mailing a copy thereof to it at its principal office or place of business, and on a person either personally or by mailing it to him at his place of business or last-known place of residence. Section 36 of this chapter applies, so far as practicable, to a hearing by the State Board of Tax Commissioners under this section.

Sec. 45. An assessment of a special franchise by the State Board of Tax Commissioners may be reviewed in the manner prescribed by Article II of this chapter, and that article applies, so far as practicable, to such an assessment, in the same manner and with the same force and effect as if the assessment had been made by local assessors; except that a petition for a writ of certiorari to review the assessment must be presented within fifteen days after notice of the filing of the state-ment of the valuation of a special franchise with the clerk of the city, town or village, as prescribed by Section 42 of this Such writ must run to and be answered by said State Board of Tax Comanswered by said State Board of Lax Commissioners, and no writ of certiforari to review any assessment of a special franchise shall run to any other Board or officer unless otherwise directed by the court or judge granting the writ. An additional special court or judge granting the writ. An adjudication made in the proceedings instituted by such writ of certiorari shall be binding upon the local assessors, and any ministerial officer who performs any duty in the collection of said assessment in the same manner as though said local assesscrs or officers had be€n partles to the proceeding. The State Board of Tax Commissioners, on filing with the city, town or village clerk a statement of the valuation of a special franchise, shall give to the person, copartnership, association or cor-poration affected written notice that such statement has been filed, and such notice may be served on a copartnership, association or corporation by mailing a copy thereof to it at its principal office or place of business, or on a person either personally or by mailing to him at his place of business or last-known place of residence. Sec. 46. If, when the tax assessed on any

Sec. 46. If, when the tax assessed on any special franchise is due and payable under the provisions of law applicable to the city, town or village in which the tangible property is located, it shall appear that the

person, copartnership, association or corporation affected has paid to such city, town or village for its exclusive use within the next preceding year, under any agreement therefor, or under any statute requir-ing the same, any sum based upon a percentage of gross earnings, or any other income, or any license fec, or any sum of money on account of such special franchise, granted to or possessed by such person, copartnership, association or corporation, amounts so paid for the exclusive use of such city, town or village, except paid or expended for paving or repairing of pavement of any street, highway or public place, shall be deducted from any tax based on the assessment made by the State Board Tax Commissioners, for city, village purposes, but not otherwise; and the remainder shall be the tax on such special franchise payable for city, town or village purposes. The Chamberlain or Treasurer of a city, the Treasurer of a vil-lage, the Supervisor of a town, or other officer to whom any sum is paid for which a person, copartnership, association or corporation is entitled to credit as provided in this section, shall, not less than five or more than twenty days before a tax on a special franchise is payable, make and deliver to the Collector or Receiver of Taxes or other officer authorized to receive taxes for such city, town or village, his certifi-cate showing the several amounts which have been paid during the year ending on the day of the date of the certificate. On On the receipt of such certificate the Collector, Receiver or other officer shall immediately credit on the tax roll, to the person, co-partnership, association or corporation affected, the amount stated in such certificate, on any tax levied against such person, copartnership, association or corporation on any assessment of the special franchise for city, town or village purposes only, but no credit shall be given on account of such payment or certificate in any other year, nor for a greater sum than the amount of the special franchise tax for city, town or village purposes, for the current year, and he shall collect and receive the balance, if any, of such tax as required by law.

Sec. 47. The imposition or payment of a special franchise tax, as provided in this chapter, shall not relieve any association. copartnership or corporation from the payment of any organization tax or franchise tax or any other tax otherwise imposed by Article IX of this chapter, or by any other provision of law, but tangible property situated in, upon, under or above any street, highway, public place or public waters, as described in Sub-division 3 of Section 2, shall not be taxable except upon the assessment made as herein provided by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. Sec. 3. Sections 21 and 31 of the Tax law

are hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 21. They shall prepare an assess-ment roll containing six separate columns. and shall, according to the best information in their power, set down: First-In the first column, the names of all the taxable persons in the tax district. Second-In the second column, the quantity of real property taxable to each person, with a statement thereof in such form as the Commissioners of Taxes shall prescribe.

Third—in the third column, the full value of such real property. Fourth—in the fourth column, the full value of all the taxable personal property owned by each person, respectively, after deducting the just debts owing by hlm. Fifth—In the fifth column, the value of taxable rents reserved and chargeable upon lands within the tax district, estimated at a principal sum the interest of which, the legal rate per annum, shall produce a sum equal to such annual rents, and If payable in any other thing except money the value of the rents in money to be ascertained by them and the value each rent assessed separately; and if the name of the person entitled to receive the rent assessed cannot be ascertained by the assessors it shall be assessed against the tenant in possession of the real property upon which the rents are chargeable. Sixth—in the sixth column, the value of every special franchise, as fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Sec. 31. The assessors shall assess corporations liable to taxation in their respective tax districts upon their assessment rolls in the following manner: First —In the first column, the name of each corporation, and under its name the amount of its capital stock pald in and amount of its capital stock pald in and secured to be paid in; the amount paid by it for real property then owned by it, wherever situated; the amount of all surplus profits or reserve funds exceeding 10 per cent of the capital, after deducting therefrom the amount of its stock, if any. belonging to the State and to incorporated literary and charitable institutions. ond-In the second column, the quantity of real property, except special franchises owned by such corporation and situated within their tax district. Third—In the third column, the actual value of such real property, except special franchises. Fourth-In the fourth column, the amount of the capital stock paid in and secured to be paid in, and of all such surplus profits or reserve funds as aforesaid, after deducting the sums paid out for all the real estate of the company, wherever the same may be situated, and then belonging to it, and the amount of stock, if any, belonging to the people of the State and to incorporated literary charitable Inand stitutions. Fifth-In the fifth column, the value of any special franchise owned by it, as fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Sec. 4. Sub-division 6 of Section 171 of the Tax law is hereby amended to read as follows: Sixth-Employ a clerk, prescribe his duties and fix his salary at a sum not exceeding \$2,000, and also other needed assistants, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation, which shall not ex-ceed in the aggregate the amount an-nually appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

Sec. 5. When the assessors, or a ma-jority of them, shall have completed their roll, they shall severally appear before any officer of their county authorized law to administer oaths and shall sever-law to administer oaths are such offially make and subscribe before such offially make and subscribe before form: "We, cer an oath in the following form: the undersigned, do severally depose and swear that we have set down in the fore-going assessment roll all the real estate

situated in the tax district in which we are assessors, according to our best in-formation, and that, with the exception of those cases in which the value of the said real estate has been changed by reason of proof produced before us, and with the exception of those cases in which the value of any special franchise has been fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, we have estimated the which a majority of the assessors have decided to be the full value thereof; and, also, that the said assessment roll con-

tains a true statement of the aggregate amount of taxable personal estate of each and every person named in such roll over and above the amount of debts due from and above the amount of debts due from such persons respectively, and excluding such stocks as are otherwlse taxable, and such other property as is exempt by law from taxation, at the full value thereof, according to our best judgment and belief," which oath shall be written or printed on said roll, signed by the assessors and certified by the officer.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on October 1, 1899.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY

CALIFORNIA.

Two bills to restrict the license of newspapers of the State became laws by action of the Legislature of 1899. Both were the result of savage cartoons and libellous ar-The ticles in San Francisco newspapers. first, the Anti-Cartoon bill, was as fol-

lows:

"It shall be unlawful to publish in any newspaper, handbill, poster, book or serial publication, or supplement thereto, the portrait of any living person, a resident of California, other than that of a person holding a public office in this State, withnoiding a public office in this state, without the written consent of such person
first had and obtained; provided, that it
shall be lawful to publish the portrait of
a person convicted of a crime. It shall
likewise be unlawful to publish in any
newspaper, handbill, poster, book or serial
publication, or supplement thereto, any
caricature of any person residing in this State which caricature will in any manner reflect upon the honor, integrity, man-hood, virtue, reputation or business or rollitical motives of the person so caricatured, or which tends to expose the individual so caricatured to public hatred, ridicule or contempt.

"A violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both such fine and

imprisonment.

The other bill is known as the "Newspaper Signature" bill. It provided that "every article, statement or editorial contained in any newspaper or other printed or publication printed or published in this publication printed or published in this State, which by writing or printing tends to blacken the memory of one who is dead or to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation or publish the natural or alleged defects of one who is alive, and thereby expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, must be supplemented by the true name of the writer of such article," etc.

A penalty for violation of either of these laws is provided. The leading lawyers expressed their opinions that the Anti-Cartoon law was unconstitutional, but were not so sure about the other law.

On March 31, 1899, the Governor approved of a bill which legalizes prize fighting contests up to twenty rounds.

NEVADA.

The 1898 State election was contested, on Governorship, by Mr. McMillan, the Republican candidate, and the Supreme Court rendered a decision on September 20, 1899, declaring that Reinhold Sadler had won by 60 plurality. The official returns promulgated by the Secretary of State in November, 1898, gave Mc-Millan (Rep.), 3,548; Russell (Dem.), 2,057; Sadler (Sil. Rep.), 3,570. The Supreme Court decision gave Sadler a plurality of 60, or 38 more than the figures of the Secretary of State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina limiting suffrage was passed by the lower house of the Legislature on February 17, 1899, by a vote of 81 to 27, and by the Senate on the following day by a vote of 41 to 6. It will be submitted to a vote of the people in August, 1901, at the same time State of-ficers are to be voted for. Educational, property and poll tax qualifications are prescribed, the avowed object being to eliminate the ignorant negro vote, since there is a further provision in the interest of the white voter to the effect that any person can vote who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or any time prior thereto, or whose ancestors were so en-titled to vote,

PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the incidents of the Legislature of Pennsylvania of 1899, relating to the Quay contest for the U. S. Senatorship, was a bill introduced early in the session materially to change the law which gave the District-Attorney unlimited powers in the selection of juries in trials for misde-meanors. The McCarrell bill (so-called meanors. The McCarrell bill (so-called because introduced by a member of that name) amended the law in a way that would give the defendant the same rights in the selection of a jury as the District-Attorney. As the bill was supposed to be designed in the interest of Quay at this time, his Republican opponents declared time, his Republican opponents de that they would fight it. They strengthened in their presumption with regard to the bill when, on January 24, a proposition to exempt criminal cases from its provisions at that time before the courts in which true bills had been found was voted down by the Quay majority. Subsequently there were rumors that bribery would be attempted to control action on the hill, and the Business Men's League of Philadelphia offered \$25,000 reward for the discovery of any such attempt. The Senate voted on the bill on February 1, and it was passed by 25 ayes to 17 noes, Senator McCarrell, who framed the bill, claimed that the old law was unfair and unjust, a relic of barbarism that had been wiped out by every other State in the Union. The bill came up in the House on the second reading on February 9, when it was voted to postpone action until March 21, by a vote of 93 ayes to 92 noes. Seventeen Democrats voted with the

minority. On February 24 a resolution of the House prevailed for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges of attempted brihery, to the effect that members had been offered money if they would vote for a reconsideration of the vote by which the McCarrell bill was postponed to March 21. The committee held its first meeting March 2, when Mr. Koontz, an anti-Quay member, declared that the action of the Quay majority on the committee was irregular, and that he should move in the House on the next day to reorganize the committee. To prevent Mr. Koontz from carrying his plan into To prevent effect the Quay members combined to delay proceedings, and the Speaker promptly, at 11 o'clock, adjourned the House before the resolution could be offered. The anti-Quay men then reassembled and elected Mr. Bliss as Speaker. Questions were raised as to the powers of the reorganized House and they were referred to a com-Indignation prevailed against mittee. Speaker Farr throughout Speaker Farr throughout the day, and there were several meetings and such great confusion that further action was deferred. The Investigating committee was increased to nine members on March 6, and the investigation occupied more than a month. The following questions were framed to be put to each member of the House:

First—Whether there was ever, directly or indirectly, offered any money or other consideration to the witness to vote for or against the McCarrell Jury bill or any particular candidate for the United States Senate,

Second—Whether the witness knows or ever heard of any other member being corruptly approached.

Third—Whether there was offered to the witness, or to any friend or relative of his, any position or preference in return for his

vote by any member or outsider.

A large amount of testimony was taken, and on April 17 a majority and minority report were presented. The majority report was signed by five of the nine members, and recited at length from the testimony and declared the evidence disclosed clearly that undue means were taken by many persons corruptly to solicit members of the House to influence their official action upon the McCarrell bill, and also as to the election of a U. S. Senator. The concluding paragraph reported that nine persons, some of them Democrats and others Republicans, were gullty of unlawful conspiracy, and read as follows: "In conclusion, your committee respect-

fully report that there is, in their opinion, sufficient evidence against Charles B. Spatz, John R. Byrne, Parker Titus, Frank B. Jones, Monroe H. Kulp, Thomas M. Moyles, Robert Evans, John J. Coyle and M. J. Costello for this House to direct that criminal proceedings be brought against them in the courts of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, and it is recommended that these proceedings be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted by the authority of this House."

The minority report of the other four members reached substantially the same conclusions as the majority report. It, however, relieved from censure some of the persons who were named for rebuke by the majority report, and it recommended "that the testimony of and against Messrs, Coyle, Costello, Spatz, Evans, Moyles, Kulp, Byrne, Titus and Jones he referred to the proper tribunal for determination."

The sessions of the Legislature were full of interest throughout by reason of the spirited contest for U. S. Senator. Although It left a multitude of bills with the Governor for his action, a large number of these being appropriations for private charities, the session was remarkable in that It passed very few hills of general interest. One bill that passed both house early in the session and was approved by the Governor provided for a joint committee to confer with the legislatures of other States as to the advisability of submitting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby the President, Vice-President and United States Senators may be elected by direct popular vote, the committee to report back to the Legislature at its session in 1901.

Of the revenue raisers the Mercantile Tax bill, providing that all merchants of the State shall pay a flat tax—retail merchants, \$2, wholesale merchants, \$3, and an additional tax of one mill on the dollar on the gross volume of business by retail merchants during the year, and a tax of one-half mill on the dollar of the business of the wholesale merchants—passed both houses and became a law.

Another law permits existing Pennsylvania corporations to increase their capital stock to any amount. Another provides for the incorporation of companies to do all kinds of business.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature, composed of 26 members of the Senate and 70 members of the House, met on January 11, 1899. The Senate had 17 Republicans and 9 Democrats and the House 35 Democrats and 34 Republicans, and one seat in doubt since the November election. Five of the Democrats and two Republicans were served with notices of contest. The Democrats also claimed that the seats of Senators Pierson and Getzendanner were vacant because they had accepted commissions in the Army during the war with Spaln, but which they had resigned before the Legislature convened. The Democrats failed to unseat Via (R.) in the House on January 14 by reason of two Democrats voting with the Republicans, but secured a postponement of the announcement until the

16th, when Logan (D.) was seated by the two Democrats voting with their party. In the meanwhile the Senate refused to regard the House as organized. The Senate also referred the cases of Kidd, Marcum and Ashby, all Democrats, occupying contested seats, to the Committee on Elections. The Governor recognized the organization of the House on January 19. On January 23 the Senate unseated Kidd (D.) and seated Morris (R.), the contestant. On the same day the House adopted a resolution questioning the titles to seats of Redmond, Scherr, Cutrlept and Legg, all Republicans. Finally, on January 25, both houses ratified an agreement of the

evening before postponing all contested seats. On the same day the ballot for United States Senator was taken, resulting in the election of Nathan B. Scott (R.), (See under chapter of "United States Senators").

The suspended contests came up under special order on February 7, when, as a result of a conference between the Democrats and Republicans, Kidd (D.) was seated in the Senate and Dent (D.) was seated in the House by a strict party vote. This gives the Democrats an additional vote in 1901, when another United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Stephen B. Elkins (R.).

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

	Interes	t laws.	Statute of limitations.			
States		Rate al-				
and	Legal	lowed by	Judg-	Notes.	Open	Days
Territories.	rate.	contract.	ments.	years.	accounts,	
1 CALLEDATES.	Per cent.	Per cent.	years.	3 001 25		grace.
A7-1						
Alabama	1 8	8	20	6	6	3
Arizona	7	Any	5	5	3	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5 5	3	0
California	6	Any	5	5	2	3
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\\3\\2\\6\\6 \end{bmatrix}$	0
Connecticut		¹ Any	7		6	0
Delaware	6	6	20	6 3 5 6	3	3
District of Columbia	6	10	12	. 3	3	0
Florida	8	10	20	5	22	0
Georgia	í 7	1 8	7	6	3 3 22 4	0 3
Idaho	17	12	6	5	ĺ 4	0
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	0
Indiana	6 8 7 7 5 6 6	1 8	$1 \overline{20}$	10	4 5 6 5 3 5 3 0	0 3 3 3 0 3 3
Iowa	6	i 8 '	$\frac{1}{20}$	10	5	3
Kansas	6	10	Š	Ί	3	3
Kentucky	iš	Ĕ	15	15	5	i
Louisiana	6 5 6	8	10	5	3	3
Maine	i ĕ	Any	6	320	ő	3
Maryland	6	1 6	i š	i š	ı š	0.
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	1 8	iŏi
		Ally	6 & 10	. 6	6	42
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	1 6	10	10		3 6 6 6 6 3 5 5 1	43 3 3 3
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	ု ၌	0
Missouri	6 1 7 1 8	1 8	20	10	ြ ခ်	
Montana	7	12	1 510	i .8	1 9	0 3
Nebraska	1 8	1 8	10	10		3
Nevada		Any	6	6	4 6 6	
New-Hampshire	6] 6	20	6	1 6	0
New-Jersey		6	20	6] 6	0
New-Mexico	6	12	7	6	4	3
New-York	6	6	20	j 6	6	0
North Carolina	6	6	10	7	3 6	3
North Dakota	6	12	1 10	j 6	1 6	1 0
Ohio	6	8	5	15	6 3	1 0
Oklahoma	7	12	1	5	3	3 3
Oregon	8	10	10	6	6	3
Pennsylvania	6 6 7 7	6	5	} 6	6	0
Rhode Island) 6	Any	20	6	1 6	1 0
South Carolina	i 7	8	1 20	6	6	3
South Dakota	7	12	10	6	6	3
Tennessee		6	10	1 6	1 6	3
Texas		10	ì 10	i 4	2	3 3
Utah		Any	7	4	2	ŏ
Vermont	6	6	i s	6	6	iŏ
Virginia		1 8	620	l š	ž	i ă
Washington		Any	i 6	6	3	i ő.
West Virginia	1 6	6	10	10	3	3
Wisconsin	. 7	10	20	6	6	0
Wyoming	8	12	5	5	2 2 6 2 3 3 6 8	0
wyoming	1 0	14	, ,		1 0	1 0

¹Over 6 per cent cannot be collected by law. ²Three years for merchants. ³Not witnessed, six years. ⁴Not on notes or drafts on demand. ⁵Not courts of record, five years. ⁶When return not made on execution, ten years,

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

(Titles and terms in parentheses.)

Abyssinia Menelek II (Emperor) March 12, 1889 Afghanistan. Abdur Rahman Khan (Amir) July 22, 1880 Argentine Republic Gen. Julio A. Roca (President, 6 years) October 12, 1898 Austria-Hungary Francis Joseph I (Emperor) December 2, 1848 Bavaria Otho I (King) June 13, 1886 Belgium Leopold II (King) December 10, 18 Bolivia Jose Manuel Pando (President) October, 1899 Brazil Senhor Campos Salles (President) November 15, 18 Bulgaria Ferdinand I (Prince) July 7, 1887 Chili Federico Errazuris (President) September 18, 18 China Kuang Hsü (Emperor) January 12, 1876	
Afghanistan. Abdur Rahman Khan (Amir). July 22, 1880 Argentine Republic. Gen. Julio A. Roca (President, 6 years). October 12, 1898 Austria-Hungary. Frarcis Joseph I (Emperor). December 2, 184 Bavaria. Otho I (King). June 13, 1880 Belgium Leopold II (King). December 10, 18 Bolivia. Jose Manuel Pando (President). October, 1899 Brazil. Senhor Campos Salles (President). November 15, 18 Bulgaria. Ferdinand I (Prince). July 7, 1887 Chili. Feederico Errazuris (President). Sentember 18, 18	
Argentine Republic. Gen. Julio A. Roca (President, 6 years). October 12, 1898 Austria-Hungary. Francis Joseph I (Emperor). December 2, 184 Bavaria. Otho I (King). June 13, 1886 Belgium Leopold II (King). December 10, 18 Bolivia. Jose Manuel Pando (President). October, 1899 Brazil. Senhor Campos Salles (President). November 15, 18 Bulgaria. Ferdinand I (Prince). July 7, 1887 Chili. Federico Errazuris (President). Sentember 18, 18	
Austria-Hungary, Francis Joseph I (Emperor), December 2, 184 Bavaria, Otho I (King), June 13, 1886 Belgium, Leopold II (King), December 10, 18 Bolivia, Jose Manuel Pando (President), October, 1899 Brazil, Senhor Campos Salles (President), November 15, 18 Bulgaria, Ferdinand I (Prince), July 7, 1887 Chili, Federico Errazuris (President), Sentember 18, 18	3
Balgium Leopold II (King). June 13, 1880 Belgium Leopold II (King). December 10, 18 Bolivia. Jose Manuel Pando (President). October, 1899 Brazil. Senhor Campos Salles (President). November 15, 18 Bulgaria. Ferdinand I (Prince). July 7, 1887 Chili. Federico Errazuris (President). Sentember 18, 19	18
Belgium Leopold II (King). December 10, 18 Bolivia Jose Manuel Pando (President) October, 1809 Brazil. Senhor Campos Salles (President) November 15, 18 Bulgaria Ferdinand I (Prince). July 7, 1887 Chili Federico Errazuris (President) Sentember 18, 19	10
Bolivia. Jose Manuel Pando (President). October, 1899 Brazil. Senhor Campos Salles (President). November 15, 18 Bulgaria. Ferdinand I (Prince). July 7, 1887 Chili. Federico Errazuris (President). Sentember 18, 19	865
Brazil. Senhor Campos Salles (President). November 15, 18 Bulgaria. Ferdinand I (Prince). July 7, 1887 Chili. Federico Errazuris (President). Sentember 18, 18	500
Bulgaria	600
Chili	203
China. [Kuang Hsü (Emperor). [Japuary 19 187]	600
China	2110
Colombia	J
Cool Dies Defeat View (Duridan)	
Costa Rica	000
Denmark	503
Dominican RepublicJuan Isidro Jiminez	800
Ecuador	1
Egypt	
France	99
Germany	
Great Britain	
Greece	
Guatemala Manuel Estrada Cabrera February 8, 1898	S
Hayti	
Honduras	
Italy Humbert I (King) January 9, 1878	
Japan Mutsu Hito (Emperor) February 13, 186	67
KoreaJanuary 1864	
Liberia	896
Mexico	10
Montenegro	
Morocco	
Netherlands. Wilhelmina (Queen). November 23, 18	300
Nicaragua	G
Norway. Oscar II (King) September 18, 18	70
Orange Free State. M. Th. Stevn (President). March 4, 1896	
Paraguay	202
Persia Mozaffer-ed-Din (Emperor) May 1, 1896	200
Peru	
Portugal	
Prussia	
Rumania	
Russia	3-3
Salvador	
Saxony	
Servia	
Siam	
Spain	
Sweden	
Transvaal (South Africa). S. J. Paul Krüger (President) May 12, 1893	
Tripoli	
Tunis	
Turkey	
Uruguay	
Venezuela Don Clpriano Castro (President) December 1, 1895	3

^{*}Re-elected fourth quadrennial term.

FOREIGN NATIONS-INDEBTEDNESS, POPULATION AND AREA.

1	Area. Sq. miles.		Population.	1	Debt, 1898.
Afghanistan	300,000	1	4,000,000	1	
¹ Africa	11.549,038	- [*135,000,000 12,000,000	1	
Arabia	1,000,000 1,125,086	-1	24,200,000	-1	8445,000,000
Australia	3.031.159	-1	3 445.000	i	900,000,000
GAustria	115,914	i	24,972,056	1	597,857,080
Belgium	11,373	1	6,341,958	-1	513,315,000
Belivia	567,360	Ţ	*2,300,000	- [4,153,490
Brazil	3,218,082	- 1	*17,500,000	- 1	566,400,000

FOREIGN NATIONS-INDEBTEDNESS, POPULATION AND AREA (continued).

			Dald
	Area,	Danulation	Debt,
	Sq. miles.	Population.	1898.
Bulgaria	38,390	3,310,713 3,317,264 *402,680,000 *5,000,000 *262,661 2,299,564 *500,000	\$38,000,000 121,670,350 *200,000,000 718,360,585 11,125,145
111'0111	293,970	3,317,264	121,670,350
China and dependencies. Colombia, United States of. Costa Rica. Denmark Dominican Republic.	4,218,401	*402,680,000	*200,000,000
Coots Discounted States of	502,000 37,000 . 14,775 20,596	*5,000,000	18,360,383
Donmont	37,000	7262,601	57 000 075
Dominican Popublic	. 14,710	2,299,364	57,896,675 1,562,500
Ecuador	120,000	*1,270,000	12,500,000
Egypt	†394,240	*9,750,000	481 358 650
France	204,146	38,518,975	481,358,650 6,101,251,060
Germany, by States— Anhalt f. Alsace-Lorraine Baden Bavaria Bremen	201,110	1 00,010,010	0,101,201,000
Anhalt	917	293,123	
Alsace-Lorraine	5.601	1,640,986 1,725,470	6.028,750
Baden	5,891	1,725,470	6,028,750 82,257,315
Bavaria	20.621	5,797,414	354,596,025
Bremen	99	196,278	
Brunswick	1,441	433,986	15,260,595
Hamburg	160	5,797,414 196,278 433,986 717,095	86,194,695
Hesse	2,966	1,039,020	40,850,000
Lippe	475	134,617	,
Mooklanhung Coh	115	83,324	4,717,753
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,197	596,436	27,826,375
Oldenburg-Strelltz	$\frac{1,144}{2,508}$	101,513	10 600 000
Prussia	124 521	373,739 31,849,795	10,638,275 1,621,305,515
Reuss (elder)	134,531 123	1 67.451	1,021,000,010
Bremen Brunswick Hamburg Hesse Lippe Lubeck Mecklenburg-Schwerin Mecklenburg-Strelitz Oldenburg Prussia Reuss (elder) Reuss (younger) Saxe-Altenburg Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Saxe-Meiningen Saxony	323	67,454 131,469 180,012 216,624	
Saxe-Altenburg	517	180 012	
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	765	216 624	
Saxe-Meiningen	964	234,005	
Saxe-Weimar	1,388	234,005 339,217	
Saxony	5,856	3,783,014	188,623,247
Schaumburg-Lippe	133	1 41 994	·
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	367	1 88.590	
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	337	78,248	
Waldeck	438	78,248 57,766	509,250
Wurtemburg	7,619		138,500,505
Germany: Total	211,168 121,115	52,246,589 38,104,975	2,436,829,797 3,077,093,430
Saxony Schaumburg-Lippe Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt Schwarzburg-Sondershausen Waldeck Wurtemburg Germany: Total Great Britain and Ireland Great Britain—Dependencies: Rahama Islands	121,115	38,104,975	3,017,093,430
Bahama Islands	5,794	51,517	505.000
Barbadoes British Guiana. British Honduras Bermuda Cape Colony. Canada.	166	186,000	595.000 2,045,750
British Guiana	109,000	283,000	5,262,935
British Honduras	7,562	33.811	169,015
Bermuda	19	33,811 15,952	230.500
Cape Colony	292 000	2,011,305	129,328,840 357,008,200
Canada	3,315,647	*5,250,000	357,008,200
Ceylon	3,315,647 25,365	3,298,342	19,000,000
Fiji Islands	7,451	2,011,305 *5,250,000 3,298,342 3121,798 53,209 54,510	19,000,000 1,066,280 638,350 1,709,000
Grenada	252	53,209	638,350
India Kong	1 500 100	248,710	1,709,000
Jamaica	1,560,160 $4,429$	287,223,431	746,613,330
Fiji Islands. Grenada Hong Kong. India Jamaica Leeward Islands. Malta	704	697,859 129,760	8,125,745 1,678,105
Malta	117	129,760 176,331 378,041	395,840
Miduittius	- 705	378 041	6,196,505
Natal	20.461	1 598 621	1 40.095.715
	40,200 310,700	208,000 1,277,870 759,146	15,000,000
New South Wales	310,700	1,277,870	305,372,490
New-Zealand	104.235	759,146	15,000,000 305,372,490 221,833,090
Newfoundland New South Wales. New-Zealand Queensland St. Lucia St. Vincent Sierra Leone. South Australia. Straits Settlements	668,224	472,179	173,002,070
St. Lucia	233	47,332	959,890
St. Vincent	140	41,054	
South Australia	15,000	180,000	
Straits Settlements	903,425	352,653	119,570,000
Tasmania	$\frac{1.472\frac{1}{2}}{26,375}$	160.970	40 174 105
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	352,653 549,000 160,270 268,404 1,179,029	42,174,185
Victoria	87,884	1 179 099	4,630,090
Western Australia	975,920	152,840	242,940,440 40,000,000
Trinidad and Tobago Victoria Western Australia Greece	24.977	1 2.433.806	179 143 300
Guatemala Hayti	46,774	*1,510,000	179,143,300 16,733,925
Hayti	9,242	1,244,650	23,750,000
Honduras	42,658	398,877	32,429,785
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

FOREIGN NATIONS-INDEBTEDNESS, POPULATION AND AREA (continued).

	Area, Sq. miles.	Population.	Debt 1895
⁶ Hungary	124,448	17,463,791	\$907,365,750
Italy	110,623	31,479,217	\$2,550,920,000
Japan	162,655	43,228,863	207.347,060
Korea	82,000	10,550,000	
Liberia	45,000	*1,500,000	
Luxemburg	999	217.583	2,346,020
Mexico	751,177	10,447,994	83,500,000
Montenegro	3,486	*227,000	815,000
Morocco	314,000	j *4½ to S mil.	1
Netherlands (Kingdom of Holland)	12,582	4,859,451	453,246,935
Nicaragua	51,660	*310,000	3,000,000
Norway	124,500	2,135,500	49,606,625
Orange Free State	48,326	207,503	225,000
Paraguay	145,400	*600,000	
Persia	630,000	*9,000,000	0.0
Peru	455,000	*2,972,000	23,795,880
Portugal	34,606	5.082.247	763,863,725
Rumania	46,314	*5,500.500	240,000,000
Russia	8,450,081	129,211,113	3,991,990,000
Salvador	7,228	750,000	37,605,395
Samoa	1,076	36,240	-2 0
Servia	18,757	2,314,153	72,075,000
Siam	220,000	*12,000,000	01 040 000 701
Spain	196,173	17,550,216	91,845,228,500
Sweden	172,877	5,009,632	79,152,930
Switzerland	15,469	2.933,334	14,938,000
Transvaal, South Africa	119,200	*750 000	13,278,450
Tunis	44,920	*1,500,000	28,283,750
Turkey (Europe, Asia and Africa)	1,710,000	*39,500,000	10815,250,000
Uruguay	72,172	787,053	128,850,000
Venezuela	566, 159	2,323,527	37,657,600

¹Of this Great Britain possesses 2,500,000 square miles; France, 3,500,000 square miles; Germany, 900,000 square miles; Congo Free State, 900,000 square miles; Portugal, 800,000 square miles; Italy, 200,000 square miles; Spain, 250,000 square miles; Egypt and Tripoli, 800,000 square miles. ²Including Patagonia. ³3,401 only of Europeans. °Common debt of Austria-Hungary, in December, 1896, was \$1,505,225,830. ¹Inclusive of \$8,004.710 arrears of interest. °Exclusive of \$118,045,000 accrued interest. °Exclusive of \$98,139,730 accrued interest. ¹Inclusive of \$98,139,730 accrued interest. °Exclusive of \$157,750,000 indemnlties owed. °Estimated. †Not including the provinces reconquered in the Soudan.

AFRICA.

NILE VALLEY BOUNDARIES.

The convention between Great Britain and France to mark their respective frontiers in the Valley of the Nile was signed in London on March 21, 1899. The terms are that the exact frontier from the northern line of Belgian Congo to latitude 15 degrees is to be determined by a mixed commission, it being agreed that Great Britain shall retain Bahr-el-Ghazal, with Darfur; France keeping Wadai (or Waday), west of Darfur; Bagirmi, south of Lake Chad; Kanom, north of Lake Chad, and, generally speaking, the territory east and north of Lake Chad lying north of the fifteenth parallel. The French sphere will extend south of the Tropic of Cancer to the western limit of the Libyan Desert.

The signatories agree to equality of commercial treatment from the Nile to Lake Chad, and between the fifth and fifteenth parallels of latitude.

The latter clause permits France to establish commercial houses on the Nile and its affluents.

The signatories undertake to refrain from exercising political or territorial rights outside the frontiers fixed by the convention.

ORANGE FREE STATE TREATY.
The treaty with the Orange Free State
providing for extradition was ratified on

April 20, 1899, at Washington. It does not require the surrender of fugitives from justi e who are citizens of the country where their extradition is sought, but the provision is permissive, enabling a country to surrender its citizens in its discretion. (For Transvaal War, see index.)

AUSTRIA.

The Parliamentary deadlock over the question of a renewal of the constitutional measure uniting Austria and Hungary—or over that portion of it which is renewable every ten years—continued througnout 1898 and until September 23, 1899, when the Austrian Cabinet tendered their resignations. A provisional renewal of the Dual Monarchy for a year was arranged at the close of 1897, and in December, 1898, a temporary expedient was again resorted to. The opposition to the union was due to the desire of the dissidents to sever economic relations between the two countries, and emphasize thus the Independence of Hungary. There were exceedingly stormy sessions of the Hungarian Diet in the latter part of 1898, and several duels were the outcome of personal encounters and the interchange of insults. A compromise was effected with the opposition early in March by conceding to it the measures it demanded regarding the franchise and corrupt practices at elections.

Further disputes arose, and on June 10, 1899, a conference of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers concluded an agreement by which the existing "Ausgleich" was-to be maintained, with certain modifications. The modifications provided for the duration of the customs and commercial union and the Austro-Hungarian Bank charter until 1907. The renewal of all these was to depend upon equally free action on the part of both countries. The Hungarian Reichstag confirmed the action, but the Austrian Reichsrath opposed it, and as there seemed an impossibility of terminating the deadlock the Austrian Cabinet resigned, A new Cabinet was formed on October 2, with Count Clary Aldringen as President of the Council.

BELGIUM.

The introduction of the Electoral Reform bill in the Chamber of Deputies in June, 1899, caused many riotous demonstrations that nearly resulted in rebellion. The bill provided for a proportional representation in districts electing more than three members, and the Liberals and So-cialists declared that its effect would be to maintain the Catholic representation the smaller constituencies and practically to exclude the Liberals and Socialists from the larger districts. The crisis was one of the most serious that had occurred in Belgian history. For several days Brussels, Liege, Alost and other cities wore a revolutionary aspect. The storm burst in the Chamber of Deputies on June 27, and the Socialist members were especially noisy in their shouts and the singing of the "Marseillaise." Riots occurred on the principal thoroughfares; the tramcars were overturned and used as barricades; street lamps were smashed, and mass meetings that were held to protest against the electoral bill were violent demonstrations. These scenes continued for several days, and there were frequent engagements between the rioters and the gendarmes, the latter using their bayonets and swords in charging into the crowds and firing ball cartridges. Many of the horses of the gendarmes were killed by the pricks of poisoned needles in the hands of the rioters.

On July 1 the Burgomasters of Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and Liege appeared before the King and informed him that they could no longer be responsible for the maintenance of order if the Ministry did not withdraw the Electoral bill. On July 2 the Socialists of the cities named, also of Alost, organized demonstrations against the passage of the bill. On the next day the factions of the Left and the Chamber adopted resolutions favoring the withdrawal of the bill, and urged dissolution instead of referendum. On July 4 the members of the Right agreed to a proposal of the Government to refer all the elec-toral bills before the Chamber to a com-mittee of fifteen representing all of the factions. On July 31 the committee re-ported back that none of the bills were satisfactory, and on the following day the Cabinet placed their resignations in the

King's hands.

BRAZIL.

ment to Brazil on a mission to cultivate friendly political and commercial relations and to ascend the Amazon River as far as she could go, and to explore the region above Manaos. When the commander of above Manaos. the Wilmington proposed going above Manaos, the supposed head of deep navigation, the Manaos officials expressed disapproval. The vessel proceded, however, and went a thousand miles above without the necessary papers from the Government. The ship left Manaos on April 5, and four days later the mob attacked the American Consulate with stones and tore down the Consulate coat of arms. The mob also attacked the office of the Amazon Steamship Company, an English concern, because the agent had procured pilots for the Wilmington. The vessel returned to Manaos on April 22, having gone as far as Iquitos, 3,000 miles from the Atlantic and only 500 miles from the Pacific, and was prevented from going 200 miles further on the upper Amazon only because of insufficient coal.

BULGARIA.

The Cabinet that was formed in January, 1899, resigned on October 9, owing to the discontent inspired by M. Stoiloff's adherence to the schemes for Macedonian autonomy, they being considered antag-onistic to the aspiration of the Bulgarians to obtain predominant influence in Mace-donia. A new Cabinet was formed four days later.

CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The British authorities were strongly opposed by the natives ities were strongly opposed by the natives in the occupation of the territory of Kow-Loon adjoining Victoria Island (Hong Kong), a part of the territory ceded to Great Britain by the Peking officials in 1898. It was intended to take possession on April 17, 1899, but the native opposition was renewed and British troops and worshing were sent there to drive the warships were sent there to drive the Chinese rebels back. About the middle of Chinese receis back, About the middle of May the Chinese garrison was disarmed, the British flag was hoisted and British forces were put in charge. Sam-Chun, in the hinterland of Hong Kong, was occupied by the British troops on May 16.

On February 1 a contract was signed, granting a mining concession in Sze-Chuan to William P. Morgan, Member of Chuan to William P. Morgan, Member of Mysler. It was chated that

Parliament, of Wales. It was stated that it secured for Mr. Morgan, in partnership with an American syndicate and the Chinese authorities, control of all the mines and oil fields in the Province. It received the Imperial consent on April 26. The French Government, through its Minister at Peking, made a demand on May 7 for mining concessions in the Province to the value of 1,200,000 taels, as indemnity for the recent imprisonment of a French missionary

ANGLO - RUSSIAN AGREEMENT. Great Britain and Russia, "animated by a sincere desire" (as the preamble of the agreement reads) "to avoid in China all cause of conflict on the question where interests meet, and taking into consideration economic and geographical gravitation to certain parts of that empire," agreed in In March, 1899, the United States gunture of April to the following: beat Wilmington was sent by the Govern- (1) Great Britain engages not to seek

either for herself or in behalf of others railway concessions north of the Great Wall, and not to obstruct Russlan applications for concessions in that region. Russia makes a similar agreement toward Great Britain relative to the basin of the Yang-tse-Kiang. (3) The contracting parties having in nowise in view to infringe in any way on the sovereign rights of China or existing treaties, will not fail of China or existing treaties, which communicate to the Chinese Government the present arrangement, which, by ment the present arrangement, which averting all cause of complications between them, is of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East and serve the primordial interests of China herself. addendum to the above was made, which begins: "In order to complete the notes exchanged respecting partition of spheres for concessions for railways in China. and then proceeds to record an agreement regarding the Shanghai, Kuan and New Chwang Railway, protecting rights acquired under the loan contract and providing that the railway must remain a Chinese line, subject to the Central Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company.

RUSSIA.—The Russian Government on May 7 made a demand for a new railroad concession, connecting Peking with Russia's railroad system in Manchuria. The Germans and the Japanese were made particularly uneasy on the subject. A week later the Tsung-li-Yamen replied to the Russian Minister at Peking that it could not accede to the demand. The Russian Minister at Peking declined, on May 17, to accept the refusal of the Chinese Government to grant the railway concession.

ment to grant the railway concession.

The Russian Emperor, on August 15, issued an Imperial order that Russia had obtained her "historic aim, having obtained the use of two Chinese harbors—Talien Wan and Port Arthur—with a large territory, whereby an outlet for the Siberian Railway to the Yellow Sea is secured." The Emperor declared Talien Wan a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations, and that a new city would be built in the neighborhood of sald port.

On August 27 news was sent from Shanghai that as an outcome of a dispute regarding the possession of some land at Hankow, purchased in 1863 by Jardine, Matheson & Co. an English firm, but afterward included in the concessions to Russia, the owner, under the advice and protection of the Britlsh Consul, sent workmen to fence in the tract. After the work began a dozen Cossacks from the Russian Consulate appeared and forcibly ejected the workmen. The captain of the British gunboat Woodlark, after consulting with the Consul, moved his vessel within firing distance of the Russian Consulate and landed a detail of men. Subsequently the Russians withdrew and the English detail was recalled. Two days later the British and Russian diplomatic officials arranged to submit the dispute to arbitration.

ITALY.—On March 6, to enforce Italy's demand for a share in the partition of China, some of her warships landed marines at San Mun Bay, Province of Chi-Klang (midway between Formosa and Shanghai), thus virtually taking posses-

sion as a coaling statlon or naval base. Italy's demand was for a ninety-nine year lease of San Mun Bay and the concession of the islands off the coast of Chl-Kiang, with the right to construct a rallroad from San Mun Bay to Po Yong Lake, and to preferential rallroad and mining privileges within a sphere of influence covering the southern two-thirds of Chl-Kiang Province, The Italian Government also asked the United States for an expression of its attitude, to which a reply was made that it would pursue the same course as toward the Russian, British and German occupation of Chinese ports, i. e., disinterested neutrality.

neutrality,
JAPAN.—The latter part of July the
Empress Dowager addressed the Emperor of Japan on a proposed alllance between the two countries. The Empress that the European Powers were The Empress declared pressing for a portion of the Empire; that England, France, Germany, and, last of all, Italy, had presented demands and the Empress was embarrassed by them. England was represented as overbearing, for she not only had disguised her longings for the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, but had evidently set on Italy to claim Fuh-Kien; that England had also attempted to frustrate her (the Empress's) relations with Russia, and openly protested against her advancing in North China. Such Indignities had become insufferable, hence she appealed to the Emperor of Japan for succor in her dis-She made promises of subsidies, to tress. appoint Japanese to commands in the fleets and armies, of freedom of trade to Japanese ships and merchants, and asked Japan to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, to get rid of "these dan-gerous enemies," On August 7 the Russian Minister at Peking addressed a note to the Tsung-li-Yamen warning that body that the conclusion of an alliance with Japan would give great offence to Russia and that the consequences to Russla would be most serious.

COLOMBIA.

In August, 1899, Candinamarca and Santander, two of the interlor departments, were placed under martial law because of one of those periodic insurrections so common with the people in Central America. In October the revolution assumed alarming proportions, the insurgents seizing many of the river steamers and arming them for active service, and at the same time burning a number of the important railroad bridges. On October 24 the insurgents suffered two serious defeats, but six days later they defeated the Government forces in an important battle near Barranquilla. The revolution ended on November 12.

FINLAND.

When the present Continental system in Europe began to take definite shape the geographical position of Finland became a bone of contention between Sweden and Russia, but in 1808 Russia conquered. A year later the Finnish Parliament recognized the Czar as their ruler, and he confirmed till the rights of the Finlanders and pledged himself to allow them to

maintain their customs, usages and religious and national identity. These rights were confirmed by each of the successors of Alexander I on ascending the throne, and the Flnns remained loyal subjects to But on February 15, 1899, the Czar issued a manifesto which practically annulled the constitutional and autonomous rights of the Grand Duchy of Finland. Under it the hitherto separate Finnish army was made to conform to the law of service in force throughout the empire; the Finns must use Russian money and Russian postage stamps; the Russian language must be the official language and the Bussian Church the State Course the Russian Church the State Church; the Finnish press must be subject to Russian censorship; the Finnish schools and colleges must come down to the lower Russian sian level, and the Finns must look to St. Petersburg and not to Helsingfors for gov-A deputation of Finns went to st. Petersburg in June to petition the Czar for amelioration of his policy, but were refused audience of His Majesty, as well as consideration of their request. The ernment. Czar, however, issued a rescript pledging preservation to Finland of the internal legislation conferred on it by his forefathers, and expressing hope for the loyal devotion of the people.

FRANCE.

M. Felix Faure, President of France, died on February 16, 1899, at the age of fifty-eight years. The National Assembly convened at Versailles on February 18 and elected M. Emile Loubet President, he receiving 483 votes against 270 for M. Meline.

Meline.
At the time of President Faure's funeral the officials unearthed telegrams sent by the Duke of Orleans from Brussels, showing the existence of a conspiracy against the Government and proving that an insurrection had been planned. Later, during the trial of Déroulède, in May, there were discovered fresh plots to change the form of government. During the trial of Dreyfus, on August 12, Déroulède and other agitators of the Patriotic League and the anti-Semites were arrested as the result of a discovery of a plot to overthrow the Government in favor of the Orleanists. Additional arrests followed for several days, and on August 14 there was much excitement because of the siege of the police over MM, Guérin and Max Regis at the offices of the Anti-Semite League, and an anti-Jewish demonstration was threatened.

On August 20 a mob of Anarchists and Sccialists, influenced by revolutionary harangues, broke into a number of churches in Paris and wrecked the interiors with sacrilegious fury. There was fierce fighting by the police and the Republican Guards before the rioting was suppressed.

DREYFUS CASE.

The "Dreyfus Case," which had brought to woe so many people and which at one time seemed seriously to imperil the French Republic, commanded much political attention at the opening of 1899, as it did at the close of 1898. The history of the case, in brief, is as follows: Albert Dreyfus, an Alsatian Jew and a captain in the 14th Artillery of the French Army,

and detailed for service at the Informa-tion Bureau of the Ministry of War, was arrested October 15, 1894, on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign Power. Public opinion in France became much influenced, and under these circumstances Dreyfus was brought before a military court, found guilty and condemned to be degraded from his military rank and imprisoned for life in a penal settlement on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. The sentence was put into execution, but Dreyfus continued to deny his guilt, as did many others who deny his guilt, as did many others who had interested themselves in the case. The trial was begun on December 19, 1894, and on January 5, 1895, the sentence was pronounced. On February 9 the French Chamber voted to send Dreyfus to French Guiana. Colonel Picquart was appointed to succeed Dreyfus on June 1, 1895, and July 1, 1896, he acquainted General sdeffre with evidence against Ester-Boisdeffre hazy and the discovery of Dreyfus's innocence. On November 16 following Picquart was succeeded by Colonel Henry, who two weeks before had forged evidence against Dreyfus. In October, 1897, Esterhazy was charged with having written the bordereau (documents found in bits among bordereau (documents found in bits among the waste paper at the German Embassy, pieced together, and attributed to Dreyfus. It offered secret information, but was unsigned and undated). On November 15 Mathieu Dreyfus denounced Esterhazy as its author. January 2, 1898, General Saussier ordered the court martial of Esterhazy, and ping days, later he was acquitted. On and nine days later he was acquitted. On the following day Picquart was arrested by authorities, and the latter the military part of February he was expelled from the French Army. On July 7, 1898, Cavaignac displayed Henry's forgery in the Chamber of Deputies. On July 13 Ester-hazy was arrested and taken to the civil court prison, but later secured his release and fled from France. On August 30 Henry avowed his forgery, and on the next day committed suicide. On September 20 Picquart was arrested by the Governor of Paris on a charge of forgery and secretly confined in a military prison. On September 26 the Dreyfus verdict was referred to the Court of Cassation (highest French Court of Appeals) for revision, and on February 7, 1899, it finished its report and sent it to the Chamber of Deputies, which adopted a bill for rehearing. On June 3 the full Court of Cassation completed its investigation of the Deputies' bill and ordered a new trial to be held at Rennes upon the following: "Is Albert Dreyfus, brevet captain, 14th Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the General Staff, guilty of having, in 1894, entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign Power, or one of its agents, in order to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or to pro-cure for it the means therefor, by de-livering the notes and documents mentioned in the documents called the bordereau?

The decision of the Court of Cassation was well received by the majority of the people of France, but the royalist pretenders were busy behind the scenes, and they played their game on Sunday, June 4, the day after the Court of Cassation had

given its decision, when President Loubet, in accordance with the French official custom, was present at the races at the Auteuil course, and was assaulted by the young scions of the families attached to the royalist traditions. Many arrests were made, and Count Christiani and two others were tried and sentenced. It was determined on the part of all the supporters of the Republic to make on the following Sunday an immense demonstration of an entirely peaceable character in honor and support of the President, when he would drive to the Longchamps course to witness the most important racing event of the year, the Grand Prix. The officials of Paris also adopted rigorous measures to preserve order along the route. The plans of the supporters of the Republic were well carried out and good order and good temper prevailed. The Dupuy Cabinet had fallen into disfavor, it had lost friends on every side, and on the day following the races at Longchamps the Chamber of Deputies took up the question of the Ministry's policy and recorded a vote of 321 to 173 against it, whereupon the Dupuy Cabinet, which had been in office since October 31, 1898, resigned. M. Poincaré was called to form a new Cabinet, but he declined because of the objections of the Radicals to MM. Ribot and Barton. M. Delcasse was then asked to form a Cabi-net, and he declined. Then M. Waldeck-Rousseau was asked to form one, and he failed. M. Bourgeois was then recalled from the Peace Congress at The Hague, and when asked to try his hand he advised that M. Waldeck-Rousseau be urged to try again. The suggestion was carried out and on June 22 the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet was completed and it organized on the following day.

The cruiser Sfax was sent to Devil's Island to bring Dreyfus to France, and he was landed at Quiberon on June 30, and arrived at Rennes prison on the following

day.

The retrial of Dreyfus began at Rennes on August 7, and there were many dra-matic scenes on the days that testimony was taken. On August 8, 9, 10 and 11 the Court met in secret session to examine the dossier (document known as D'Avignon document), the terms of which were about as follows: "Doubt the proofs; service letters; situation dangerous for me with French officer: no information from an officer of the line; Important as only coming from the Ministry; already somewhere else:" the document containing the words "Cette canaille de D"-, a decument containing the report of a journey to Switzerland made in behalf of a foreign Power.

On August 14 Maitre Labori, chief counsel for Dreyfus, was shot from ambush at Rennes while on his way from his home to the court. He was confined to his quarters under surgical treatment unfil August 22, when he reappeared at the court martial, and continued in attendance until the case was finished.

The taking of testimony was finished on September 7, and the counsel on sides began their summing up. Major Carrière summed up for the Government, and he finished on the same day. M. Demange began the summing up for the

prisoner on the following day and concluded on the 9th. M. Labori waived his privilege of arguing the case for Drcyfus. The final session of the court martial was held in secret, following the close of M. Demange's argument, and it voted by 5 to 2 that Dreyfus was gullty of holding treasonable relations with a foreign Power, and sentenced him to a detention of ten years. Members of the court recommended clemency, and then waited on President Loubet to appeal in behalf of the prisoner.

The Council of Ministers met on September 19, and decided to pardon Dreyfus "in principle," these words being an Idlom sometimes used in seml-official announcements of forthcoming action. On the same day M. Scheurer-Kestner, champion of Dreyfus, died. At the first champion of Dreyfus, died. At 3 o'clock on the following day Dreyfus left the prison at Rennes, accompanied by his hrother, and proceeded to Nantes. Dreyflus issued this statement to the public on the day of his release; "The Government of the Republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From to-day 1 shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definitive judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the

abominable crime perpetrated by another."
The Senate met as a High Court of
Justice on September 18 for the purpose of MM. Déroulède Guérin, De Monicourt, Marcel-Habert, Thiebaud and Baron de Vaux, on the charge of conspiring against the Government. On September 20 Guérin. who had defended a six weeks' siege against the French authorities, surrendered to the Municipal Guards, and was taken to the prison, where he was ex-amired on the same day by members of the High Court for the purpose of estab-lishing his identity. On the same day lishing his identity. On the same day there occurred anti-Jewish riots in Algiers, led by ex-Mayor Regis, who desired to emulate the notoriety of Jules Guerin. Several were killed and wounded.

GERMANY.

Spain concluded an agreement with Germany on February 12, 1899, by which she ceded to the latter the Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew islands. As Baron von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, put it. Germany "considered it our duty to take care of this group, so that in case of a change in ownership it should not be lost to Germany." The text of the agreement

is as follows:

"First—Spaln cedes to Germany the
Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone islands, except the island of Guam, in consideration

of a compensation of 25,000,000 pesetas.
"Second—Germany concedes to the Spanish trade and agricultural enterprises in these islands the same treatment and fa-cilities as conceded to German trade, and concedes to the Spanish religious orders in the islands the same rights and liberties as the German orders.

"Third-Spain will establish naval, mercantile and coaling stations in the Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone islands, and will

be allowed to retain them in case of war.

"Fourth—This agreement is to be submitted for the constitutional sanction of the two countries, and is to be ratified as soon as this sanction is given."

An understanding was also arrived at with Spain regarding the mutual granting of conventional tariffs, such as correspond with the wishes and interests of German as well as Spanish trade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Considerable excitement was created in March, 1899, by the attempt of "The Daily Telegraph" and "The Daily Mail" of London to establish the American system of seven-day journalism. The former took the initiative and the latter followed the example early in April, but so much opposition was aroused and formal protests were made that in less than two months both newspapers suspended the Sunday issue, one of them declaring that it did so in deference to public opinion, the other making no explanation.

GREECE.

The Zaimis Cabinet resigned on April 3, 1899, owing to the declaration of a committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the election of M. Zaimis, president of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was invalid, because of bribery and intimidation. On April 13, M. Theotokis formed a Cabinet, taking the portfolio of the Interior and making M. Romanos Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GUAM.

Captain Richard P. Leary, United States Navy, was assigned to duty as Military Governor of the island of Guam, ceded to the United States by Spain under the terms of Article II of the Peace Treaty, and also as commander of the naval station established there. He sailed from New-York on the warship Yosemite on May 10, and went direct to the island.

HAYTI.

The political situation in Hayti became alarming in the early part of August, 1899, owing to a number of arrests being made following the discovery of an alleged well organized plot to overthrow the ad-ministration of President Sam in favor of M. Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance. plot was discovered on the eve of the time arranged for its consummation, and arms were found concealed ready for distribu-tion on the premises occupied by Fouchard and elsewhere about the city. Fouchard and the leaders charged with being associated with him, twenty-six in all, among them being some of the most prominent and popular people of Port-au-Prince, were arrested and thrown into Prince, prison. Among those arrested was M. Due Vivier, a newspaper man, who was Vivier, a newspaper man, who was dragged from the American Legation, where he had taken refuge. The United States Minister filed a protest against the action of the Haytian officials, and after some parleying Due Vivier was released, and he returned to the American Legation, where many of the innocent residents had taken refuge. The Haytian officials later sent an apology to the American Minister for their action.

KOREA.

The Cabinet or Council of State, which succeeded the Ministry that resigned in October, 1898, when the question of the formation of a Parliament for Korea was raised by a leading political organization at Seoul, was dismissed on March 22, 1899. Two of the members were banished because of changes made by the Cabinet in provincial offices.

NICARAGUA.

The entire eastern half of Nicaragua or-ganized early in February and began a revolution against President Zelaya, se-General Pablo Reyes as their General Reyes had been until a lecting leader. short time before Governor-in-Chief of the eastern coast, but President Zelaya had become jealous of his growing popularity and deposed him on the plea of irregularities in the accounts of his department. General Aurelio Estrada was appointed to succeed him, and he was permitted to take charge at Bluefields without opposition; but the soldiers soon rebelled, and after several shots Estrada was wounded and was given protection at the home of the United States Consular Agent. Then Reyes was declared by the revolutionists as General-in-Chief in Nicaragua, and he as General-in-Chief in Nicaragua, and he and many prominent natives at Bluefields issued a proclamation declaring against Zelaya's tyrannies. On February 15 President Zelaya issued a decree declaring the republic to be in a state of siege. General Payer surendered to the commanders eral Reyes surrendered to the commanders of the United States gunboat Marietta and the British cruiser Intrepid on February 28, and thus ended the rebellion. On April 18, after the Marietta had left, the American merchants were served with notice that the customs duties paid in the Reyes revolution must be paid again or their stores would be closed. The mer-chants replied that they would close their chants replied that they would close their stores if such an attempt was made and place on each an American flag. Advantage was taken of the absence of the American and British consuls and threats were made that enough goods would be seized to cover the amount of duties demanded. On the following day a band of Nicaraguan soldiers took process. band of Nicaraguan soldiers took possespand of Mearaguan soldiers took possession of Bluefields, firing into the crowds promiscuously. It was asserted that persons high in the Nicaraguan Government intent upon a policy to crush the were American interests in Nicaragua. From the time of the Clarence rebellion, several years ago, the Nicaraguan Government has appeared to be jealous of the growing importance of the American settlements, and the Reyes rebellion seems to have confirmed it in the determination to destroy American influence in that section. Nicaraguans held the American merchants responsible for the Reyes rebellion, consequently they determined to impose upon the American merchants the entire expense to which the Government was put in suppressing the revolt, amounting to about \$600,000. This could not be done without a breach of international law,

hence the attempt was made to collect a large part of it through a demand upon the merchants for a second payment on Imports paid to the de facto government at Bluefields while Reyes was In possession of the place. The reports showed that the government of Reyes was actually de facto in the full sense of the term. The dues collected on Imports were collected for Reyes by the same treasurer who had held the place for three years. The American interests in Bluefields alone are estimated to be fully \$2,000,000 in gold. On May 6 United States Minister Merry made a temporary arrangement with the Nicaraguan Government hy which the additional sums collected were to be turned over to the British Consul at Bluefields, the appointed custodian of the funds, pending diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua as to a permanent settlement of the question. On July 28 the United States Government instructed Minister Merry to demand from the Nicaraguan Government the return of \$9,000 collected by General Torres from the American merchants at Bluefields.

NORWAY.

Sixty members of the Left in the Storthing (the Legislative Assembly of Norway) on March 16, 1899, declined an invitation to dine with the Swedish Crown Prince Gustav, then acting as Regent of Sweden and Norway during the absence of King Oscar II, because of ill health. This action was a resentment provoked by a recent utterance of the Crown Prince at Stockholm that he would not hesitate to lead the Swedes against the headstrong Norwegians in a resort to arms to settle the quarrel between the two countrles. It was interpreted as a political protest against the continuance of the union with Sweden.

SAMOA.

Affairs in Samoa were alarming when the year 1899 opened, the trouble originating with the rival pretensions of Mataafa and Malietoa Tanu to the kingdom. On June 14, 1889, an agreement, since known as the Berlin Treaty, was entered into between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, by which the responsibility for preserving order and protecting property on the islands was divided between the three Powers mentioned. According to its provisions the natives were to elect their own King and decide in their own way all questions having no reference to the foreign residents. Each of the Powers, however, was to be represented by a con-sul; the Chief Justice of the Supreme sul; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the President of the Municipal Supreme Council of Apia were to be appointees of Powers acting in conjunction. the three In case of a disagreement the King of Sweden and Norway was to be the arbiter, In August, 1898, the ruling King, Malietoa, died, and the election of his successor was set for November 14. Some of the natives thrust Mataafa forward as a candidate, and the followers of Malietoa Tanu, a former candidate who withdrew his claims in favor of Malietoa at a previous elec-tion, made him the opposing candidate. Mataafa received the majority of votes,

but his eligibility was disputed for the reason that he had been exiled in 1893 as a disturber of the peace, and he was allowed to return in 1898 only on the express understanding that he should lay aside all royal ambitions. Malietoa's counsel made the claim that Mataafa had not been elected according to Samoan custom and law, and the question was referred to Chief Justice Chambers, an Alabaman, who gave several hearings, and on December 31 decided that Malietoa Tanu was rightfully and legally King of Samoa and should be recognized as such.

This disposition of the case was not agreeable to Mataafa's followers, who, it was asserted, were encouraged by the German Consul and his resident countrymen to rebel. Then, on January 1, 1899, the followers of Mataafa ambushed and defeated the followers of Malletoa and Tamasese and burned the town of Upolu. The defeated chiefs and Chief Justice Chambers and his family sought refuge on the British warship Porpoise. The American, English and German consuls later recognized a provisional government set up by Mataafa, with Dr. Raffel, President of the Municipal Council, as head, pending the receipt of instructions from the Powers. Raffel and the German consuls closed the Supreme Court on January 6, and claimed all powers were vested in them, against the protest of the American and British consuls, who appealed to the captain of the Porpoise, resulting in landing an armed force from her and the reseating of Chief Justice Chambers.

On January 24, Lloyd Osborne, United States Consul at Apia, sent a protest to the German Consul against the "unjustifiable slanders and insults which the Germans have heaped upon Chief Justice Chambers" and declaring "the lack of a proper regard for the dignity of the American flag demands that I should decline further interviews with you or with the President of the Municipality (Dr., Raffel), except in writing, until an apology, with a retraction, is given." The British Consul at Apia also sent a note in which he indorsed the views of the American Consul. Some time afterward Captain Sturdy, of the Porpolse, protested to Dr. Raffel and the German Consul against the natives boycotting his ship and Chief Justice Chambers, who was a guest on the Porpoise, else he would take decisive steps at once. Immediately following this the German Consul received orders from Berlin to recognize the authority of Chief Justice Chambers,

On January 31 the United States crulser Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz on board, sailed from California for Samoa. The orders to Admiral Kautz were to carry out the conditions of the Berlin Treaty, in accordance with the views of a majority of the consular reports. He reached Apia on March 6, and at a meeting of the consuls and senior officers on his ship following his arrival Admiral Kautz explained his position: That under the treaty there could be no Provisional Government, and the agreement under which it had been recognized, under peculiar and trying circumstances for the protection of life and property, was just as provisional as the government itself. He had to stand by the

Supreme Court, and he hoped that a plan of action would be decided upon for restoring peace to the islands without the intervention of an armed force. The British and American consuls and naval officers agreed with him.

On March 11, Admiral Kautz issued this

proclamation:

"To His Highness Mataafa. and thirteen chiefs associated with him in partlcular, and to all the people of Samoa, both foreign and native, in general:

"First-Whereas, at a meeting held this day on board the United States flagship Philadelphia, at anchor at Apia, at which were present the consular representatives of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty of 1889 and the three senior naval officers of the same Powers, it was agreed that the so-called Provisional Government under High Chief Mataafa and thirteen other chiefs can have no legal status under the Berlin Treaty, and can, therefore, not be recognized by the consular and naval representatives, it is hereby ordered that the High Chief and the thirteen other chiefs go quietly to their homes and obey the laws of Samoa and respect the Berlin

"Second-It is further ordered that all the chiefs and their people who have been ejected from their homes and who have been sent to different points in the Samoan Islands return quietly to their aforesaid homes without molestation.

"Third—The guarantee of protection as far as lies in the power of the naval force now in this harbor is given to all who quietly obey this order; on the other hand, it will be used against all who disregard it or the rights of quiet and peaceably disposed people,

"Fourth—The Treaty of Berlin recog-nizes the Chief Justice of Samoa as the highest officer under the existing Government, and as long as he holds his office his authority must be respected and the decree of the Court must be carried out.

"Fifth-Trusting that all residents of Samoa will have the good sense to observe the requirements of this proclamation, which is issued in the interest of peace, with an earnest regard for the rights of all, both foreign and native, and so there may be no occasion to use power to enforce it."

After the proclamation was read to Mataafa he made no response, but he and his chiefs quietly left Apia and went to the western portion of the municipality. Two days later the German Consul, Herr Rose, issued a counter proclamation in the Samoan language and caused it to be distributed among the Mataafans. "Notice to All Samoans. It read:

"By the proclamation of the Admiral of the United States dated March 11 it made known that the three consuls of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty, as well as the three commanders of men-ofwar, had been unanimous to no more recognize the Provisional Government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen chiefs.

"I therefore make known to you that this proclamation is quite false. I, the German Consul General, continue to recog-Provisional Government nize the Of

Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my Government.

The immediate result of the proclamation of the German Consul was that the rebels turned back and prepared for war, declaring that they would not obey the American Admiral's orders, and would prevent any food supplies being brought into Samoa for the Malietoan natives. The next day Apia was surrounded by Ma-taafa's warriors and forces were landed from the Philadelphia and the Porpoise to protect the loyal natives. On March 21, Mataafa having failed to appear, Admiral Kautz's flag lieutenant was sent to dellver an ultimatum. Hostilities began on that afternoon when half a dozen Malietoa men were taken by the Mataafans. Admiral Kautz sent a final ultimatum to Mataafa on the following morning, and no answer being returned signal guns were fired, and the foreign population were taken on board their respective warships. A combined armed force was landed from the English and American warships, and as soon as stationed on shore the Philadelphia opened fire by throwing a shell in the outskirts of Apia. The Royalist followed with 6-inch shells, and the Porpoise went down the coast a couple of miles and shelled the village of Valusu, where there was a large force of rebels. All of the outskirts of Apia were shelled, about seventy charges being fired before it ceased. About dusk the rebels made an attack on the British at the Tivoli Hotel, but were driven back. The rebel village of Valaaia was burned in order to prevent an attack upon the consulate by the rebels. The German warship Falke attempted to leave port on a secret mission, but was stopped by Admiral mission, Kautz.

In the mean while the Germans signed a protest against the retention of Chief Justice Chambers and 2 further maintenance of the Berlin Treat, which they charac-terized as no longer bearable. This was received by the German Government on March 22.

On March 23 Malietoa Tanu was crowned King at Mulinuu, the ceremony being attended by the United States and British representatives. The German officials were conspicuous by their absence.

Early in March the Mataafans threat-ened to burn the Malietoa villages on the Island of Savaii unless the taxes levied on them were paid. The British Consul then went with the Porpoise to Savaii and threatened to shell Mataafa's villages if The British peace was disturbed there. and American consuls next issued a proclamation threatening strong action if the Provisional Government intervened with the Royalists. The German Consul refused to join in such action, and issued a proclamation upholding the Provisional Government, and expressed the hope that it "would be able to encounter the danger caused anew to the peace of the country and the safety of the inhabitants by English and American proclamations."

The Matagfans continued their degreda-

The Mataafans continued their depredations, destroying much property and barri-cading roads. The rebels made an attack upon the friendlies on March 29, after which the latter paraded through the streets of Apia carrying the head of a rebel.

This resulted in an appeal by the British naval captain to the King, who issued a proclamation forbidding the practice. The German Consul also protested to Admiral Kautz, in which he asked if two great nations approved of such inhuman and barbarous practices. Admiral Kautz replied that such practices would not be tolerated. adding that had the German Consul upheld the Berlin treaty there would have been no bloodshed; that the custom complained of was an old Samoan one, but "first made known to the world ten years ago when the heads of honest German soldiers were cut off by the barbarous chief Mataafa, whom the representative of the great Christian nation Germany is now supporting.

On April 1 a party of 214 British and American sailors and 150 friendlies were surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vailete, near Hufnagel, when the tion of Vailete, near Hufnagel, when the Mataafa warriors opened fire and killed and beheaded Lieutenant P. V. Lansdale and Ensign J. B. Monaghan, of the Philadelphia; Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the English warship Tauranga, and two British and two American sailors. The manager of the plantation was arrested and taken on board of the Tauranga, and was subsequently transferred to the German warship and later released.

man warship and later released.

The friendly natives, under command of Lieutenant R. A. Gaunt, of the British cruiser Porpoise, were attacked on April 12 by the rebels, who had a German flag flying from their forts. Another fight took place at Mangia, fifteen miles east of Apia, on April 15, when about two thousand rebels attacked a Gaunt landing party of about a hundred men and drove them back to their boats. Two days afterward another encounter took place and the enemy was routed. The rebels retreated to a second fort, which was found to be too strong for capture, and the friendlies returned.

Von Bulow, an ex-lieutenant of the German Army, who organized the forces of Mataafa, started for Savaii with thirteen boats and four hundred rebels, when the commander of the British cruiser Tau-ranga demanded of the German Consul that he be returned, and on the next day the German cruiser Falke returned Apia with him. Later he left Samoa for

the Tonga Islands.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Subsequently Dr. Wilhelm Solf was appointed by the German Government to succeed Dr. Raffel as President of the municipality of Apia. He came to the United States and held numerous conferences before sailing for Samoa, which resulted in the appointment of a joint high commission to adjust affairs in Samoa. An agree-ment was reached that the commission should take over the provisional government of the islands and to consider what provisions it should regard as necessary for the future government of the country or the modification of the Berlin act and to report back to their respective governments the conclusions reached by the commission. The commission was appointed in April, as follows: Charles N. E. Eliot. Great Britain, on April 7; Bartlett Tripp, for the United States, April 10, and Baron Speck von Sternberg, for Germany, on April 13. The Commission sailed from San

Francisco on April 26.

On April 23 Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart addressed a letter to Mataafa glving of the appointment of the notice High Commission, and suggesting that to avoid useless conflict Mataafa and his peopie keep beyond a certain line. Mataafa replied agreeing to the suggestion only on condition that he had assurance that the Consuls of the three Powers concurred. To this Kautz and Stuart replied sharply, gretting that Mataafa had not seen fit to abide by the suggestion, adding that unless he and all his people were outside the prescribed line by a certain time they would open fire on hlm on the morning of April Mataafa at once agreed to abide hy

the command.

The Commission arrived on May 14, immediately took control of affairs, electing Mr. Tripp as chairman and Mr. Morgan as secretary. The Commissioners held interviews on May 19, first with King Malietoa and then with Mataafa. A condition was made with Mataafa to send a boat from the vessel of each of the three Powers and guaranteeing a safe return before sundown. At the time agreed upon the three boats went after Mataafa and his chiefs, and found them in boats of their own, with the Samoan flag flying, and singing songs. In spite of the objections offered by the British and American officers to the display of the Samoan flag and going in their own boats, the German officers took the three Samoan boats in tow, with the British and American cutters astern. At the conference Mataafa and his chiefs agreed to recognize any government fixed upon by the Commission, but hoped that a King would be permitted. They also agreed to give up their arms, surrendering eighteen hundred rifles. They also asked that they be permitted to be repre-sented by counsel before the Commission, was refused. Malietoa also said that he was willing to do anything for the good of Samoa, and at the suggestion of the Commission he tendered his resignation as King, which the Commission accepted, first adopting a resolution that "the declaration of the Chief Justice declaring Malietoa to be King is considered by the High Commission as valid and binding." Malietoa also turned in about binding." Malietoa also turned in about two thousand rifles. Proclamation was also made for the establishment of a provisional government. Dr. Solf was authorized to act as President of the municipality of Apia. The provisional government was composed of the Consuls of the three Powers. The cruiser Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz on board, sailed from Apia on May 21, and Consul Rose and the May British Consul, Maxse, sailed on June 17. On June 28 the Mataafa chiefs met the Malietoan chiefs on board the United States transport Badger, in the presence of the International Commissioners, shook hands and made peace.

In September the thirteen chiefs who were associated with the rebel government, and later piedged their allegiance to the Samoan Government, issued a proclamation to the three Consuls that a poil tax of \$1 a head would be collected from all the able bodied natives and colored men outside of the town of Apia on November 1. Immediately following President

issued a proclamation that a poll tax would be levied at the end of the year. Many of the people were surprised at Dr. Solf's action, and some of the Consuls took exception.

Early in October the natives proclaimed Tamasese King, despite the recent agreement with the Powers to abolish the

office.

PARTITION AGREEMENT.

An agreement was signed between Germany and Great Britain, subject to the approval of the United States, on November 8, by virtue of which the Samoa act was repealed, and the islands of Upolu, Savaii and the small adjacent islands were given to Germany, and the island of Tutuila and its subsidiary islands fell to the United States. Great Britain renounced claim to the Samoan Islands, and Germany, in turn, renounced claim to the Tonga islands and to Savage Island, and ceded Choiseul and San Isabel, the two easterly islands of the Solomon group, with their insular surroundings, to Great Britain. Germany made concessions to England at Zanzibar and other places in the agreement.

SAN DOMINGO.

About the middle of July a financial crisis arose in the republic and an insurrection was threatened. President Heureaux, with six of his personal staff, went to the northwest of the island to prepare for future events. On July 26, as the President was about to leave Moca for Santiago de los Caballeros, he was shot by Ramon Caceres and was instantly killed. The assassination was believed to be the result of a carefully planned and understood plot of the adherents of Don Juan Isidero Jiminez to depose Heureaux, but Señor Jiminez later denied that he had any connection with Ramon Caceres. Upon the urgency of many of his friends Vice-President Wencesiao Figuereo accepted the Presidency on August 1, and formed a Cabinet, with Señor E. Henriquez as Minister of Foreign Affairs. About the same time an armed insurrection broke out at La Vega.

The popularity of the revolution spread with much significance, and prominent men in civil and military circles took the field with the understanding that Jiminez was the prime mover and would soon arrive from Cuba with munitions of war. Several of the leading generals of the Heureaux Government took up arms in favor of Jiminez and, with their commands, occupied several of the towns that had been abandoned by the Government troops

abandoned by the Government troops.

On August 9 the Haytian Government seized at Fort Liborti arms and ammunition destined for the Dominican insurgents. Several Dominicans in Hayti were arrested for violating the neutrality laws, and President Sam issued an edict that insurgents would not be permitted to use Haytian territory as a base for operations.

Haytian territory as a base for operations.

On August 15 the Government forces commanded by General Escoboza defeated the insurgents near Puerto Plata, and the rout was almost a massacre. There were reports of other engagements of a serious nature from day to day, but they were

looked upon as effusions of cable agents, such as have been so common at times of revolutions in the West Indies and Central America. The reports of organized expeditions by the revolutionists put the United States authorities on the alert to prevent the neutrality laws from being violated.

Jiminez, who aspired to the Presidency, left Havana on August 17 for Santiago de Cuba, intending to take a private yacht for San Domingo, with the purpose, as asserted by him, of uniting all the island (including Hayti) under one government. Instructions were sent by the military authorities at Havana to Cienfuegos to intercept Jiminez, and he was arrested just as he was about to leave there on one of the steamers. The legality of the arrest was protested by the people of Cienfuegos. Jiminez was released upon the order of Governor General Brooke on August 19, and he at once left for Manzanillo. On the same day reinforcements of Government troops sent to Monte Christi were defeated and driven back. The Province of San Pedro Macoris also proclaimed a revolution in favor of Jiminez.

August 24—A division of five hundred revolutionists, under command of Generals Caceres, Vasquez and Brache, occupied San Francisco de Macoris, and the towns of Sanchez Blanco and Moca declared in favor of the revolutionists.

August 25.—The commander of San Jose de las Matas declared in favor of the revolutionists.

August 26.—Puerto Plata was surrendered to the revolutionists.

August 27.—The city of Santiago de los Caballeros was surrendered to the revolutionists.

August 29.—The United States Consul cabled to the State Department that all towns in the Puerto Plata district, except Monte Christi, were in possession of the revolutionists, they being surrendered after only a little fighting.

August 31.—President Figuereo resigned, and the Government was placed in charge of the Ministry until a provisional government could be formed.

September 1.—The revolutionists formed a provisional government, with Horacio Vasquez as President.

September 8.—Jiminez arrived at Moca (the place where President Heureaux was killed by Ramon Caceres, who was made Minister of War in the Provisional Government), and was given an enthusiastic ovation. Four days later Jiminez reached San Domingo City. He issued a manifesto proposing a liberal government, based upon strict honesty and equity; called for reform of the tariff duties; advocated a strict gold basis, and favored the withdrawal of the national coin and paper money then in circulation; recommended the favoring of immigration and full guarantees to citizens and foreigners, and the improvement of roads, ports and public works. The foreign consuls met on September 18, and signed a joint protest against the decree to destroy the value of the paper currency. In the evening there was a popular demonstration against the "interference of foreigners."

On October 16 the Government issued a decree declaring President Heureaux re-

sponsible for the mismanagement of public funds, growing out of his mixing public with private affairs and introducing unlawful currency, and ordered the Public Prosecutor to proceed against the heirs of the estate.

About the same time was discovered a plot to assassinate General Jiminez and General Vasquez, the Provisional President, Many persons charged with complicity in the plot were arrested. Jiminez was proclaimed the President on November 11.

SIAM.

The government of Siam ceded to France in April the Province of Luang-Prabang, in the northeastern part of the kingdom. France, in return, was to evacuate the town of Chantaboon, about 175 miles southeast of Bangkok, near the Gulf of Siam, and to withdraw from the so-called neutral zone.

SPAIN.

In the Spanish Senate, on February 28, 1899, a counter measure to the blll for the cession of the Philippines was rejected by a vote of 120 to 118. On the following day the Sagasta Cabinet resigned office on the question of ceding the Philippines. On March 4 the new Cabinet, with Senor Silvela as Premier, took office.

TONGA ISLANDS.

In December, 1898, the German Vice-Consul at Samoa went to Tonga and made demand on the government for f20,000 for debts contracted by Tongans with German traders. Many of these debts were of thirty years' standing, and were repudiated by the Tongan Government. When Vice-Consul Grune could obtain no money he departed with a threat that a German man-of-war would arrive within a few months and seize Vavau, the best harbor in the group. King George at once communicated with Sydney, and the British warshlp Tauranga was rushed for Tonga, She arrived in the early part of December. Her captain had a conference, after which it was announced that the sovereignty of the group had been transferred to Eng-land, and that the Tongan Government would remain a dependency of the British Crown. The Tauranga turned over to King George £25,000, the amount of Germany's and the next day the British flag was raised with much ceremony. England guarantees peace and order in the islands, and secures fixity of tenure of land and additional rights to foreigners settling in

The Tonga Islands form a part of a small kingdom in the Pacific ruled by King George II, with a legislative assembly composed one-half of hereditary nobles and half of representatives elected for three years by the people. The United States, Great Britain and Germany have treaties of friendship and trade. The population of the islands (in 1893) was about including 250 foreigners, mostly subjects. The islands consist of British subjects. three groups, called respectively Tonga, Haapal and Vavau. The area of the kingdom is about 374 square miles, and the revenue is chiefly from customs, a politax and leases, and amounts to about \$100,000 annually.

BOUNDARY VENEZUELA QUES-TION.

The Tribunal of Arbitration appointed under the terms of the Anglo-Venezuelan Treaty of 1897, to determine the boundary lines between Venezuela and British Guiana had various postponements before the formal proceedings were begun in Paris, on June 15, 1899. The sessions were held in the Salon des Ambassadeurs in the French Foreign Office, the hall made famous as the meeting places of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration in 1893, and the Spanish-American Peace Commission in 1898. The personnel of the Tribunal was as follows: President, Professor F. Martens, professor of International law in the University of St. Peters-Russla. American arbltrators burg. Melville W. Fuller, Chlef Justice United States Supreme Court, and David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court. Brltish arbitrators-Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chlef Justice of England, and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeals of England. Counsel representing Venezuela, ex-Presi-Counsel representing Venezuela, ex-Presl-dent Benjamin Harrlson and ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, of the United States; M. Mallet-Prevost, secre-tary of President Cleveland's Boundary Commission of 1896, and the Marques de Rojas. Counsel representing Great Brit-ain. Sir Richard Webster, Attorney Gen-eral of Great Britain; Sir Robert Reld and others

Sir Richard Webster opened the case on behalf of Great Britain in a speech occupying several sessions, finishing on July 13. He was followed by Mr. Asquith, of England, who began on July 21 and finished on August 10. Mr. Soley, of the United States, began to speak on August 12 and closed on August 29. He was followed by Sir Robert Reid on the same day, and he concluded on September 4. Gen-eral Tracy began his argument on September 7 and finished on September 15. Then Sir Richard Webster began the con-cluding argument on the same day and continued until September 19, when the sessions closed. On October 3 the Tribunal made its award, which was as fol-

lows:

"The undersigned, by these presents, give and publish our decision determining and judging, touching and concerning the questions that have been submitted to us by said arbitration; and, in conformity with said arbitration, we decide, declare and pronounce definitely that the line of frontier of the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela is as

follows:

'Starting on the coast at Point Playa, the frontier shall follow a straight line the confluence of the Barima and the Maruima, thence following the thalweg of the latter to the source of the Corentin (otherwise called the Cutari) River; thence it shall proceed to the confluence of the Haiowa and the Amakuru; thence, follow-ing the thalweg of the Amakuru to its source in the plain of imataka; thence, in a southwesterly direction, along the high-est ridge of the Imataka Mountains to the highest point of the Imataka chain, opposite the source of the Barima and the principal chain of the Imataka Mountains;

in a southeast direction, to the source of the Acarabisi, following the thal-weg of the Acarabisi to the Cuyuni, the northern bank of which it shall follow in a westerly direction to the confluence of the Cuyuni and the Vanamu; thence along the thalweg of the Vanamu to its westernmost source; thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Roraima; thence to the source of the Cotinga. From this point the frontier shall follow the thalweg of the Cotinga to its confluence with the Takutu; thence along the thalweg of the Takutu to its source; thence in a straight line to the most western point of the Akarai Mountains, the highest ridge of which it shall follow to the source of the Corentin, whence it will follow the course of the river.

'It is stipulated that the frontier hereby delimitated reserves and in no way prejudices questions actually existing or that may hereafter arise between Great Britain and the Republic of Brazil, or between the Republic of Brazil and Venezuela. ing the above delimitation the arbitrators consider and decide that, in time of peace, the rivers Amakuru and Barima shall be open to navigation by the merchant shipping of all nations, due reserve being made with regard to equitable regulations and the payment of light dues and other like imposts, on condition that the dues levied by Venezuela and British Guiana on ships traversing the parts of those rivers owned by them respectively shall be imposed in accordance with the same tariff on Venezuelan and British vessels. These tariffs are not to exceed those of all other countries. The award proceeds also upon the condition that neither Venezuela nor British Guiana shall impose any customs duty on goods carried in vessels, ships or boats passing through these rivers, such customs being levied only on goods landed upon Venezuelan territory or on the territory of Great Britain respectively."

The English claim was based on the al leged fact that, both in 1781 and in 1796, when Great Britain seized the Dutch colonies, the British authorities marked the western boundary of their possessions as beginning at a point west of Point Barima, up the Orinoco River, and then following the watershed between the Orinoco and Essequibo valleys, in accordance with the claims of the Dutch. In 1814 England obtained from Holland, by treaty, formal title to the conquered territory, and maintained that its limitations were those of the boundaries already laid down. In 1840 Sir Robert Schomburgk was commissioned by the British Government to survey a boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. He recommended, according to Lord Salisbury, a compromise by which Great Britain should surrender her claims to an extended inland frontier, in return for the formal recognition of her right to Point Barima. Venezuela protested against this line, whereupon Great Britain de-clared it to be 'merely tentative,' and ordered the stakes to be pulled up. "But," and ordered the stakes to be pulled up. "But," said Lord Sallsbury, "this concession was made on the distinct understanding that Great Britain did not thereby in any way abandon her claim to that position."
Then Lord Aberdeen proposed a line run-

ning from the mouth of the Moroco River

west and southwest to the junction of the Yurnanl and Cuyuni rivers, and thence up the Cuyuni to Mount Roraima. In reply, Venezuela proposed to draw a straight line from the mouth of the Moroco River to the headwaters of the Essequibo, practically coinciding with the 59th meridian. Then Great Britain returned to the Schomburgk Still later Lord Granville proposed a line from the mouth of the Barima River to the junction of the Acarabici and the Cuyuni, whence it would coincide with the Aberdeen line. In her final claim Great Britain withdrew the "concessions" formerly made.

VENEZUELA REVOLUTION.

A revolution was started against President Ignacio Andrade, on February 20, 1899 by Ramon Guerra, President of the new State of Guarico, whom President Andrade had appointed. Mme. Crespo fomented the revolt and furnished the funds to pay Guerra's troops. The Government troops captured Calabojo capital of Guarico, on March 7. Ge the General Hernandez and other leaders of the insurgents were arrested, and peace was reestablished on May 5.

established on May 5.

Early in August, 1899, another insurrection was started, under the leadership of General Cipriano Castro, with an army of ten thousand men. On August 14 sixtysix prominent politicians were arrested for aiding in the insurrection, and more than five hundred more arrests occurred within for the resultation was a few days following. The revolution was a result of a dispute over the division of Venezuela into States, the republic having consisted of nine self-governing divisions, or States, until a short time before. President Andrade, for the purpose of adding strength to his own political supporters, undertook to reorganize the republic into about twenty divisions. When General Castro, who was an opposing candidate Castro, who was an opposing canalasts, for the Governorship of one of the States, saw that he was likely to be defeated by General Morales, a friend of President Andrade, he organized a revolution. The following is a summary of the several engagements:

First encounter, August under Castro, and Government near San Cristobal and near forces, Colombian line, in which rebels captured General Sarria and about 2,000 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition. Second encounter.—Near San Cristobal, 1,000 Government troops against 2,000 rebels of the color

els under Castro, resulting, after a battle of nine days, in rebel force withdrawing. Third encounter.—Rebels engage with 1.500 Government troops under General

Morales, the latter escaping with only 72 men and an ammunition train.

Fourth encounter.—Government troops (about 2,500) intercept 2,000 rehels at Lumbador Mountain, the fight resulting in a draw.

Fifth encounter .- At Cordero; Castro and a force of 3,000 were attacked by 5,000 Government troops under General Fernandez; after a terrible battle both sides withdrew. Government loss, 1,500 killed and wounded.

Sixth encounter.-Rebels ixth encounter.—Rebels made assault Tower, dispersing 800 Government troops under Guitterez and capturing arms, ammunition and supplies.

Seventh encounter.—Rebels attack 3,800 Government troops at Arenales, defeat them and capture many rifles and much ammunition.

September 15 .- Valencia fell into the hands of insurgents and President Andrade

retreated to Caracas.

On October 4 an armistice for five days was agreed to, pending a conference be-tween the leader of the insurgents and the Government. The conference began on the next day, on board of the United States cruiser Detroit, and after five days the negotiations were suspended because of failure to agree. Immediately following, another armistice was agreed upon and peace negotiations were resumed. The final session was held on October 19, when General Castro proposed that a popular convention be assembled in twenty days for the election of a new President and the adoption of a new constitution. On the following day President Andrade, who was reported to have consented to the ultimatum of General Castio, transferred his authority to Vice-President Rodriguez and made his escape to La Guayra. On the following day, after disbanding and paying off his troops and returning their munitions of war to the authorities, President Andrade fled from La Guayra for Maracaibo, being accompanied by four gunboats.

General Castro rode into Caracas, the National capital, on October 23, and he and his troops received a marked ovation. Andrade's Cabinet resigned before Castro arrived, and on the following day Castro formed a new Cabinet, of which Vice-President Rodriguez was made Minister of Public Works, and General Hernandez, who led a revolution months before to overthrow the Andrade Government, was made Minister of Commerce. Within the next few days the followers of General Hernandez organized a revolution against the Court Covernment Hernandez was the Castro Government. Hernandez was defeated in battle within the next few days and he lost heavily. On October 26 the foreign Ministers met and decided not to recognize the Castro Government without instructions from their respective governments. President Andrade was later heard from at San Juan, Porto Rico, from which place he declared that he would continue as President. The Castro Government was officially recognized by the United States on November 20.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

On August 24, 1898, the Czar of Russia proposed to the several nations to take part in an international conference as a move-ment toward "the maintenance of peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations. These are the points that were submitted in the circular of Count Muravieft:

1. An understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and, at the same time, not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto, a preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in future in the forces and budgets above mentioned.
"2. To prohibit the use in the armies

and fleets of any new kind of firearms whatever, of any new explosives or any powders more powerful than those now in use either for rifles or cannon.

'3. To restrict the use in military warfare of the formidable explosives already existing, and to prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives of any kind from

balloons or by any similar means.

"4. To prohibit the use in naval war-fare of submarine torpedo boats or plungers, or other similar engines of destruction; to give an undertaking not to con-struct vessels with rams in the future. "5. To apply to naval warfare the stlp-

ulations of the Geneva Convention of 1864. on the basis of the articles added to the

Convention of 1868.

"6. To neutralize ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or

after an engagement.

"7. To revise the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated in 1874 by the Conference of Brussels, which has remained unratified to the present day.

"8. To accept in principle the employment of the good offices of mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto, with the object of pre-venting armed conflicts between nations: an understanding with respect to the mode of applying these good offices, and the establishment of a uniform practice in using them.

DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates:
Austria-Hungary—Count von Welsersheimb, First Secretary of the Austrian
Foreign Office; his Excellency M. Okoliesanyé Okalicona, Minister to Holland;
Court and Ministerial Councillor Mérey.

Belgium-M. Beeinaert, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Chevalier Descamp-David.

Senator, and Count de Grelle-Rogiar, Min-ister to Holland.
China-Yang Yu, Minister to Russia.
Denmark-His Excellency Fr. E. de Bille, Minister to England, Colonel Van Schnack

France-M. Bourgeois, M. Bihourd, Minister to Holland: Baron Estournelles de Constant, Vice Admiral Pephan. I General Monnier, Louis Renault. Vice Admiral Pephan, Brigadier-

Germany—Count Münster, Ambassador at Paris; Baron Von Stengel, of the Munich University; Professor Dr. Zorn, of the University of Königsberg; Captain Siegel, Naval Attaché, Paris, and Colonel Gross von Schwarzhoff.

Great Britain—Sir Julian Pauncefote, Ambassador at Washington; Sir Henry Howard, Minister to Holland; Vice Ad-miral Sir John Fisher, and Major-General

Sir John Ardagh.

Holland—Sir A. P. C. van Karnebeck, Major-General den Beer Poortugael, Privy Councillor; Professor Asser, Privy Coun-cillor, and M. E. N. Rahusen, member of the Upper House.

Italy—Count Nigra, Minister to Austria; Count Zernini, Minister to Holland; Gen-eral Zuccari, Captain Bianca, of the Navy.

Japan—Baron Hayashi, Minister to Russia; Colonel Uyehara, Captain Sakomoto, nf the Navy; J. Monoto, Ambassador at Brussels.

Norway and Sweden-Baron Bildt, Minister to Italy.

Persia-General Mirza Riza-Khan, Min-

ister to Russia.

Portugal-Count de Macedo, Minister to pain: Angostino d'Ornellas, Minister to Spain; Angostino d'Ornellas, Minister to Russia; Count de Selir, Minister to Holland.

Rumania-M. Al Beldiman, Ambassa-dor to Germany; M. T. Papinin, Minister

to Holland; Colonel C. Coanda, Russia—Baron de Staal, Colonel Jilin-sky, Colonel Count Barantzew, Capitain Scheine, of the Navy; Lieutenant Outchinnekow, of the Navy; Professor de Martens.

Servia-M, Myatovitch, Minister to Eng-

land

Siam—Phya Suriya, Ambassador; Dr. Ch. Corragioni d'Orelli, M. E. Rolin, Con-sul General in Belgium.

il General in Belgium, M. de Villa Spain—Duke de Tetuan, M. de Villa Spain—Duke de Tetuan, M. de Villa Belgium; M. M. de Villa Ur-

rutia, Ambassador to Belgium; M. de Bageur, Minister to Holland. Switzerland—Dr. S. Roth, Minister to Germany; Colonel A. Kuzli and M. E. Odier.

Turkey—Turkhan Pacha, Privy Councillor; Nourey Bey, Secretary General of the Foreign Office; Abdulla Pacha, Lieutenant General, and Rear Admiral Mehemed Pacha.

United States—Seth Low, Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany; Stanford Newel, Minister to Holland; Captain A. T. Mahan, of the Navy; Captain William Crozier, of the Army, and Frederick W. Holls, as secretary.

PROCEEDINGS.

The measures to preserve the secrecy of the deliberations at the "House in the Woods" (the palace at The Hague) were most stringent. Both entrances to the gardens were closed with barred gates, guarded by picked sentries, and every applicant for admission was required to pro-duce an orange colored card like those issued to the delegates, and to give the secret password. The Congress was opened on May 18, when Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, was elected to preside over the body. On the following day it was agreed to appoint three committees to deal with the respective groups of ques-tions proposed for discussion, and these were appointed on May 23. The American members appointed were as follows: Disarmament—Messrs. White, Mahan and Crozier. Laws of War—Messrs. White, and Crozier. Laws of War-Messrs. White Newel, Mahan and Crozier. Arbitration-Messrs. White, Low and Holls. It wa It was also decided that the proceedings should be conducted in secrecy, to which several of the delegates objected. On June 12 it was resolved to furnish the newspapers with statements of the proceedings of the committees as well as of the plenary sittings.

The discussions of the various questions were sincere and practical throughout, and they were also conducted with mealed

they were also conducted with marked freedom. On May 25 serious differences of opinion were manifested between the representatives of the United States and those of some of the other Powers on the subject of discussing the seizure of private property at sea, but on July 5 the Con-gress agreed to consider the proposals of the American delegates. On May 31 the American and British delegates submitted drafts of proposals on arbitration, but each differed materially in some lines. On June 12 the American delegates issued a manifesto to the effect that although the Eng-lish proposals had been used as the basis of the arbitration discussion it did not mean the abandonment of the American plan.

On June 13 the Red Cross sub-committee reported in favor of applying the Geneva Convention of 1864 to naval warfare. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that this was just, and all the essential principles of the original scheme were

agreed to.

The Congress held its final session on July 29. The agreements reached were tentative, not final, remaining open until 1900 for ratifying signatures. The other Powers not represented at The Hague may sign, providing that no Power then present ob-jects. The agreements referred to were three in number, and involve: (1) Regulations prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases, projectiles from balloons and expanding bullets; (2) Regulations concerning the laws and customs of war on land; (3) Provisions for the pacific settlement of international disputes by mediation and arbitration. In addition to the three conventions the final and summarized act of the Conference contained the following expression of opinion; (1) That limitations of military charges, which at present oppress the world, are greatly to be desired; (2) That the questions of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a conference to be held at an early date; (3) That questions rela-tive to the types of rifles and naval ar-tillery should be the subject of study by the different governments with a view of arriving at solutions by a future confer-ence; (4) That an early conference be called to revise the Geneva Conventions; (5) That questions relating to the inviolability of private property in war be reserved for another conference.

It was announced that sixteen States had signed the arbitration convention, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from bal-loons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases, fifteen the use of expansive bullets, and fifteen the other two conventions. The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare were not signed by Germany. Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. Luxemburg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. The United States only signed the arbitration convention, and that under reserve.

Rumania also made reservation

The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dumdum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Servia or Switzerland, while the United States only signed the declaration regarding throwing of explosives from balloons.

ALASKA BOUNDARY CONTRO-VERSY.

Joint High Commission appointed in 1898 by the United States, Great Britain and Canada Governments to consider and effect an amicable settlement

several important questions at issue between the United States and Canada, and which began its sessions at Quebec on August 21, 1898, and adjourned on October 10 to meet in Washington on November 10, continued its work until February 20, 1899, when the sessions were suspended. With the exception of the deaths of Congressman Nelson Dingley, one of the American delegates, in whose place was appointed Congressman Sereno E. Payne, and of Lord Herschell, who was succeeded by Lord Russell, the Commission was the same as published in the Almanac of 1899.

When the Commission adjourned it was stated that it would meet again on August 2, to act upon a report to he presented to the respective Governments. Later it was disclosed that the Commission had suspended its sessions because It had reached an apparently insurmountable obstacle in the shape of the Alaska Boundary question. The protocol of the pro-ceedings of the Commission of February 18 was made public in the Canadian Parllament on June 7, and it showed why the Commission failed. The British delegates had proposed the immediate appointment of an arbitral tribunal to determine the boundary between Alaska and Canada from the southernmost point, at Prince of Wales Island, to Mount St. Elias, in accordance with the Anglo-Russian treaty of Februwith the Angio-Russian treaty of resolu-ary 28, 1825, the tribunal to consist of three jurists, one nominated by the Privy Council, one by President McKinley and the third to be selected by the two nomi-nees. The Americans accepted the propo-sition as a basis of adjustment, but proposed, in addition to the Anglo-Russian treaty, that the boundary should be defined in accordance with the Russo-Amershall he established by the tribunal, under rules to be laid down afterward; the tribunal to consist of six impartial jurists of repute, three to be nominated by the Privy Council and three hy the President of the United States. The Americans also submitted this as an amendment to Rule C:

"In considering the 'coast' referred to in said treaties it is understood that the coast of the continent is intended, and that all towns and settlements on tide-water settled under authority of the United States and under jurisdiction of the United States to the date of this treaty, shall remain within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States."

The British delegates regretted that they were unable to accept the modification to their proposition, because the suggested American tribunal did not provide a tribunal which would necessarily and, in the possible event of difference of opinion, finally dispose of the question, and because the amendment to Rule C was a marked and important departure from the rules of the Venezuelan reference, which left all such questions to be determined by the tribunal, and because the words added by the United States claim that an effect should be given to their occupation of land in British territory, which justice, reason and the equities of the case did not require. The British delegates also objected that the language used with reference to the coast was open to miscon-

struction, and they were of the opinion that it was useless to press the negotia-tions further until it was referred to their Government for an exchange of views In respect to the constitution of the tribunal. To a question as to whether the Brltish delegates had considered the question of selecting an umpire from the American Continent, they replied in the affirmative, adding that they thought it most objectionable, in view of the policy long maintained and recently reasserted by the Government of the United States toward other nations on the said continent. The selection of an umpire by any such na-tion would not offer a guarantee of lmwhich was the first qualificapartiality. tion requisite.

The Americans then proposed to proceed to settle the remaining subjects, as they thought it would be unwise to defer adjustments so nearly concluded. Several subjects were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. The British Commissioners replied that an questions should be deferred until the boundary was disposed of, either by agreement or by reference to arbitration, because the mainer in which they were prepared to adjust some other Important matters must depend upon whether it would be possible to arrive at a settlement of all questions which might at any time occasion acute controversy and even conflict.

The boundary line between Alaska and Canada was determined in 1825, upon lines laid down hy full powered agents acting under a formal document reclting that the King of Great Britain and the Emperor of Russia, "being desirous of drawing still closer the ties of good understanding and friendship which unite them, by means of an agreement which may settle (among other things) the limits of their respective possessions on the Northwest coast of America, have named plenipotentiaries," etc. The boundary which they described, and which was shortly after shown on the maps, was signed, sealed, etc., and was mutually accepted on behalf of the respective Governments. For forty-two years after 1825 Russla held her American possessions, and in this period no question of boundary was raised. In 1867 the United States the United States was raised. In 1867 the United States bought from Russia her American possessions and became her successor in title, and this "ice farm in the Polar regions" was christened Alaska. The words in the treaty of 1825 thus determined the Alaska boundary: "Article III. The line of demarcation between the Possessions of the High Contracting Parties, upon the Coast of the Continent, and the Islands of America to the Northwest, shall be drawn in the following manner: Com-mencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and the 133d degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel

to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen

Ocean.

After the adjournment of the Commission the two governments took up the boundary question with a view to setsion tling it and thus removing it from the path of the many other important issues involved. There were numerous delays. involved. There were numerous delays, owing to the need of exchanging views between London, Washington and Ottawa, tween London, Washington and Ottawa, and the authorities here became convinced an adjustment was hopeless. the feeling in London was more hopeful, and when Sir Julian Pauncefote reached London on his way to The Hague he held conferences with Lord Salisbury, which resulted in a definite proposal for settling the boundary issue and removing it as an obstacle to the work of the Commission. The chief point of this proposal was that a separate tribunal of arbitration should pass on the boundary question. It was communicated to Ambassador Choate, and by him to the State Department. When the plan was received the President was at Hot Springs, and it was felt desirable to await his return before giving a final answer. Just as the acceptance was about to be given the United States officials were surprised to have pre-States officials were surprised to have presented what they regarded as an extraordinary condition, which Canada imposed in connection with the submission of the question to arbitration. This condition was that in any event Canada should have Pyramid Harbor and a strip of territory on the Lynn Canal, without reference to the general conclusions reached by the tribunal of arbitration. This port and the tribunal of arbitration. This port and the strip of territory on the coast would have carried also the back country leading to the interior. It was concluded not to accept this condition to the interior. It accept this condition.

In "The Canadian Monthly" for May an article on, the work of the Commission by John Charlton, one of its members, excited much criticism in the Canadian press. Mr. Charlton severely criticised the log export embargo law of Ontario, and asserted that it was a breach of faith toward American holders of Canadian timber limits whose purchases were made before the passage of the law, and that it was a serious obstacle in the way of successful negotiations before the Commission and detrimental to the true interests of Canada, as well as a blot upon the honor of that country, Mr. Charlton's press critics declared that it was bad taste to discuss in the public press the matters under consideration by the Commission, and that he was out of place as a member of the Commission represent-

ing Canada and out of place as a citizen of Canada. In May a conference was held at the British Foreign Office. London, between Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambessador Choate, and the latter's report gave encouragement that the negotiations would be resumed with some prospect of reaching an agreement between the two branches of the Commission. The idea seemed to be that it would reconvene on a complete abandonment of the old hasis. One change proposed was to submit the Alaska boundary question to arbitration independent of other ssues, thus leaving the Commission free to resume its work on the many other pending questions.

Early in September John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and Reginald Tower, the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington, arranged for a modus vivendi respecting the boundary controversy. It was cabled to the Foreign Office at Lon-

don for approval.

On October 12 the Canadian Minister of Marine gave Canada's consent to a temporary agreement upon the Alaska boundary line, and eight days later the British Government announced to Secretary Hay its formal acceptance of the proposition. With this act the long expected modus vivendi relative to the vexed boundary question went into effect. The text of the

agreement was as follows:

"It is hereby agreed between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain that the boundary line between Canada and the Territory of Alaska in the region about the head of Lynn Canal shall be provisionally fixed, without prejudice to the claims of either party in the per-manent adjustment of the international

boundary, as follows:

"In the region of the Dalton Trail a line beginning at the peak west of Porcupine Creek, marked on the Map No. 10 of the United States Commission, December 21, 1895, and on Sheet No. 18 of the Prit 31, 1895, and on Sheet No. 18 of the British Commission, December 31, 1895, with the number 6,500; thence running to the Klehini (or Klaheela) River in the direction of the peak north of the river marked No. 5,020 on the aforesaid United States map and No. 5,025 on the aforesaid British map; thence following the high or right bank of the said Klehini River to the junction thereof with the Chilkat River, a mile and a half, more or less, north of Klukwan; provided, that persons proceeding to or from Porcupine Creek shall be freely permitted to follow the trail between the said creek and the said junction of the rivers into and across the territory on the Canadian side of the temporary line wherever the trail crosses to such side, and, subject to such reasonable regulations for the protection of the revenue as the Canadian Government may prescribe, to carry with them over such part or parts of the trail between the said points as may lie on the Canadian side of the temporary line such goods and articles as they desire without being required to pay any customs duties on such goods and articles, and from said junction to the summit of the peak east of the Chilkat River, marked on the aforesaid Map No. 10 of the United States Commission with the number 5.410 and on the Map No. 17 of the aforesaid British Commission with the number 5.490. "On the Dyea and Skaguay trails, the summits of the Chilkoot and White passes.

"It is understood, as formerly set forth in communications of the Department of State of the United States, that the citizens or subjects of either Power found by this arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy.

"The Government of the United States will at once appoint an officer or officers

in conjunction with the officer or officers to be named by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to mark the temporary line agreed upon by the erection of posts, stakes or other appropriate marks." temporary

Subsequently, on October 21, Canada delivered to Ambassador Choate, at London, a final proposition for a permanent settlement of the boundary question. It was

"That the boundary line be arbitrated upon terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly those provisions making fifty years' occupancy by either side conclusive evidence of title; occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allows under international law.
"That as a condition precedent to and

absolutely preliminary to arbitration Skaguay and Dyea would be conceded to the United States without further claim if Canada received Pyramid Harbor."

In other words, Canada proposed to give up much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport, but stipulated that she must get the latter hefore agreeing to arbitration of the boundary issue.

CUBA.

On January 1, 1899, the Spanish soverighty in Cuba was yielded to the ereignty in was yielded to the United States at Havana, and the Stars and Stripes replaced the red and yellow standard of Spain. The ceremony was one of impressive simplicity at the Palace of the Governor General for so many of the Governor General for so many years. The Spanish and American troops were paraded facing each other; the American regimental band first played "The March of Cadiz," the Spanish National air, in which the Spanish buglers joined, and followed with 'The Stars and Stripes Forever." Promptly at noon the members of the Spanish and American Evacuation Commissions took their places, and Governor General Castellanos addressed General Wade, president of the American Commission, and made the official transfer of authority to the United States. Then, at the request of General Wade, General Brooke accepted the sovereignty which was yielded by Spain to the United States. This done, General Castellanos and his staff and the re-mainder of the Spanish troops embarked on the transports that were to take them to Spain. The last of the Spanish soldiers on the Island of Cuba embarked on Febru-

ary 6.
The island was divided into seven military departments, but on April 17 they were reorganized into five departments, those of Pinar del Rio and Matanzas being eliminated, the former consolidated with the Department of Havana, and the latter

with that of Santa Clara.

The Island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and ranges from 135 to 160 miles wide. of the Measuring from the extremities capes, the coastline is about 2,200 miles, but including all indentations it is about 6,500 miles. There are 32 harbors on the northern coast, of which Havana, Mariel, Cabanas, Bahia, Honda, Matanzas, Car-denas, Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas and Gi-bara are the most important. The south-

ern coast has 12 important harbors. Guantananio, Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos the best. Most of the important harbors will admit vessels drawing 26 feet of water. The exact area of the island is not known; it is estimated all the way from 35,000 to 72,000 square miles. The average annual temperatures at Havana in the last decade have been: Mean, 76.5 degrees; highest, 100.6; lowest, 49.6. The temperature at Matanzas is slightly higher than at Havana, and it is about four degrees higher at Santiago de Cuba. The rainy season begins in May and ends with October. The total population is about 1,500,000.

CUBAN ARMY PAYMENTS.

One of the conditions in Cuba which involved exasperating complications early in 1899 was the disposition of the Cuban Army and the distribution of the \$3,000,000 voted by Congress. The Cuhan Military Assembly assumed an aggressive policy against the liberality of the United States, and demanded a much larger sum, and this in spite of the advice of General Maximo Gomez. Many of the rank and file were anxious to leave military life and go back to work, especially with the hope of receiving financial aid to start life anew. The planters and property owners, as well as the military administration of Cuba, opposed the attitude of the Military Assembly, and were tired of an army that had to subsist half upon charity and half upon contributions levied by threats. The Cuban Assembly had never received official recognition from the United States authoritles, and only unofficial consideration was given to the existence of such a body. The Commission that was delegated to go to Washington, headed by General Calixto Garcia, was received informally, and while it arranged for the payment of the \$3,000,000 the Administration gave neither to it nor to the Assembly the handling of the funds. amount was not an out and out gift, but a gift in the sense that it was advanced without a specific arrangement for its repayment, simply that it was to be repaid out of the further revenues of the island. After it had been arranged by the Commission, Robert P. Porter visited General Gomez in Cuba, and asked him to decide to accept the \$3,000,000 and to aid in its distribution and in the disarming of the Cuban army. This Gomez agreed to, and he went to Havana and completed the preliminary arrangements about the adjust-ment of the affairs of the Cuban army with General Brooke. The Assembly then called upon Gomez to visit its president for an unofficial exchange of ideas. This he complied with, but was arraigned as an accused, the crime being that he had accepted of the offer of \$3,000,000 which the Assembly itself, through its representatives, had induced President McKinley to promise. He declared that he had acted in the best of faith, and was then asked to array himself on the side of the Assembly in order to give strength to its demands. He declared that he could not hope to obtain more than the \$3,000,000, and disapproved asking charity, adding that, as the soldiers were too great a burden upon the people, longer delay would be cruel. One reason for the opposition by the Assembly

the hope to raise a private loan of \$20,000,000 through a syndicate.

Finally, on March 11, the Military Assembly impeached Gomez and removed him from his command as General-in-Chlef of the Cuban army, the vote being 26 to 4. The charge was "failure in his military duties and disobedience to the Assembly."
On the same day the \$3,000,000 left New-York on the transport Meade, with the arrangement that it was to be paid out by General Brooke and not through an agency. The general rules for the distribution were to exclude all men who had enlisted subsequent to July 17, 1898, and to exclude former soldiers who held Government places or belonged to the rural guards on April 5; first paying each private and non-commissioned officer \$100. Then, if a balance should remain, \$100 to be paid to each officer. If any balance should remain it was to be disposed of as the President should direct. Delay in the distribution was caused by the slow revision of the muster rolls.

On April 4 the Cuban Military Assembly voted to disband the army, there being only one dissenting votc. The Asseming only one dissenting votc. bly prolonged its existence with the hope of raising an additional loan from the United States, but it was ultimately found that there was nothing to do but accept the inevitable and dissolve. Its disappearance removed the last obstacle in the way of disbandment of the Cuban army and the return of the former soldiers to agricultural pursuits. On April 7 the Cuban generals decided to reinstate General General Gomez as Commander-in-Chief, and to appoint an executive board to assist in the distribution of the \$3,000,000 to be paid to the Cuban soldiers. On April 13 the Cuban generals waited upon Gomez and said they desired him to represent the army in any negotiations with the United States military authorities in Cuba. On the same day the original rolls of the Cuban army were delivered to General Brooke, which showed a total of 48,000 officers and men.

The Society of Veterans of Independence, the revived Cuban Military Assembly, was organized, and it held its first meeting on May 14, under the presidency of General Andrade, who acted as President of the Assembly. The proceedings were devoted to drawing up an agreement to be submitted on a later day. On the following evening the association met at Cerro and had a long debate on the question of Cuban troops surrendering their arms. Some were in favor of depositing the arms with the brigade chiefs of the Cuban municipalities, and others opposed a surrender of arms, claiming that it might be necessary 'use them against American preten-It was then proposed to send this m to Santiago: "General discontelegram to Santiago: "General discontent. We refuse to surrender our arms. Opinion unanimous." General Andrade General Andrade objected to the dispatch, and the following Decided to was agreed upon. "Reunited. agree to muster out on the basis of the decree of the former Assembly. Announced that Brooke will modify his decree. Await to see if satisfactory. Concert with you that Brooke WIII mounts to see if satisfactory. Concert with you to see if satisfactory. The vote on this was 59 in favor and 36 opposed.
On May 15 General Gomez informed

General Brooke that he must withdraw from the plan for distributing the \$3,000,-000, to the extent that he would not name other commissioners to replace those originally named by him and who had refused to serve. He expressed regret at being obliged to take such a course, but he felt that a cabal composed of many of the subordinate commanders existed to oppose and, if possible, to defeat the plans for apportioning the money. He explained that former members of the Military Assembly and other malcontents had, apparently, organized a majority of the officers against him.

issued a manifesto on General Gomez May 18, in which he reviewed his negotiations with General Brooke for the payments to the Cuban army. He had protested against the sum offered by the United States as being insufficient to accomplish the good intended, but General Brooke announced his inability to add to it. Speculators then attempted to inter-vene and offered suggestions which Gomez refused, and which the Cuban Assembly could not carry out because the United States would not recognize its authority. He had many conferences with General Brooke on the plan of payment, and the latter insisted upon a surrender of arms before payment of the money. Gomez felt that it was compatible with obtaining peace to have an army with arms reserved to defend Cuba against her enemies, and, in the mean time, to be regarded as relics of a glorious struggle; and whether disposed of to the municipalities or the armorers it would be all the same under the intervening Government. The Cuban Commissioners declined to fix dates and places where the Cuban soldiers could deliver up the arms and receive the payment from the paymasters. Gomez advised the soldiers to return to their homes with the amounts offered by the United States, and to practise patience and to let no pretext pendent government 'promised by a noble nation pledged to obtain for us our rights."

On the same day General Brooke submitted to the President a proposition to have the arms of the disbanded Cuban soldiers stored in the armories of the different municipalities, admitting that they were practically worthless for military purposes. This proposition was not a surrender, for Article IV of the agreement between General Gomez and Robert P. Perton read. Porter read: "The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban Assembly or to its representative." Two days later General Brooke's plan was approved and an order was issued to begin at once the payment of the \$3,000,000. On May 22 General Brooke and General Gomez had a conference over the payment order, at the end of which Gomez declared himself entirely satisfied and felt convinced that it met all the objections which had been raised not only by himself but also by others outside his councils. The text of the article in the matter of disposing of the arms read:

"The arms and equipments of the Cuban soldiers will be turned over to the civil governors or to the alcaldes of the municipalities, either at the place of residence of the soldiers or at the place of payment, to the United States officers in charge. Said civil governors and alcaldes are hereby charged with the proper storage and care of the same until they can be collected for storage in Cuban arsenals at Havana and Santiago, as already arranged."

All the ex-members of the Military Assembly, aided by the opposition news-papers, united in advising the Cuban soldiers not to give up their arms. The first to respond to the advice of the opwas Colonel Acca's force of 300 men, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, on May 22. On the next day General Sanchez, in Santiago Province, sent this dispatch to Gomez: "The division will not accept money." On the 23d 200 Cubans under General Rodriguez, near Marianao, dispersed and went quietly to their homes with their arms, resolved neither to accept the money nor to wait longer in a condition of suspense. A meeting of the Veterans of Independence on May 25 approved of the action of the soldiers and pledged to recommend that the others in western provinces take the same the course. A resolution was also adopted declaring against either giving up arms or accepting money from the United States. It was recognized that the muster rolls had been padded, and General Ludlow de-clared that many of the rolls created a very strong impression "that they had been made up for the occasion of this payment." It was asserted by the dissidents that 39,930 men were enrolled.

The payments began on May 27 at Havana, but only seven received any money, this small number being due to the cabal of the former Military Assembly. On the next day there were 111 applicants, but only thirty of these were on the rolls and only these were paid. The United States military authorities were agreed that the rolls were untrustworthy; that a large proportion of the names were fictitious, and a number entitled to share exhibit to the Cuban public that a majority of the Cuban troops refused to take American money. On the third day about 300 applied, but as it occupied so much time for each to prove his claim only 112 received money before the day closed. Colonel Delgado, in command at Guanaclosed. jay, disbanded his men and ordered them to take their arms and proceed to their homes; but about thirty started to Ha-vana to get their money, whereupon General Delgado called upon the others to shoot any man who persisted in taking the road to Havana. On May 30 the pay-ment of the Cuban soldiers at Santiago was begun, and investigation showed that the rolls had been padded and that several officers gave certificates to men who had had no guns, and that some were enrolled who had been dead a year or more. Fortyfive were paid during the day. On June 1 about 176 soldiers at Melena were paid and 50 applicants were rejected. The pay car arrived at Guines on June 3, and there was a large crowd in waiting, of which 174 were paid and 37 were rejected. On June 6 224 soldiers were paid at Con-solacion. On June 7 193 soldiers were paid at Jarmo and 44 were rejected. It was discovered that four Cubans were selfing fraudulent certificates of service in the

Cuban Army, charging \$4 for each certifi-cate. The opposition on the part of the insurgents to receiving gratuity from the United States practically ended on June 8

June 15-Five hundred soldiers arrived at Havana from the country and requested to be allowed to get their quota of the money.

June 17-General Brooke addressed an official letter to Gomez asking him to take the necessary steps to ascertain if a number of men, the payment to whom was withheld because their names did not apwere entitled to pay. pear on the rolls. General Brooke added that it was the wish not to deprive any man who served in the Cuban Army of his just dues. Gomez at once took up the task. At Remedios over 5,000 soldiers were awaiting payment when the car arrived. Payments at Cardenas began.

June 21-Colonel Cespedes declared that the rolls originally turned over to General Brooke failed to show anything like the true strength of the Cuban Army, and this was due to the fact that they contained only the names of those living in 1898, and that very few records were kept while the war was in progress, because the officers were unable to obtain ink and pens; and it was not considered essential to maintain the rolls because the troops were not paid. Seven applicants were arrested upon the charge of being impostors.

June 22-General Collazo, a former memher of the staff of General Calixto Garcia, denounced the Cubans for accepting pay-ments and called them cowards.

On August 24 Governor General Brooke decided not to make any more payments to Cuban troops on the basis of additional rolls, as there had been brought to light such an amount of thievery and attempted swindling that supplementary payments were not to be approved of.

On September 2 General Brooke reported that the payments to the Cuban Army had been completed, and that of the \$3,000,000 set apart for that purpose there was on

hand a balance of \$400,000.

CENSUS.

On August 17 President McKinley issued this proclamation "to the people of Cuba": "The disorganized condition of your island resulting from the war and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside from the temporary military con-trol of the United States have made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-gov-

ernment.

"As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken. and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators

and supervisors.

"It is important for the proper arrange-ment of your new Government that the information sought shall be fully and ac-curately given, and I request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties.

The work of taking the census was be-

gun on October 16.

PORTO RICO.

When the Spanish troops evacuated the capital, San Juan, and the American occupation of the island really began, on October 18, 1898, the affairs of the island were administered by an Insular Cabinet, or Council, composed of native Porto Ricans, of which Luiz Muroz Rivera was the President General Brooke permitted the President. General Brooke permitted these men to continue in office after his appointment as Governor General, and, although they tendered their resignations, they were likewise retained by General Guy V. Henry when he succeeded General Guy V. Henry when he succeeded General Brooke. All of the members of the Cabinet were Liberals—i. e., they had been adherents of Prime Minister Sagasta of Spain—and the members of the Council had been chosen by a popular election, the first ever held in the island. Their opponents were Radicals, or adherents of the Capavas party, while a third faction, self-Canovas party, while a third faction, self-styled Independents, was composed of the disgruntled individuals of one or the other regular parties. General Henry endeavored to amalgamate them by appointing an equal number of Radicals and Liberals to the Common Councils of the different municipalities. but when he attended to the common councils of the different municipalities. nicipalities; but when he attempted to apply the same rule to the Insular Cabinet the Liberal members protested. The Pres-ident of the Cabinet insisted on governing it, instead of permitting the members to go to the Governor General. On February 4, 1899, the Insular Cabinet tendered their resignations, and two days later General Henry issued an order dissolving it upon the ground that it was not compatible with American methods and progress. In its place were constituted four departments—State, Justice, Finance and Interior—the duties or which were defined, and it was directed that each should be subject to the orders of the Governor General. On the next day the chiefs of these departments were appointed, as follows: General John Eaton, Chief of the Bureau of Education, and Major Francis L. Hills, Chief of the Bureau of Public Works.

Early in January the Mayor and City Council of San Juan remonstrated at what they called "unwarranted military dictation." Permission had been given to a Porto Rican to place small business eigns place were constituted four departments-

Early in January the Mayor and City Council of San Juan remonstrated at what they called "unwarranted military dictation." Permission had been given to a Porto Rican to place small business signs on the lampposts, but many of the Americans complained, and General Frederick D. Grant sent a peremptory summons to the Council to cancel the contract and remove the signs. The Councillors concluded that they enjoyed little real authority, and tendered their resignations to General Henry. The latter agreed with their views, and assured them that there would be no further cause for complaint on the score of military coercion, and issued an order directing the Secretary of State to "inform the alcaldes of towns that there is no authority for any officer or soldier to enter Council meetings or to interefere with or

dictate their proceedings."

On February 1 the new tariff law prepared by the United States Government was put into effect; also an order fixing the rates between United States and Porto Rican money.

On February 7 there was a public demonstration as a "celebration in honor of the incorporation of Porto Rico among the United States."

About the middle of February the question of killing cattle for municipal consumption was referred to General Henry, and after an investigation he issued an order regarding the matter, and the Mayor and members of the Council of San Juan declared they would resign rather than comply with the decree. General Henry declared that he was tired of their quarrelling and childish actions, and told them that if they did not stop trifling and obey orders he would have them imprisoned. A meeting of the Council was held on February 19, which resulted in the resignations of the Mayor and Councillors.

nations of the Mayor and Councillors.

Owing to the result of old wounds and the impairment of his strength through assiduous service, General Henry was obliged to ask to be relieved from duty at Porto Rico on April 29, and Brigadier General George B, Davis succeeded him as Governor General. On April 17 Brigadier General F, D, Grant was relieved of duty in Porto Rico and came North. Subsequently he was given duty in the Philip-

pines.

Two commissioners who were sent to the United States presented to the President on May 8 a second memorial re-iterating the requests of their first peti-tion. They asked: (1) The cessation of military government and the establishment of civil rule in the island. (2) The estab-lishment of absolute free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. (3) The reduction of the American troops and the enlistment of Porto Ricans. (4) The right of American citizenship in the island. Cn the subject of military control the point was made that "the subject of reforming the Porto Rican system does not properly belong to the Army officers who now control Porto Ricans, or the War Department, but to the Porto Rican people themselves." As to the question of free trade the commissioners asserted that the people were better off under Spanish rule than under the military control of the United States, and that "Porto Rico has done nothing to deserve to be forbidden admission to the American markets or to be starved to death through high duties promulgated by the War Department." They added that "neither Cuba nor Porto Rico will ever be able to make a step in the road of progress and happiness as long as a custom house stands upon their soil.

The following, known as the "Insular Commission," were appointed early in the year to investigate and report upon an adjustment of all matters of administration in Porto Rico: General Robert P. Kennedy, C. W. Watkins and H. G. Curtis. They went to Porto Rico a little later, arriving there on March 6. They filed their report to the Secretary of War on August 30. It recommended a form of civil government for the island to take the place of the existing military rule, and submitted a code of rules for adoption, suggesting that the rules could be put in operation by Executive decree, arguing that the enactment of general laws by Congress would change the status of the island toward the country and make it a part of the constitutional territory of the United States. In place of the Spanlsh system of courts an American system was provided. A complete, civil county, township and city

government was outlined, and all the officers of the civil administration were to be natives, the higher officers to be apnointed by the President, the others by the Governor General and the County Commissioners. A public school system, con-ducted in English by American teachers, and night schools for illiterate adults was provided for, with the right to teach Spanish when demanded. Full general corporation and railroad laws, with the right of cminent domain, were provided, thus opening the island to competition and ending the system of franchises to favored cor-porations. Taxes bearing heavily on the poor and all double taxes on non-residents were abrogated. A marriago law, like those of the United States, was provided, with a plan for legalizing consent marriages and legitimatizing children, as half of those in the island were born out of wedlock. Highway and poor laws, foreclosure of mortgages and the redemption of property were provided on the American plan.

No provision was made for any elections, as the Commission felt satisfied that the people of the island were not ready to exercise the elective franchise; not over 10 per cent of the inhabitants could read and write and own property, and to give control to 10 per cent over the other 90 per cent would not be establishing a government by the consent of the governed. After the proposed laws should be in force for a few years and the schools be af-forded an opportunity for the people to learn, the people would be better fitted to enter upon the work of Territorial cr State government, and this the Commission declared applied to municipal governments as well as to the whole island. Commission also suggested a general revision of the tariff rates on articles imported by the island from the United reductions made on articles Cf States, prime necessity, and total release on some articles. The Commission also laid stress on the need of currency reform in the isl-and to be regulated by Congressional action.

One of the important movements early in the year was the formation of "The on March Republican Party of Porto Rico" Its founders were those known as Radicals under the Spanish domination. The platform declared sincere loyalty to American flag and adherence American ideas, and hailed with pride the annexation of the island to the United States. It also encouraged the hope that the day was not far off when the island "shall have a place among the States of the Union." but recognized it to be the duty of the peonle to await the action of Congress. It also proposed that until the people of the island have demonstrated their fitness for self-government, with all its burdens and responsibilities, all civil offices be filled by men capable, honest and of unquestionable loyalty to the Government of the United States. It favored tho establishment of free public, non-sectarian schools, sufficient to afford to every child the opportunity of a good common school education, and the teaching of English in those schools; also, that commerce between the United States and the island should be as free as between the States

and Territorics of the Union, and that the "extremely oppressive taxation, the high tariff on agricultural implements and the excessive customs duties on the products of the soil should be so regulated as to afford relief to the agriculturist." The final paragraph read: "We congratulate ourselves and our country on being under the protection of the American flag. the recognized emblem of liberty; and will lend every effort to advance civilization, to teach loyalty, to love American institu-tions, and honor Washington, Lincoln and McKinley, whose names are household words in the land." The island is about 108 miles long and

43 miles wide at the broadest part. It is nearly the shape of a parallelogram. The area is about 3,600 square miles, and the population nearly a million. The temperature ranges about 97 degrees in the shade during the hottest hours, although as high as 117 degrees has been recorded. The nights are fairly comfortable, as the tem-perature falls below 70 degrees. The rainy season is from August to December.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The International Exposition to be held in Paris this year will open on April 15 and close on November 5. It will be held on the Champs Elysées and neighboring grounds, and with buildings, etc., will cover a space of about 360 acres, of which 40 per cent was set apart for France and the remainder for all other nations. The allotment to the United States was about

250,000 square feet.

The high officials of the Exposition are the following: Commissioner General, M. Alfred Picard: Director General, M. Delaunay-Belleville: Assistant Director General launay-Belleville; Assistant Director General, M. Stephane Derville; Director of Architecture, M. Bouvard; Director of Roads, Parks, Gardens, Water, Drainage and Light, M. Huet; Director of Finance, M. Grison; Secretary General, M. Henri Chardon; Delegate to the Section of Fine Arts, M. Rougon; Delegate to the Section of Agriculture, M. Tisseraud; Delegate to the Section of Colonles and Protectorate Countries. M. Dislere, The admission to the Exposition will be one franc. the Exposition will be one franc.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

The personnel of the United States Commission is: Commissioner General, Ferdinand W. Pcck; Assistant Commissioner General, E. D. Woodward; Secretary, Frederick Brackett. Directors of Departments—F. J. V. Skiff, Exhibit Department and Mines and Metallurgy; Francis E. Drake, Machinery and Electricity; Willard A. Smith, Transportation and Civil Engineering; Charles R. Dodge, Agriculture: John B. Cauldwell, Fine Arts: Howard J. Rogers, Education and Social Economy; J. Rogers, Education and Social Chemical A. S. Capehart, Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries: Dr. Tarleton H. Beann, Forestry and Fisheries; M. H. Hulbert, Varied Industries; Louis M. Howland, Customs. Special Directors-Paul Blackmar, Affairs; McGibbons, Exploitations. John H. sistant Directors-Charles H. Simons, tenant Commander A. G. Baker, U. S. N., Transportation and Civil Engineering; Dr. W. S. Ward, Mines and Metallurgy; James O. Anthony, Machinery and Electricity; Henry G. Kittredge, Textiles; Henry B. Snell, Fine Arts; J. H. Allen, Affairs. Manager of Press Bureau—Colonel

H. Mattox.

strike in Paris interfered slightly with the construction work, but Commissioner Picard officially declared, late in 1899, that the buildings and grounds would be ready for the exhibits in time to insure the opening of the Exposition on the day first appointed. The money invested up first appointed. The money invested up to December 1, 1899, was about \$6,600,000. The United States will have the largest

and most imposing exhibit of the several nations, except that of France. It will be collected and attractively displayed with a view of extending trade. The central, or view of extending trade. The central, or main building of the United States, known as the National Pavilion, is located on the Quay d'Orsey, on the hank of the River Quay d Orsey, on the hank of the River Seine, and is an imposing structure, com-paring favorably with the Government buildings of other nations. It will be used as a general meeting place of Americans. The plan is square, with a large rotunda, Three sides of the rotunda have rooms 13 by 16 feet opening out of it. That on the left of the main entrance will be used as a lounging room for gentlemen; that on the right for women and that in the middle as a parlor for both women and men.
The second story will be given to the
States, where people who so desire can
rest and register their names. The third
story will be reserved for the private offices of the commissioner general and staff. The fourth floor will be given to the States and used in a similar manner to the second. The huilding is 85 by 90 feet and 160 feet high from the lower level. There will be two electric American eleva-tors. The main entrance is under a large portico which spans the esplanade, and under this every visitor who walks to the other National buildings will be obliged to pass. In the centre arch of this portico, facing the River Seine, will he French's statue of Washington, while a bust of President McKinley will occupy a niche over the door. In the front of the building on the river bank will be a boat landing which will be highly ornamented as a classic barge. All the boats of the American line which connect with the American trolley system at Vincennes will make a landing at this pier.

The United States Publishers' building, an annex to the Department of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries, is for the exclusive exhibition of American printing house machinery and its allied interests. It will also be maintained as a headquarters for the publishers of the United States. On the site of the Palais de l'Industrie,

the principal building of the Exposition of 1885, are the two art buildings known as the Great and the Little Palaces of Fine Arts. Across the Seine, on the Esplanade des Invalides, is the General Manufacturers' building, the largest of the Exposi-tion and in architectural design most tion and in architectural design most elaborate. Near it is the Education Build-ing, in which the United States will have an extensive exhibit, showing the best and most advanced work being done in every grade of public school work and in college and university departments in the United States. On the south bank of the Seine are the Army and Navy Building and the

pavilions of all foreign nations. On the north bank are the Horticultural and Agricultural buildings.

The building for the exhibit of electrical industries is across the Seine from the Trocadero. In it thousands of motors will be in operation, and at night, when ablaze with electric lights, it will present a scene of great beauty. An electrical fountain, with a series of cascades, in the central courtyard, will be a briliant illumination of vari-colored lights. Electric light of various shades, color and devices, will be installed on the exterior, and on the top-most pinnacle of the building will he a mass of flashing electricity forming a mass of flashing electricity forming a statuesque group. To the west of the Electrical Building are the buildings devoted to chemical industries, transportation and civil engineering, liberal arts and instruments, letters, arts and forestry. On the east side are the buildings for machinery, mines and mining, textiles and navigation.

Several foot bridges have been built across the Seine for the convenience of visitors. Paris has also expended a large amount in the rearrangement of the public gardens and squares and for the brushing up and cleaning of numerous monuments and arches, and the Bois de Boulogne, one of the finest promenades in the world, is to

be improved.

NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION.

The National Export Exposition was opened at Philadelphia September 14, 1899, and closed December 2. It comprised a comprehensive display of American manu-It comprised a factured products, and its purpose was to demonstrate the ability of the American manufacturer to supply the world with every article which may be needed in any foreign market. The Exposition was given under the authority of Congress, which appropriated \$300,000, and under the auspices the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the Franklin Institute, and was an outgrowth of the work of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in the interests of foreign commerce. It was also supported by State and municipal appropriations.

About \$1,000,000 was spent in the erection of the buildings and the preparation of the grounds. Three large buildings of striking and original architectural design with a total span of nearly 200,000 square feet and covering nine acres of ground, contained the exhibits, numbering nearly 1,000 in all and representing more than half a billion dollars of invested capital The main building was 1,000 feet long and 400 feet wide. It included three pavilions. two stories in height; the main exhibition hall and a spacious auditorium, with a seating capacity of 5,000. Second in importance was the implement, vehicle and furniture building in the Flemish style of architecture, 450 feet long and 160 feet The transportation bullding was 450 feet long and 75 feet wide.

One of the most important departments of the exposition, especially to American manufacturers, was the collection of samples of manufactured goods made in the commercial countries of Europe and suc-cessfully sold in all foreign markets American manufacturers were shown by this collection just what competition they

must meet in extending their foreign trade, it also enabled them to study the peculiarities in the demands of every for-

eign market.

A wide avenue, 800 feet long and called the esplanade, extended from the main entrance gates to the principal entrance of the main building, and formed the amuse-ment section of the exposition. On each side there were structures of fantastic there were architecture, containing the features which form the lighter side of all expositions. During the eleven weeks of the exposition 1,250,000 people passed through the gates. The exposition was not held for profit, but it was a financial success and the management was enabled to repay a large portion of a fund of \$106,000 subscribed by the citizens of Philadelphia. As a result of the exposition American manufacturers who exhibited extended their foreign field and made important business connections Foreign buyers all over the world. and merchants who visited the exposition placed orders at the exposition direct, or as the result of their visit, with manufacturers in all parts of the country, for American manufactured products aggregating several million dollars.

The officers of the Exposition were: P. A. B. Widener, president; W. W. Foulk-rod, first vice-president; John Birkinbine, second vice-president and engineer-insecond Vice-president and engineer-inchief; Sydney L. Wright, third vice-president and treasurer; W. P. Wilson, director general; Edmund A. Felder, assistant director general; B. W. Hanna, secretary. F. W. Harold, chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion; W. E. Cash, chief of the Department of Admissions and Concessions.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The International Commercial Congress was held under the auspices of the Phila-delphia Commercial Museum at the Na-tional Export Exposition in Philadelphia during the last three weeks of October, 1899, and it was a gathering of delegates appointed by various nations as their official representatives, and members appointed to represent commercial and trade bodies throughout the world, for the dis-cussion of commercial conditions affecting trade relations between the United States and the countries represented in the Congress. Fifty-one governments were di-rectly represented by nearly seventy dele-Including these there were three gates. hundred and fifty foreign delegates in the Congress, representing the sovereignty and the commercial interests of their countries. In addition, there were delegates registered from two hundred Chambers of Commerce of the United States.

The Congress was opened by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, who presented Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, who, on behalf of the President, welcomed the delegates to the hospitality of The proceedings of the the United States. Congress were entirely informal, and were presided over from day to day by men eminent in political, financial and com-mercial affairs, including Thomas B. Reed, Cornelius N. Bliss, Seth Low and Sena-tor Penrose, of Pennsylvania. During the

session of the Congress nearly two hundred papers were read and addresses made covering most of the questions of the commercial world from local points of view as well as in a broad and general

Among the actions taken by the Con-ess were the following: That there gress were the following: should be an assimilation of trade-mark laws throughout the world for the protection of commerce; that the parcels post system should be established in all coun-tries; that trade statistics should be assimilated and international bureaus formed collection and dissemination of the agricultural reports as to their cereals, etc.; that reciprocal commercial relations throughout the world will be vastly promoted by the creation in each country of an international bureau of commercial information, organized and operated on lines instituted by the Philadelphia Museum; that there should be international courts of arbitration created in all countries to which all differences among nations should be submitted, and that an interoceanic canal across the isthmus which unites North and South America should be at once constructed.

Many of the delegates to the Congress, before leaving the United States, placed orders for American manufactured goods aggregating several millions of dollars. The cordial understanding brought about by the Congress resulted in closer trade connections between the United States and

all the nations represented.

OHIO CENTENNIAL AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY EX-POSITION.

The exposition to be held in Toledo, Ohio, in 1902 or 1905 is to commend im-by an appropriate naval display the im-rotant victory of Commodore Perry on Ohio, in 1902 or 1903 is to commemorate portant victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, and to have an exhibition of the resources of the United States, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philip-pines, and the progress and civilization of the American countries, and for a display of the arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea. The products of the soil, mine and sea. corporation is known as the Ohio Centennial Company, and it has proposed to open the exposition on May 1, 1902 or 1903, closing on November 1, 1902 or 1903. An act of Congress approved March 3. appropriated \$500,000, of which \$200,000 is set apart for the construction of suitable buildings for the Government exhibit, and the remainder for paying the expenses of the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, installation, care and return of the Government exhibit, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants in charge of it and for other expenses incidental to it. The Govern-ment is not to be liable for any bond, debt, or liability of any kind of the com-All articles imported from foreign pany. countries for the exposition are to be admitted free of duty, but if disposed of for use In the United States then the duty must be paid. It is provided that all medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions, commemorative of the exposition and of the awards to be

made to exhibitors thereat be prepared at one of the United States mints.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

This exposition is to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., from May 1, 1901, to November 1, 1901, and assurances have been received from Canada, Mexico, the Central and South American republics and other foreign countries, in addition to most of the States of the United States, that they will make unique, interesting and instructive exhibits peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the nineteenth century.

An act of Congress was approved March 3, 1899, appropriating \$500,000 in aid of the exposition. It was provided that all articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs, duty shall be admitted free of charge; but if any such articles shall be sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States the duty thereon must be paid. It also provided for a Board of Management to arrange for an exhibit of such articles

and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace, its resources as a war Power and its relations to other American republics, tending to demonstrate the nature of the institutions of the United States and their adaptation to the wants of the people. Of the appropriation \$200,000 is set aside for the construction of buildings for the Government exhibits, and at the close of the exposition the buildings will be sold, giving preference to Buffalo or to the Pan-American Exposition Company. The remainder of the appropriation (\$300,000) is set apart for the expenses of the exhibit and of those in charge of it. The act provides, also, that the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for representations of the Pan-American Exposition Company. The act permits the medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions commemorative of the Pan-American Exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat to be prepared at some mint of the United States, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof.

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE LEADING CHURCHES.

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States, for 1898, was compiled by H. K. Carroll, D. D., who had charge of the census of religious bodies in 1890. He states that they are the best obtainable, as some denominations make no effort to collect statistics, and when their chief men are asked for something later than the census of 1890 they can only reply that they have nothing but estimates to give. The figures are obtained by deducting from the totals for the several denominations the returns for missions, etc., in other countries; and this is done to make the statistics conform to the United States Census of 1890, which is the only complete basis of comparison:

	18	98 statis	ics.		Gains since 1890.			
Denominations.	Min- isters.	Church-	Commu- nicants.		Min- isters.	Church-	Commu- nicants.	
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,477	2.172	83,7841	1	113	1 415	23,293	
Baptists (13 bodies)	33,745		4,456,819	Ĺ	8,099	6,937	738,850	
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	179	111	4,739	Ĺ	24	i	1,312	
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies).		314				i —		
Catholics (7 bodies)					1,998	1,367	2,235,855	
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491				97	
Chinese Temples		[47]		Ļ				
Christadelphians		63	1,277	1	410		07.100	
Christians (2 bodies)	1,554				119		25.192	
Christian Catholics (Dowie)	20		14,000		20	1 40	14,000	
Christian Missionary Association	10 3.800				3,774	194	61 970	
Christian Scientists	3,800 183		18.214		5,114	194	61,276	
Church of God	460			1	*62	101	15,489	
Church Triumphant	400		384	ł		101	10,409	
Church of New-Jerusalen	137	165		ì	18	11	281	
Communistic Societies (7 bodies)		31				i *î		
Congregationalists		5,675			492			
Disciples of Christ		10.088	1.085,615	Ĺ	2.149		444.564	
Dunkards (4 bodies)	2,805	1,021	104,194	İ	717	32	30,399	
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,309				74	*21	21,351	
Friends (4 bodies)	1,436	1,093		ĺ	159	37	11,418	
Friends of the Temple	4		340	1			I —	
German Evangelical Protestant.	45		36,500	Ţ	1	3	344	
German Evangelical Synod	872				192			
Jews (2 bodies)			143,000	İ	101			
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)					857			
Lutherans (20 bodies)	6,553	11,233	1,517,318	1	1,962	2,638	286,246	

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES-(Continued).

	,			-		
	1 1898 statistics. Gains since 1896				890.	
Denominations.	Min- isters.		Commu- nlcants.		Church- es.	Commu- nicants,
Waldenstromians	140	150	20,00011	1401	150	20,000
Mennonites (12 bodics)	1,036	631	56, 14411	131	511	14,603
Methodists (17 bodies)	36,180	52,927	5,808,832	6,180		1,219,548
Moravians	117	115	14,730	3	211	2.949
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	11,574	14,905	1,519,340	1,1261	1,429	241,008
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies).	4,808	6,385	[-688,467]	584]	1,283	147,958
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,803	2,431	368,069]]	2971	-2501	58,611
Salvationists (2 bodies)	3,243			3,243	6161	33,258
Schwenkfeldians	3		306		1	
Social Brethren	17		913	1	1	
Society for Ethical Culture		5	1,300]]		1	236
Spiritualists		334				
Theosophical Society		122			82	2,305
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,568			*230	4831	55,858
Unitarians	543			25	251	2.251
Universalists	6×3			*25	*192	*900
Independent congregations	54	156	14,126			
Total in the U. S., 1898			26,651,969	32,254	27,154	6,033,662
Total in the U.S., 1897	139,024	186,442	26,159,225,		1	

^{*}Decrease.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 by George Williams, a junior clerk in a large drygoods house. The first association in America was established at Montreal in 1851; the first in the United States at Boston a few months later. The American work is conducted under the following general departments: Office, Field, City and Town, Railroad, Student, Army and Navy, Colored and Indian, and sub-departments of Religious and Bible Study, Educational, Physical, Social and Junior work. The aggregate membership of the 1,429 American associations is (Sept. 1, 1899) 228,568, and the net value of their property is \$19,341,272; 656 have libraries, aggregating 474,685 volumes. The following are the officers of the committees:

ing are the officers of the committees;

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, 3 West Twentyninth-st., New-York. Chairman, Lucien C.
Warner; treasurer, F. B, Schenck; general
secretary, Richard C. Morse.

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL COMMIT-

CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL COMMIT- Dodge; treasurer, Samuel Sloat TEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Rue General eral secretary, Henry M. Orne.

Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. Chairman, Edouard Barde; treasurer, Henry Fatio; general secretaries, Charles Fermaud and Christian Phildius. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Japan, India, Delgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

NEW-YORK STATE COMMITTEE—Headquarters, No. 3 West Twenty-ninthst., New-York. Chairman, Edmund P. Platt: treasurer, Harris H. Hayden; state secretaries. Fred. S. Goodman, George A. Hall. The total membership in New-York State is 38,626, of whom \$.547 are railroad men, 2.283 college men, 771 French and German young men, and 3,949 in the boys' department.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSOCIATION.— Headquarters, No. 3 West Twenty-ninthst., New-York. President, Cleveland H. Dodgc; treasurer, Samuel Sloan, jr.; general secretary, Henry M. Orne.

	ASSOCIA1	10.13 OF 121110CS	COU.	VIIIIIIIII	
Countries.	No.			Countries.	
AMERIC	Α.			China	
United States	-	Denmark		Japan	47
Canada		Switzerland			
Bermuda		Norway			
Argentine Republ	ic 1	Sweden		Syria	
Brazil	3	Spain and Portugal			. 3
British Guiana	2	Belgium			
Chili	1	Austria-Hungary	. 91	North, West and Cen-	
Uruguay	1	Russia	23		
West Indies		Finland		South Africa	. 7
EUROPE		Bulgaria	. 2	OCEANICA.	. *8
England Ireland		Turkey in Europe	. 1	Australia	
Wales		ASIA.		Hawaii	
Scotland France		Ceylon	21		
Germany		Indla			5,678
Oct	1,700				

ASSOCIATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

^{*}Includes some groups of church associations which are not upon the interdenominational basis,

ASS	CIAT	IONS IN	THE	UNITE	D	STATES.	1
States.	No. 1	States.		N	To. ,	States.	No.
Manitoba		Indiana			32	North Carolina	
New-Brunswick	~	Indian Ter			3	North Dakota	
Nova Scotia		Iowa			48	Ohio	69
Ontario		Kansas			31	Oklahoma	2
Prince Edward Island.		Kentucky .			31	Oregon	13
Quebec	5	Louisiana	•••••		$\tilde{6}$	Pennsylvania	155
Hawaii		Maine			18	Rhode Island	7
Alaska	-	Maryland			24	South Carolina	30
Alabama		Massachuse			77	South Dakota	32
Arkansas		Michigan .			31	Tennessee	33
California	- 1	Minnesota			20	Texas	32
Colorado		Mississippi			Š	Utah	1
Connecticut		Missouri .			33	Vermont	11
Delaware		Montana .			2	Virginia	$\frac{52}{52}$
District of Columbia.		Nebraska			22	Washington	8
Florida		Nevada			ī	West Virginia	- 11
Georgia		New-Hamp			16	Wisconsin	30
Idaho		New-Jersey			39	Wisconsin	30
Illinois		New-York			42	Total	190
Initiois	111	TACAL T OF IC			1	Total	1,3200

METHODIST EPISCOPAL OFFICERS.

BISHOPS.

Or- dai	Names.	Born.		Entered Minis	stry.	Residence.
dained				Conference.	Y'r.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1872 1872 1872 1880 1880 1884 1884 1884 1888 1888 1888	Thomas Bowman. Randolph S, Foster. Stephen M. Merrill. Edward G. Andrews. Henry W. Warren. Cyrus D. Foss. John F. Hurst. William X. Ninde. John M. Walden. Willard F. Mallalieu. Charles H. Fowler. John H. Vincent. James N. FitzGerald. Isaac W. Joyce. John P. Newman. Daniel A. Goodsell. *William Taylor. *William Taylor.	Feb. 22, Sept. 16, Aug. 7, Jan. 4, Jan. 17, June 21, Feb. 11, Dec. 11, Aug. 11, Feb. 23, July 27, Oct. 11, Sept. 1, Nov. 5, May 2,	1820 1825 1825 1831 1834 1834 1832 1837 1837 1836 1836 1840 1840	Ohio. Ohio. Ohio. Oneida New-England New-York. Newark Black River. Cincinnati New-England Rock River. New-Jersey New-Jersey N. W. Ind. Oneida JN. Y. East Baltimore	1837 1846 1848 1855 1857 1858 1858 1858 1861 1853 1862 1849 1849 1843	Roxbury, Mass. Chicago, Ill. New-York. Denver, Col. Philadelphia, Penn. Washington, D. C. Detroit, Mich. Cincinnati, Ohio, Auburndale, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y. Topeka, Kan. St. Louis, Mo. Minneapoiis, Minn. San Francisco, Cal. Chattanooga, Tenn, Alameda, Cal.
1896 1896	Charles C. McCabe Earl Cranston *Joseph C. Hartzell	Oct. 11. June 27,	$1836 \\ 1840$	Ohio	1860 1867	Fort Worth, Texas, Portland, Ore.

*Missionary Bishops.

AGENTS OF BOOK CONCERN.—Homer Eaton and George P. Mains, 150 Fifthave., New-York; Lewis Curts and H. C. Jennings, 220 W. Fourth-st., Cincinnati. EDITORS.—"Methodist Review," W. V. Kelley, editor; A. B. Sanford, assistant editor; "The Christian Advocate," J. M. Buckley. editor; S. J. Herben, assistant editor; Sunday school publications, J. L. Hurlbut; "Northern Christian Advocate," J. E. C. Sawyer, Syracuse; "Pittsburg Christian Advocate," C. W. Smith, Pittsburg; "Western Christian Advocate," D. H. Moore; "Der Christliche Apologete," A. J. Nast; "Haus und Herd," F. L. Naster, and Christian Merch. H. Moore; "Der Christliche Apologete,"
A. J. Nast; "Haus und Herd," F. L.
Nagler, all at Cincinnati; "Northwestern
Christian Advocate," A. Edwards, Chicago; "Central Christian Advocate," J. E.
Young, St. Louis; "California Christian
Advocate," W. S. Matthew, San Francisco; "Southwestern Christian Advocate,"
I. B. Scott, New-Orleans; "Epworth

AGENTS OF BOOK CONCERN.—Homer aton and George P. Mains, 150 Fifth-re., New-York; Lewis Curts and H. C. hennings, 220 W. Fourth-st., Cincinnati. EDITORS.—"Methodist Review," W. V. Methodist Review," W. V. Methodist Review," W. V. Milliam Henschen. Chicago.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—President.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY. - Frestdent, Bishop Thomas Bowman; corresponding secretaries, A. B. Leonard, A. J. Palmer and W. T. Smith; recording secretary, S.

and W. I. Smith; recording secretary, S. L. Baldwin; treasurer, Homer Eaton; assistant treasurer, Lewis Curts, Cincinnati, Ohio. Offices, 150 Fifth-ave., New-York. BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Corresponding secretary, W. F. McDowell; treasurer, J. S. Stout. Offices, 150 Fifth-ave., New-York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY.—Corresponding secretary, J. L. Hurlbut; treasurers, S. S. U., Daniel Denham; Tract Society, George P. Mains, Office, 150 Fifth-ave., New-York. BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.—

Corresponding secretaries, W. A. Spencer

and J. M. King; assistant corresponding secretary, M. S. Hard; treasurer, James Long. Offices, 1,026 Arch-st., Philadelphia. AND SOUTHERN FREEDMEN'S AID

EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Corresponding secretaries, J. W. Hamilton and M. C. B. Mason; assistant corresponding secretary, W. H. H. Rees; treasurer, Lewis Curts. Offices, 220 W. Fourth-st., CincInnati, Ohio.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Morsignor Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, 201 I-st., Washington, D. C.
Rt. Rev. Donatus Sbaretti, Auditor of
Delegation, Washington, D. C.

Rev. F. Z. Rooker, D. D., Secretary of Delegation, Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Cons. Baltimore.....J. Gibbons, Card....1868 Boston. John Brady, aux. 1891 Chicago. Patrick A. Feehan 1865 Circinnati William H. Elder 1857 Dubuque......John Hennessy.....1866 Milwaukee......Fred. X. Katzer....1886 New-Orlcans. P. L. Chapelle. 1891 New-York. M. A. Corrigan. 1873 Portland. Alexander Christie. 1898 Philadelphia Patrick J. Ryan . 1872 St. Louis . John J. Kain . 1875 St. Paul . John Ireland . 1875 San Francisco . P. W. Riordan . 1883 Santa Fe . . Peter Bourgade . 1885 BISHOPS.

 Albany, N. Y.
 T. M. A. Burke
 1894

 Alton, Ill.
 James
 Ryan
 1888

 Baltimore
 Alfred
 A. Curtis
 1886

 Baltimore. Alfred A. Curtis. 1886
Belleville, Ill. J. Janssen. 1888
Boise City. A. J. Glorieux. 1885
Boston. John Brady aux. 1891
Brooklyn. C. E. McDonnell. 1892
Buffalo. James E. Quigley. 1897
Burlington, Vt. L. De Goesbriand. 1853
J. S. Michaud, coad, 1892
Charleston, S. C. H. P. Northrop. 1882
Cheyenne. Thomas M. Lenihan. 1897
Chicago. A. J. McGayick, aux. 1899 Chicago......A. J. McGavick, aux. 1899 Cleveland.....L. F. Horstmann...1892 Columbus, Ohio....Vacant. Columbus, Ohio. Vacant.
Concordia. Jno. F. Cunningham. 1898
Covington, Ky. C. P. Maes. 1885
Dallas, Texas. E. J. Dunne. 1893
Davenport, Iowa. H. Cosgrove. 1884
Denver. Nicholas Matz. 1887
Detroit. John S. Foley. 1888
Duluth. James McGolrick. 1889
Erie. J. E. Fitzmaurice. 1898
Tobias Mullen (resigned)
Fort Wayne. 1883

Fort Wayne.....Jos. Rademacher....1883 Galveston N. A. Gallagher 1882 Grand Rapids H. J. Richter 1883 Green Bay, Wis S. G. Messmer 1892 Harrisburg John W. Shanahan.1899 Hartfsour, Conn. M. Tierney 1894
Helena, Mont. J. B. Brondel. 1879
Indianapolis F. S. Chatard. 1879
Jamestown, N. D. James Shanley. 1889
Kansas City, Mo. John J. Hogan. 1868
J. J. Glennon, coad. 1896

La Crosse, Wis ... Jacob Schwebach .. 1892 Los Angeles......Geo, Montgomery...1894

BISHOPS. Cons. Louisville......W. G. McCloskey. 1868 Manchester, N. H. D. M. Bradley. 1884 Marquettc, Mich., Frederick Eis..... 1899 Omaha Richard Scannell 1887 Peoria J. L. Spalding 1877 Pittsburg Richard Phelan 1885 Philadelphia E. F. Prendergast,

aux 1897
Portland, Me. J. A. Healy 1875
Providence, R. I. M. J. Harkins 1887
Richmond A. Van de Vyver 1889
Rochester B. J. McQuaid 1868
Sacramento Thomas Grace 1896 St. Augustine.....John Moore1877 St. Cloud, Minn...James Trobec....1897 St. Joseph, Mo....M. F. Burke.....1887 Salt Lake City Lawrence Scanlan .. 1887 San Antonio, Tex..J. A. Forest......1895 Savannah......Vacant. Scranton......M. J. Hoban.....1896 Sioux Falls....Thomas O'Gorman. 1896 Springfield, Mass. T. D. Beaven....1892 Syracuse...P. A. Ludden... 1887 Trenton...J. A. McFaul... 1894 Trenton.....J. A. Tuscon.....Vacant.

Vancouver Island. Vacant.
Wheeling, W. Va. P. J. Donahue....1894
Wichita, Kan....J. J. Hennessy....1888
Wilmington, Del...J. J. Monaghan...1897
Winona, Minn...John B. Cotter...1889
Archbishop of Damascus—John J. Keane,

Archbishop of Damascus—John J. Keane, Rome, Italy. Bishop of Antonia—Ignatius Mrak, Sutton Bay P. O., Mich, Vicariate Apostolic—T. Meerschaert, Pottawotomie Nation, Ind. Ter. and Oklahoma; Peter Verdaquer, Brownsville, Tex.; Leo Haid, North Carolina, 1888; G. F. Ropert, 1892, Hawaiian Islands, Arch Abbots—Leander Schnerr, St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Penn.; Andrew Hintenach, Canon City, Col. Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, Bene-

Mitred Abbots-Frowenus Conrad, Bene-Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, Benedictine, Conception, Mo.; Alexis Edelbrock, N. Y. City; Edmund M. Obrecht, Gethsemane, Ky.; Peter Engel, Collegeville, Minn.; Rt. Rev. Athanasius Schmitt, St. Meinrad's Ind.; Hilary Pfraengle, Newark, N. J.; Innocent Wolf, Atchison, Kan.; Leo Haid, Belmont, N. C.; B. Menges, Cullman, Ala.; Ignatius Conrad, Spielerville, Ark.; N. Jaeger, Chicago, Ill cago, Ill.

Prefecture Apostolic of Alaska-J. B. René, S. J.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church has 57 dioceses and 18 missionary jurisdictions in the United States, and 3 foreign jurisdictions under the care of bishops using the same liturgy and vielding obedience to the constitution and the canons enacted in General Convention, BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES. See.

Alabama-Richard Hooker Wilmer....1862 H. Melville Jackson, coadjutor....1891
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe.....1895
Arizona and New-Mexico—John Mills Kendrick (mlssionary)1889

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*
See. Cons.
Arkansas—William M. Brown1898 California, Sacramento—Wm. H. More-
California, Sacramento-Wm. H. More-
land
Los Angeles-Joseph H. Johnson1896
Colorado—John Franklin Spalding1873
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster1897
Delaware-Leighton Coleman1888
District of Columbia-Henry Y. Sat-
terlee
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster1897 Delaware—Leighton Coleman1888 District of Columbia—Henry Y. Satterlee
Florida-Edwin Gardner Weed1886
Florida South-W. C. Grav (miss.)1892
Georgia—C K Nelson
Idoho Roico—Tames R Funsten 1898
Illinois Chicago Wm F McLaren 1875
Illinois Ouinoy Alexander Burgess 1878
Illinois, Curingfold Coorge F Sov-
mous, springheid—George F. Sey-
Illinois, Springfield—George F. Sey- mour . 1878 Charles R. Hale, coadjutor . 1892 Indiana—John Hazen White
Charles R. Hale, coadjutor1892
Indiana—John Hazen Wille
lowa—Theodore N. Morrison1898
Kansas—Frank R. Milispaugh1895
Kentucky—Thomas U. Dudley1875
Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Bur-
Hudana—John Hazer whee 1833 Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison 1898 Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh 1895 Kentucky—Thomas U. Dudley 1875 Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Burton 1896 Louisiana—Davis Sessums 1891
Louisiana—Davis Sessums
i Maine—vacant by death.
Maryland-William Paret
Maryland, Easton-William F. Adams. 1875
Massachusetts-William Lawrence1893
Michigan-Thomas Frederick Davies 1889
Michigan, North'n-G. Mott Williams 1896
Michigan, West'n-G. DeN. Gillespie., 1875
Minnesota—Henry B. Whipple1859
Massachusetts—Willam Lawrence
Minnesota, Duluth-John D. Morrison, 1896
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson 1883
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle 1867
Missouri West-E B Atwill 1890
Montana_Leigh R Prewer (miss) 1880
Nobracka—George Worthington 1885
Nobracka The Platte - A D Crayer 1990
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson1853 Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle1867 Missouri, West—E. R. Atwill1890 Montana—Leigh R. Brewer (miss.)1880 Nebraska—George Worthington1885 Nebraska, The Platte—A. R. Graves1890 Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado —Abiel Leonard (miss.)1888 New-Hampshire—William W. Niles1870 New-Lersey-Lohn Scarborough
Abial Language (migg.)
Mary Hammahina William W. Nilos 1970
New-Hampshire—William W. Niles1870
New-Jersey-John Scarborough1863
New-Jersey, Newark-1. A. Starkey1880
New-York-Henry Codman Potter1883
New-Jersey—John Scarborough
ton1869
New-York, West'n-Wm. D. Walker 1883
New-York, Albany-Wm. C. Doane1869
New-York, Long Island—Abram N.
Littlejohn1869
North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire, jr.1893
New-York, Central—F. D. Huntington 1869 New-York, West'n—Wm. D. Walker. 1883 New-York, Albany—Wm. C. Doane. 1869 New-York, Long Island—Abram N. Littlejohn 1860 North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire, jr. 1893 North Carolina, Asheville—Junius M. Horner 1898 North Dakota—Samuel C. Edsall 1898 Ohio—Willlam Andrew Leonard 1889 Ohio, Southern—Thomas A. Jaggar 1875 Boyd Vincent, coadjutor 1889 Oregon—Benjamin Wistar Morris 1868 Penn'sylvania—Ozi William Whitaker 1869 Penn'a, Pittsburg—C. Whitehead 1882 Penn'a, Central—Ethelbert Talbot 1897 Rhode Island—Thomas March Clark 1854 Wm. A. McVickar, coadjutor 1897
Horner1898
North Dakota—Samuel C. Edsall1898
Ohio-William Andrew Leonard1889
Ohio, Southern-Thomas A. Jaggar1875
Boyd Vincent, coadjutor1889
Oklahoma-F. K. Brooke1893
Oregon-Benjamin Wistar Morris1868
Pennsylvania-Ozi William Whitaker, 1869
Penn'a, Pittsburg-C. Whitehead1882
Penn'a, Central-Ethelbert Talbot1897
Rhode Island-Thomas March Clark 1854
Wm. A. McVickar, coadjutor. 1897 South Carolina—Ellison Capers. 1893 South Dakota—William H. Hare. 1873
South Carolina—Ellison Capers 1893
South Dakota-William H Hare 1873
Teyas—George H Kinsolving 1900
Texas North'n A C Carrett (mice) 1074
Toyas West'n I S Johnson (miss.) . 1864
Vermont A C A Hall
Virginia - Robert A Cibron and inter 1907
Virginia Southern A M Dondalah 1000
Texas—George H. Kinsolving
West viiginia George W, Peterkiii1878

See. Cons.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee-I. L. Nichol-
son
Wis., Fond du Lac-C, C, Grafton1889
Washington, Olympia—W. M. Barker. 1893
Washington, Spokane-Lemuel H.
Wells (miss)
Wyoming-Reconstituted with Idaho.
Africa, Cape Palmas—S. D. Ferguson
(miss.)
Brazil—Lucien Lee Kinsolving1898
Shanghai, China—F. R. Graves1893
Tokio, Japan—John McKim1893
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop
of Yeddo, resigned1866
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of
Cape Palmas, resigned1877
S. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop of
Shanghai, China, resigned1877
bhanghai, China, resigned

OFFICERS AND AGENCIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GEN-ERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was adopted in 1788, and the first General Assembly met in 1789. The General Assembly embraces the 32 synods and 232 sembly embraces the 32 synods and 202 presbyteries of the Church, which has a total membership of 983,907. The next meeting will be on the third Thursday of May, 1900, at St. Louis, Mo. Its officers are: Moderator, Rev. Robert F. Sample D. D., of New-York City; stated clerk and treasurer, William H. Roberts, D. D. LL. D., 1,319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn, Trustees—President, George Jun-Philadelphia: treasurer.

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Steward, Louisville, Ly.,
S. Trower, Philadelphia.

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AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIA-

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AND PUBLISHING SUCIETY:—Congregational House, Boston. President, Rev. Willard Scott, D. D.; treasurer, Charles F. Wyman; secretary, George M. Boynton, D. D.; field secretary, William A. Duncan, Ph. D.; editor, M. C. Hazard, Ph. D. NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTE-RIAL RELIEF FUND.—No. 135 Wall-st., Naw Haven Conn. Committee—Chairman.

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AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—Congregational House, Boston. Corresponding secretary, the Rev. Loshua Coit: treasurer Augustus S.

Joshua Coit; treasurer, Augustus S.

Lovett.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY,

The headquarters of the United Society of Christian Endeavor is at Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Officers: Francis E. Clark, D. D., president; John Willis Baer, general secretary; William Shaw, treasurer, Organized at Portland, Me., February 2, 1881. Motto: "For Christ and our Church." 1881. Motto: "For Christ and our Church." On July 1, 1899, there were 55,813 societies in the United States, with 3,500,000 members. Pennsylvania led with 5,449 societies; then New-York, with 4,641; Ohio, 3,584; Illinois, 3,227; Indiana, 2,089; Iowa, 1,968; Michigan, 1,650; Massachusetts, 1,525; Kansas, 1,516; Missouri, 1,370; New-Jersey, 1,341. The denominations represented in the United States (the letter "Y", P. in the United States (the letters "Y. P." indicating Young People's societics, and "J." junior societies) are as follows: Presbyterians, 5,645 Y. P., 3,172 J.: Congregationalists, 4,107 Y. P., 2,524 J.: Disciples and Christians, 3,265 Y. P., 1,562 J.: Baptists, 2,574 Y. P., 1,140 J.; Methodist Protestant, 1,109 Y. P., 369 J.; Methodist Episcopal, 926 Y. P., 410 J.; Lutheran, 890 Y. P., 378 J.; Cumberland Presbyterian, 931 Y. P., 449 J. Other societies are: Mothers', 72; Intermediate, 953; Seniors, 28; Parents, 2; floating societies, 123. in the United States (the letters "Y. P."

LUTHERAN CHURCH COUNCIL.

Officers: The Rev. M. C. Ranseen, Chicago, president; the Rev. W. H. Staake, Philadelphia, treasurer; the Rev. W. M. Frick, Milwaukee, English secretary; Gustave Branelle, Denver, Swedish secretary; Gottlief Berkeimer, Chicago, German sec-

the church, uniting them for the purpose of denominational direction. There are 2.085 subordinate societies, of which 280 are "Junior." The total membership is \$3,890. A mission church has been built in Los Angeles, Cal., to which over \$7,000 has been paid. The Union is building a church in Chicago. Officers—President, Professor J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D.,

Dayton, Ohio; corresponding secretary, Rev. H. F. Shupe, Dayton, Ohio; recording secretary, Miss Lizzie Sheets, Vermillion, Ill.; treasurer, E. Jay Rogers, Dayton, Ohio; junior superintendent, Rev. W. A. Dickson, Dillsburg, Penn. The fifth biennial convention will be held in Lebanon, Penn., June, 1900.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES OF NORTH AMERICA.

	Mem-		
Grand Lodges.	bers.	Grand Masters,	Grand Secretary and address.
Alabama	12 005	P Dudley Williams	Henry C. Armstrong, Montgomery.
Arizona	618	Locanh R Creamer	Can I Poskruge Tucson
	13,305	Dobort M Smith	Geo. J. Roskruge, Tucson. Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
Arkansas	1.339	David Wilson	Wine I Ouinlan Nictoria
British Columbia	19.542		Wm. J. Quinlan, Victoria.
California		Frank M. Aigenotti	George Johnson, San Francisco.
Canada		E. I. Maione	John J. Mason, Hamilton,
Colorado	7,605 17,232	Goode I. De Long	Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver.
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Delaware	2,176 5,298	J. Harmer Kile	Benj. F. Bartram, Wilmington, Wm. R. Singleton, Washington, Wilber P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Dist. of Columbia	0,298	John H. Small, Jr	wm. k. Singleton, washington.
Florida	4,1871	Silas B. Wright	Wilber P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia	18,611	W. A. Davis	W. A. Wolihin, Macon. Theophilus W. Randall, Boise.
1daho	1,240	George H. Storer	Theophilus W. Randall, Boise.
Illinois	54,080		Jos. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
Indiana	29,954	Simeon S. Johnson	Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	3,450	Henry C. Nash	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
lowa	27,907	Cromwell Bowen	Theo, S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids
Kansas	20,103		Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky	18,402		H. B. Grant, Louisville.
Louisiana	5,476	A. C. Allen	Richard Lambert, New-Orleans.
Maine	22,191		Stephen Berry, Portland.
Manitoba	2,669	George B. Murphy	Wm. G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Maryland	7,784	Thomas J. Shryock	Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore,
Massachusetts	39,334	Charles C. Hutchinson.	Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
Michigan	40,387	Erank T Lodge	Jefferson S Conover Coldwater
Minnesota	15,906	Alonzo T. Stebbins	Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul.
Mississippi	9,010	William Starling	Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul. John L. Power, Jackson.
Missouri	[31,360]	E. F. Allen	John D. Vineil, St. Louis,
Montana	2,850	Charles W. Pomeroy	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
Nebraska	11,775	Frank H. Young	Francis E. White, Omaha.
Nevada	837	Matthew Kyle	C. N. Noteware, Carson.
New-Brunswick	1,757	Thomas Walker	J. T. Hartt, St. John.
New-Hampshire	9,224	John McLane	Geo. P. Cleaves, Concord.
New-Jersey	[-16,970]	Josiah W. Ewan	Thos. H. R. Redway, Trenton.
New-Mexico	881	Robert C. Stewart	Geo. P. Cleaves, Concord. Thos. H. R. Redway, Trenton. Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New-York	98,180	Wright D. Pownall	Edward M. D. Emers, New-10th.
North Carolina	10,500	Walter E. Moore	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
North Dakota	[-2,871]	George H. Keyes	
Nova Scotia	3,453	Thomas B. Flint	William Ross, Halifax.
Ohio		E. C. Gulliford	Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati,
Oklahoma	1,456	Enoch M Bamford	Lames S. Hunt. Stillwater.
Oregon	5,090	John B. Cleland	James F. Robinson, Eugene.
Pennsylvania	52,060	George E. Wagner	William A. Sinn, Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Isl	525	Leonard Morris	Neil MacKelvie, Summerside.
Quebec	3,590	R Tooke	John H. Isaacson, Montreal,
Rhode 1sland	5,164	Cyrus M. Van Slyck	Edwin Baker, Providence.
South Carolina	5,840	Bartlett J. Witherspoon	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
South Dakota	4,460	Louis C Loror	Geo A Pettigrew Flandreau.
Tennessee	17,248	Joseph H. Bullock	John B. Garrett, Nashville,
Texas	30,852		
Utah	807		
Vermont	9,886	Daniel N. Nicholson	Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington, Geo, W. Carrington, Richmond. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia, Geo, W. Atkinson, Wheeling,
Virginia	13,072	Richard T. W. Duke, jr	Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond.
Washington	4,663	William M. Seeman	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia	6.251	Joseph Hall	Geo. W. Alkinson, Wheeling.
Wisconsin	[-17,226]		
Wyoming			
	1,046	J. M. Rumsey, jr	Wm. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.
Total		J. M. Rumsey, jr	Wm. L. Ruykendan, Saratoga.

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NEW-YORK GRAND CHAPTER.—High Priest, John W. Palartic Priest

NEW-YORK GRAND CHAPTER.—
High Priest, John W. Palmer, Brooklyn;
Deputy High Priest, Joseph A. Crane,
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Hatton, New-York City; Principal Sojourner, George A. Newell, Medina; Royal
Arch Captain, Derrick Brown, Poughkeepsie. Annual Convocation, February 6,

1900, at Albany.

MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at its convention on June 15 elected the following: Imperial Potentate, John H. Atwood, Leavenworth, Kan.; Deputy Imperial Potentate, Lou B. Winsor, Reed City, Mich.; Treasurer, William S. Brown, Pittsburg, Penn.; Recorder, Benjamln W. Rowell Boston Mass

Pittsburg. Penn.; Recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston, Mass.

For the year ending May 1, 1899, 5,134 new members were initiated, making the total 50,069. The Temples having a membership above two thousand are: Aleppo, Boston, 2,893; Mecca, New-York City, 3,036; Lu Lu, Philadelphia, 2,552; Medina, Chicago, 2,437. The prerequisites for membership are that the applicant must be a Knight Templar in good standing or a 32d degree Mason of the Scottish Rite.

SUPREME COUNCIL, 33D DE-GREE.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S.—Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Henry L. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. P. Lieut. Gr. Com., Samuel C. Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; Gr. Minister of State, Nicholas R. Ruckle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Newton D. Arnold, Providence, R. 1., Gr. Treasurer-General, H. E.; Clinton F. Paige, Binghamton, N. Y., Gr. Secretary-Genl. H. E.; Charles C. Hutchinson, Lowell, Mass., Gr. K. of the Archives; Thomas E. Balding, Milwaukee, Wis., Gr. Master-Genl. of Ceremonies; Robert E. Pattison, Philadelphia, Penn., Gr. Marshal-General; William R. Higby, Bridgeport, Conn., Gr.

Standard Bearer; George O. Tyler, Burlington, Vt., Gr. Capt. of the Guard. On October 1, 1899, there were seventy-nine Lodges of Perfection, fourteenth degree; sixty-two Councils of Princess of Jerusalem, sixteenth degree; fifty-one Chapters of Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, and thirty-three Consistories, thirty-second degree, in the Northern Jurisdiction, with an aggregate nembership of about twenty-five thousand in each of the four sub-divisions. The Permanent Fund and amount in treasurer's hands exceeds \$200,000.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction—Gr. Com. Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco, Cal.; Sec'y-Gen., Frederick Webber, No. 433 Third-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OFFICERS—Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd, San Francisco; Dep. Gr. Mr., Henry B. Stoddard, Bryan, Texas; Gr. Generalissimo, George M. Moulton, Chicago; Gr. Capt. Gen., Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.; Gr. Sen. Warden, William B. Melish; Gr. Jun. War., Joseph A. Locke; Gr. Recorder, W. H. May, St. Louis; Gr. Treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.; Gr. Prelate, Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, Washington, Iowa. The next triennial conclave will be held

Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, Washington, Iowa. The next triennial conclave will be held at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1901.

The annual reports of 1898 place the Grand Commandery of New-York number one on the list of membership. Its present officers are: Grand Commander, Charles E. Ide; Dep. Gr. Com., C. H. Armatage; Gr. Generalissimo, Erastus C. Delavan; Capt. Gen., Wm. J. Maxwell; Gr. Prelate, Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing; Gr. Recorder, John F. Shafer, Albany; Gr. Jun, Warden, Charles D. Bingham; Gr. Jun, Warden, John Little; Gr. Standard Bearer, Erastus C. Knight; Gr. Sword Bearer, Albert P. Knapp; Gr. Treasurer, George Newell; Gr. Warden, H. R. Kretschmar. The next annual conclave will be held on the first Tuesday in September, 1900, at Rochester.

ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Officers: Grand Sire, Alfred S. Pinkerton, Worcester, Mass.; Deputy Grand Sire, A. G. Cable, Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Secretary, J. Frank Grant, 25 North Libertyst., Baltimore, Md.: Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia. Next annual session. Richmond, Va., September, 1900. On December 31, 1898, there were 55 grand lodges and 52 grand encampments; 11,419 subordinate lodges, and 2,616 subordinate encampments and 5,053 Rebekah lodges. The total membership of the order was 1,020,968. The total revenue was \$8,766,393, and the total relief given was \$3,422,986. The total amount invested is \$27,185,241.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

ARMY OF GRAND THE RE-PUBLIC.

First Post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. First National encampment held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866; headquarters for 1899-1900, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Penn. There are 46 State and Territorial Departments. The objects of this great body of soldier and sailor veterans of the Civil War are: To preserve and strengthen kind and fraternal feelings between each other, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead; to aid and assist former comrades in arms, their widows and orphans, when in to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and the spread of universal to encourage liberty, equal rights and justice to all men. The officers of the National body are Commander-in-chief, Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-chief, Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.; senior vice-comman-der-in-chief, Irwin Robbins, Indianapolis, der-in-chief, Irwin Robbins, Indianapolis, Ind.; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Michael Minton, Louisville, Ky.; surgeongeneral, Dr. William H. Baker, Lynn, Mass.; chaplain-in-chief, Jacob L. Grimm, Baltimore, Md.; adjutant-general, Thomas J. Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; quartermaster-general, Edward J. Atkinson, N. Y. City. N. Y.; inspector-general, Nathan P. Pond, Rochester, N. Y.; judge advocate-general, Eli Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.; senior aid and chief-of-staff, J. C. Winans, Troy, Ohio. Winans, Troy, Ohio.

The following was the membership in the various departments on June 30, 1899:

the various departments on June 30,	1899:
Alabama	190
Arizona	221
Arkansas	590
California and Nevada	4,903
Colorado and Wyoming	2,082
Connecticut	5,034
Delaware	682
Florida	351
Georgia	523
Idaho	359
Illinois	23,310
Indiana	17,257
Indian Territory	241
Iowa	14,953
Kansas	13,621
Kentucky	-3,346
	827
Maine	-7,242
Maryland	-2,623
Massachusetts	19,734
Michigan	15,136
Minnesota	-6,695
Missouri	11,768
Montana	456
Nebraska	-6,445
	-3.736
New-Jersey	5,957
New-Mexico	144
New-York	33,487
North Dakota	538
Ohio	25,798
Oklahoma	504
Oregon	1,698

Pennsylvania	30,166
Potomac Division	2,683
Rhode Island	1,960
South Dakota	1,374
Tennessee	1,728
Texas	667
Utah	238
Vermont	3,892
Virginia and North Carolina	1,065
Washington and Alaska	2,259
West Virginia	1,264
Wisconsin	10,234

Total membership257,981

Membership June, 1898, 305,603. Losses by death during the year 1898-99, 7,383, or 2,41 per cent. Total number of posts,

7,213,

The principal officers of the Department of New-York, G. A. R., are: Commander, Joseph W. Kay, 79 Washington-st., Brook-lyn,; senior vice-commander, John S. Max-Amsterdam; junior vice-commander, Jere S. Gross, Oswego; medical director, Dr. Frank Madden, Plattsburg; chaplain, Rev. J. V. Ferguson, Little Falls; assistant adjutant-general, Nathan Munger, Port I Lewis E. Griffith. Byron; judge advocate,

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.—President. Mrs. Harriet J. Badge; treasurer, Mrs.

Isabella T. Bagley, Zanesville, Ohio.
UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.—
Commander, James Atwell, Pittsburg, Penn.; chaplain, John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Iowa; historian, Louis R. Fortescue, Philadelphia, Penn.; quartermaster and adjutant-general, Stephen M. Long, East Orange, N. J.

Orange, N. J.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.—President,
Mrs. Dr. Julia P. Shade, Philadelphia,
Penn.; treasurer, Mrs. Annie V. Sage,
Cleveland, Ohio; chaplain, Mrs. A. E.
Sherman, Keokuk, Iowa.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Organized April 15, 1865; non-sectarian nd non-political. The members are of and non-political. three classes: (1) Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps (regulars and volunteers) actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15, 1865. (2) The eldest sons of living original companions of the first class who are twenty-onc years old. (3) Gentlemen who in civil life, during the Rebellion, were specially distinguished for conspicuous

loyalty to the National Government. Membership on July 31, 1899, 9,062; composed of first class, 8,157; second class, 867; third class, 38, Largest command-867; third class, 38. Largest command-eries, New-York, 1,296 members, New-York City; Pennsylvania, 1.175, Philadel-phia. The other eighteen State commanderies in order of their organization and place of headquarters are: Maine, 162. Portland; Massachusetts, 929, Boston; California, 714, San Francisco; Wisconsin, California, 714, San Francisco; Wisconsin, 222, Milwaukee; Illinois, 653, Chicago; District of Columbia, 747; Ohio, 856, Cincinnati; Michigan, 310, Detroit; Minnesota, 313, St. Paul; Oregon, 70, Portland; Missouri, 305, St. Louis; Nebraska, 117.

Omaha; Kansas, 216, Leavenworth; Iowa, Omaha; Kansas, 216, Leavenworth; Iowa, 255, Des Moines; Colorado, 237, Denver; Indiana, 308, Indianapolis; Washington, 71, Tacoma; Vermont, 105, Burlington. The present National officers are: Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant General John M. Schofield; senior vice-commander, Lieutenant Charles P. Clark; junior vice-commander, Brigadier General H. C. Merriam; recorder, Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar, Major William P. Huxford; treasurer Paymaster George De F. Barriam; recorder, Colonel John P. Nicholson; registrar, Major William P. Huxford; treasurer, Paymaster George De F. Barton; chancellor, General W. L. James; chaplain, Henry S. Burrage. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK COMMANDERY.—Commander, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N.; recorder, A. Noel Blakeman. Headquarters, 140 Nassau-st., New-York

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organized July 4, 1890. It consists of the General Commandery and the State It consists of commanderies. The membership is divided into two classes, the first including commissioned officers, midshipmen and naval cadets, or corps or staff officers with rela-tive rank as such, or appointed volunteer tive rank as such, or appointed volunteer officers in line of promotion, who were in actual service in the Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service under the authority of any of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution or of the United States during the war with France, the war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the war with Mexico, the Civil War, the war with Spain, or in face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned, were discharged with honor, or who are still in the service, or those who served as aforesaid, but in a grade below the feet of the service of the service. low that of a commissioned officer, mid-shipman, naval cadet, or corps or staff officer, with relative rank as such, or ap-pointed volunteer officer in line of promo-tion, and who subsequently became a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service: Provided, however, That this clause shall not be so construed as to include officers who at any time have borne arms against the Government of the United States. All male de-scendants of those who are eligible as above specified, or in default thereof, then one such collateral representative as may be deemed worthy. The second class includes enlisted men who have received the naval medal of honor for bravery in face of the enemy.

The general officers, serving from 1898 to 1901, are: General commander, Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, U. S. N.; vice general commanders, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral George D. Belknap, U. S. N., and Colonel John Biddle Porter, general recorder Lieutenapt Com-Porter; general recorder, Lieutenant Com-Porter; general recorder, Lieutenant Commander Leonard Chenery, U. S. N.; general treasurer, Jarvls B. Edson, late U. S. N.; general registrar, J. V. P. Turner, late U. S. N.; general historian, Captain R. S. Collum, U. S. M. C.; general chaplain, Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smlth.

The officers of the New-York Comman-

dery are: Commander, Admiral George Dewey; vice-commander, Leonard Chenery, U. S. N.; recorder, Lieutenant Commander Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N.; treasurer, Jarvis B. Edson.

THE SETTLERS AND DEFEND-ERS OF AMERICA.

A new hexeditary patriotic order, incorporated in 1899. Corporators: Walter S. Carter, Robert D. Benedict, Ralph E. Prime, William DeH. Washington, William B. Davenport, S. Victor Constant, Robert Endicott, Henry Melville, Edward F. Dwight, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Everett V. Abbot, Rodney S. Dennis and Grenville B. Winthrop. Objects: "To stimulate genealogical, biographical and historical research, to publish patriotic manuscripts search, to publish patriotic manuscripts and records, to collect Colonial and Revolutionary relics, to preserve traditions, to mark patriotic graves, to locate and pro-tect historic sites, to erect tablets and monuments, to aid in founding and erect-ing libraries, museums and memorial ing libraries, museums and memorial buildings, and in all other fitting ways, through broad fellowship and co-operation, to perpetuate the memory of the settlers and defenders of the Nation and to exemplify and teach in all later generations their spirit of wise patriotism, to the end that we may loyally advance the purpose for which they struggled." To be eligible a person must be eighteen years of age and to have lineally descended (1) from a settler in one of the thirteen original colonies during the first thirty-three years of its settlement, (2) from one who is also lineally descended from an ancestor who, between May 13, 1607, and April 19, 1775, inclusive, rendered civil or military service in the general government of such colony, and (3) who is likewise lineally descended from an ancestor who, between April 19, 1775, and September 13, 1783, inclusive rendered actual service to the cause of American independence, either as a military or naval officer, soldier, seaman, privateer, militia or minute man, associator, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of a Continental. Provincial or Colonial Congress, or Colonial or State Legislature, or as a recognized patriot who performed or actually counselled or abetted acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain; but no clalm of eligib'lity through descent from a settler or from an ancestor who rendered Colonial service to be valid unless the descendants of such ancestor in the line of descent of the applicant were patriots in the War of the Revolution. Women are eligible to admission, and junior chapters of the order are to be established.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

Organized, New-York City, May 13, 1896.

Objects: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and those patriots who fought in the Revolution; to teach reverent regard for their names, their deeds and their heroism; to inculcate patriotism among the members; to discover, collect and preserve records, manuscripts, monuments and history relating to the genealogy and history of

the first colonists and their ancestors and descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Col-onies and Republic.

Eligibility: Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, a citizen of the United States and who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the original colonies, from May 13, 1607, to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors adhered as patriots to the cause of the Rev-

officers — Governor - General, General Stewart L. Woodford, New-York City; deputy governor-general, Captain S. E. Meigs, U. S. A.; treasurer-general, Samuel V. Constant, New-York City; secretary-general, Charles M. Glazier, Stamford, Conn.; attorney-general, William P. ford, Conn.; attorney-general, William R. Weeks, New-York City; chaplain-general, the Rev. Daniel F. Warren, New-York

City.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVO-LUTION.

A society of the lineal male descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the Revolution, formed to encourage the celebration of Revolutionary anniversaries, the preservation of records and relics and perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the men who established popular govern-ment in America. This society does not admit men of collateral descent. Originally instituted in California in October, 1875, and organized July 4, 1876. The several State societies organized a National society April 30, 1889. Officers of National Society President general, Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.; vice-presidents general, Judge James H. Anderson, John White-head, Thomas W. Palmer, Jonathan Judge James H. Allershiper, Jonathan head, Thomas W. Palmer, Jonathan Trumbull and Inspector General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.; secretary general, Captain Samuel Gross, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer general, C. W. Haskins, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York City; registrar general Clark Washington, D. C.; historian general, Edward M. Galaudet, LL. D., Washington, D. C.; chaplain gen-eral, Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Detroit, Mich.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A society formed to perpetuate the memory and principles of the men of the American Revolution. The members are descendants of the active men of the Revolution. General officers: President, John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.; secretary, James M. Montgomery, No. 146 Broadway, New-York City; treasurer, Richard McC. Cadwalader, Philadelphia; chaplain, Bishop L. D. Whingeld, Mingesta, historian Cadwalader, Philadelphia; chap H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; Henry W. Dudley, Chicago, Ill. Minnesota; historian,

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

Instituted December 27, 1894, Incorporated January 15, 1895, Eligibility: Veteran commissioned officers of the Revolution, war with Tripoli, war with Mexico, War of 1812, and war with Spain. Hereditary companions are defined as direct male descendants in the male line of veteran companions and all commissioned officers in

any one of the above named wars.

The officers of the National Commandery are: Commander-General, General Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A.; vice-commandersgeneral, General W. W. H. Davis, Augustus F. Delafield, Horace Davis, Rodney Macdonough, General Charles F. Roe, Captain Samuel E. Gross, Colonel T. V. Kessler, Captain James Jay Erwin, Colonel Milton Moore, Colonel W. Seward Webb, Colonel H. Ashton Ramsay and Webb, Colonel II. Ashton Ramsay and Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; secretary-general, James II. Morgan, St. Paul Building, N. Y. City: treasurer-general, Building, N. Y. C Edward S. Sayres. Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar-general, Henry N. Wayne; historian-general, Captain Samuel E. Gross:

chaplain-general, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L.
There are 13 subordinate or State commanderies. The secretary of the New-York commandery is Charles P. Robinson, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Principal officers. — Governor-general, Frederick J. de Peyster; secretary-general, Walter L. Suydam, New-York City, N. Y.; treasurer-general, Edward Shippen, Philadelphia, Penn. A deputy governor-general is appointed from each State society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, may be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britaln which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, engaged, or in which they enrolled lifer, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or, who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as director-general, vice-director-general or member of the council or legislative body in the Colony of Newor legislative body, in the Colony of New-Netherland; Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, lord proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council or legIslative body, in the Colonies of New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware; lord proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor or member of the Council or legislative body, in Maryland and the Carolinas; Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's assistant or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New-England, or body of assistants or legislative body in any of the New-England Colonies.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized May 23, 1890, and incorporated April 23, 1891. It was the first society of women for purely patriotic purposes ever founded in this country. objects are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions and memen-tos of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union. and of the heroes of the War of Independence,

that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of particularly and reverence for the founders of

young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history,
Officers: President, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner; vice-presidents, Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward and Mrs. James W. Gerard; treasurer, Mrs. Oscar Egerton Schmidt; secretary, Mrs. Timothy M. Cheesman. Headquarters, No. 156 Fifth-ave., New-York City, N. Y.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMER-ICAN WAR.

Incorporated June 1, 1899. Objects: To cherish the memories and associations of the war waged against Spain; to unite and promote the ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by those who participated in the said war and to acquire and preserve the records of their individual services; to advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain the National honor and union.

The membership is limited to those who served on the active list or performed acserved on the active list or performed active duty, as a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as a naval or military cadet. The principal officers are: Commander, Theodore Roosevelt (Governor), Albany, N. X.; senior vice-commander, Captain Henry, C. Taylor, U. S. N.; junior vice-commander, vice-commander, Captain Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N.; junior vice-commander, General Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. Volunteers; secretary, Lieutenant Walter J. Sears, U. S. N., No. 17 Adams-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Lieutenant F. W. Toppan, U. S. N., No. 233 Fifth-ave., New-York City; registrar, Theodore C. Zerega, New-York City; chaplain, the Rev. Charles H. Parks, U. S. N.

TIONAL SOCIETY OF T SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. NATIONAL

Organized August 12, 1898. Objects— The commemoration of the deeds of the heroic dead of the war between the United States and Spain and the wars resulting therefrom; the recognition of the brave deeds of the heroes of these wars who have been spared: the inculcation of true patriotbeen spared; the inculcation of true parriotism in American youth. President, Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.; vice-presidents, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N.; Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Mrs. John A. Logan; secretary, Hildegarde H. Langsdorff, M. D., Carlisle, Penn.; treasurer, Commonwealth Bank, Baltimore,

SOCIETY OF ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Incorporated May, 1839. Officers: President, Major General William R. Shafter, U. S. A.; vice-president, Hon. Joseph Wheeler; secretary. Major Alfred C. Sharp, U. S. A. Council—Major General S. B. M.

Young, U. S. V.; Major General H. S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; Major General A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V.; Major General William Ludlow, U. S. V.; Major General S. S. Sumner, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Adelbert Ames, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Chambers McKibbin, U. S. V.; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Ist United States Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Miley, Inspector General, U. S. V. U. S. V.

NAVAL VETERANS -0FTHE UNITED STATES.

Organized 1887. Commander, George L. eavey, Chicago, Ill.; fleet captain and Seavey, Chicago, Ill.; fleet captain and chief of staff, I. D. Baker, Boston; commander, James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; mander, James A. John O. Shaw, mander, James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; lieutenant commander, John O. Shaw, Bath, Me.; surgeon, J. L. Cilley, Cincinnati; paymaster, E. F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; engineer, E. A. Bezeley, Providence, R. I.; chaplain, A. S. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.; judge advocate, C. F. Gooding, Chicago; secretary, Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; historian, Williams, Simms, Philadelphia iam Simms, Philadelphia.

The association is organized much upon the lines of the Grand Army of the Re-

public.

LADIES' NAVAL VETERANS ASSO-CIATION.-Captain commander, Miss Annie R. Sears, Baltimore, Md.; chief of staff, Miss Julia R. Bower, Philadelphia, Penn.; paymaster, Mrs. Ellen E. Travers, Providence, R. I.; chaplain, Mrs. Cora B. Stone, Baltimore, Md.; surgeon, Mrs. Mar-garet Dixon, Detroit, Mich.; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Laird, Providence, R. I.

SOCIETY OF VETERANS INDIAN WARS. OF

Organized April 23, 1896. Objects: To perpetuate the faithful services, heroism and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, in the campaigns against the Indians on the frontiers, in the interests of civilization and for the settlement and defence of the territories; also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other his-torical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership.

There are three classes of members. The first class includes commissioned officers of the Army, on the active or retired list, or those who have become honorably separated from the service, of good moral character and reputation, and who have or may hereafter serve in the Army in an Indian war in a strictly military capacity; also any officer of a State National Guard or Militia, meeting the above requirements, and who regularly served under a commission from the Governor of a State or Territory. The second class includes lineal male descendants of members of the first class, or of officers who served sub-sequent to January, 1784, who would have been thus eligible, but who died without been thus eligible, but who died without such membership. The third class includes non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received the medal of honor or cer-tificate of merit from the United States,

or who have been proffered or recommended for a commission, or who have been specially mentioned in orders by the War Department or their commanding officer for services in an Indian war.

The principal officers are: Commander, General Judson D. Bingham, U. S. A.; recorder and treasurer, Major G. S. Bingham, Philadelphia, Penn.; historian, Captain Charles King, U. S. A.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF WAR OF 1812, THE

The General Society of the War of 1812 was organized September 14, 1814. It is composed of State Societies, the members of each of which shall be borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twentyone years, who participated in or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812, in the Army, Navy, Revenue, Marine or Privateer Service of the United States, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may be-come a member. The officers are: Presicome a member. The officers and dent general, John Cadwalader, of Philadent general, Captain delphia, Penn.; secretary general, Captain Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A., No. 421 South Forty-fourth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; Forty-fourth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer general, Charles Williams, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar general, Albert K. Hadel, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

Organized New-York November, 1895. General society formed February, 1896; States, etc., represented: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania; membership, 2.000. All persons over eighteen years of age, descended from a passenger on the Mayflower in December, 1620, or from a signer of the "Compact," are eli-gible to membership. Officers: John Taylor Terry, governor; Jeremiah Richards, sec-retary, 85 Grand-st., N. Y. City; Edward L. Norton, treasurer; Rev. Brady E. Backus, elder.

AMERICAN FLAG HOUSE BETSY ROSS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. AND

Organized 1898. Headquarters, No. 239 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Officers: Edward Brooks, president; Adam H. Fetterholf, vice-president; John Quincy Adams, secretary, No. 101 West S9th-st., New-York City: George C. Batcheller, treasurer, The objects of the association are to purchase and preserve the historic building in which the first flag of the United States was made by Betsy Ross, and subsequently adopted by Congress June 14, 1777, and to erect a National memorial in honor of the maker.

AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

The American Flag Association became factor in National societies on June 2 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure National legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general cele-bration of June 14 as "Flag Day" because on that day in 1777 Congress enacted "That the flag of the thirteen United States be United Confederate Veterans, and com-

thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constella-tion." The officers of the association are: President, Colonci Ralph E. Prime, Yon-kers, N. Y.; secretarics, General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and Edward H. Ilall, New-York City, N. Y.; treasurer, Major J. Langdon Ward, New-York City.

FOR PRESERVATION NIC AND HISTORIC SOCIETY SCENIC AND HISTOR PLACES AND OBJECTS.

Incorporated in 1895 hy New-York Legislature, with the object of acquiring, as public trustees, places and objects as public trustees, places and objects worthy of preservation, either on account of their natural beauty or their identification with the annals of the State. President, Andrew H. Green, N. Y. City; vice-president, Charles S. Francis, Troy; treasurer, George F. Kunz, N. Y. City; secretary, Edward H. Hall, N. Y. City.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The United Confederate Veteran Assoclation is an organization of veterans who served under the Confederate flag in the Civil War, 1861-'65. The principal officers are: General commanding, General John B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.: adjutant general and chief-of-staff, Major General George Moorman, New-Orleans, La. The general society is composed of four departments and eighteen divisions. The divisions are solvens: Alphama, Arkeness Floride as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippl, Missourl, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippl, Missourl, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pacific (Cali-fornla, Colorado, Massachusetts and Ohio), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vir-ginia, West Virginia. Withln the juris-diction of these several divisions there are 1.209 camps, Texas having the largest number, 234, and Colorado, Indiana, Massachusetts and Ohio, each 1.

SONS SOCIETY 0F \mathbf{oF} WAR VETERANS.

1893. Composed of male Organized, lineal descendants of honorably discharged ineal descendants of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the Civil War. Officers—Commander-in-Chief, William Langschultz, New-York City, N. Y.; adjutant general, William F. Kennedy, 110 East 47th-st., N. Y. City, N. Y.; quartermaster general, John J. Harvey, N. Y. City, N. Y.; inspector general, J. J. Heveron, New-Haven, Conn.; chaplain-in-chief, A. O. Turney, Phœnix, Ariz.; surgeon general, D. Collins, Norfolk, Va.

ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

The American Asiatic Association was organized in New-York City on June 16, 1898 by electing the following officers, etc.: James R. Morse, New-York City. president; George W. Middleton, vice-president; G. H. Scidmore, New-York City. treasurer; L. H. Abel, No. 42 Wall-st., New-York City, secretary.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE

posed of descendants and other relatives of Confederate soldiers. The work is social, literary and benevolent. The certificate of membehship is affixed with the great seal of the Confederate States and tho colors red white, red. The badge or pin is the thirteen-starred, or first, flag of the Confederacy in a laurel wreath.

The National convention is held on the second Wednesday in November. Officers: President, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currle, Dalas, Tex.; recording secretary, Mrs. John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James M. Duncan, jr., Yazoo City, Miss.; treasurer, Mrs. T. Jefferson Thomas, Georgia.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

This society has for its chief objects the discussion of subjects relating to naval and marine engineering and architecture and their great developments, and the publication in its quarterly magazine of professional information relating to the important scientific departments of the naval Powers of the world for the benefit of the naval experts of the United States. It was organized in January, 1889, and its membership includes nearly all of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, many of the ex-engineer officers, the well-known shipbuilders and engine-builders of the United States and others. The officers are: President, Commander Harrie Webster; secretary-treasurer, Lieutenant Commander A. B. Willits. Council—Commander Harrie Webster, Lieutenant Commander A. B. Willits, Lieutenant C. A. E. King, Lieutenant W. W. White, Lieutenant Emil Theiss.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHI-TECTS AND MARINE EN-GINEERS.

Organized May 10, 1893. Objects—"The promotion of practical and scientific knowledge in the art of shipbuilding and marine engineering and the allied professions; and in furtherance of this object to hold meetings for social intercourse among its members, and the reading and discussion of professional papers, and to inculcate by means of publication the knowledge thus obtained."

Officers—President, Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Rear Admirals F. M. Bunce, William T. Sampson and George W. Melville, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, U. S. N.; Charles H. Cramp, George W. Quintard, Irving M. Scott, Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn and Edwin A. Stevens. Secretary and treasurer, Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., 12 West 31st-st., New-York City. There is also a council of twenty-two (naval officers and architects and builders in civil life) and an Executive Committee.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ME-CHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Headquarters, New-York City, N. Y., No. 12 West Thirty-first-st. Officers—Charles H. Morgan, president; Professor F. R. Hutton, New-York City, secretary; William H. Wilcy, New-York City, treasurer. Membership is largely composed of present and ex-officers of the Engineer

Corps of the Navy and of well known engineers in civil life.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching was founded at Philadelphia in June, 1890. Officers: President, Charles A. Brinley; treasurer, Frederick B. Miles; secretary, John Nolen, central office, Philadelphia, Penn. The objects of the society are: To organize groups of people into centres and to bring together these centres and competent lecturers, chosen from the list of instructors whose qualifications to teach have been passed upon by the society; to co-operate as far as possible with institutions of learning and other bodies with the purpose of bringing to the many the best thought of the few; to keep the university extension idea before the country by the society's representatives and publications, It offers:

First--Education by means of systematic courses of lectures and classes in the subjects usually taught at high schools and universities.

Second—Illustrated lectures and 'classes in literature, art and science, with the purpose of teaching the appreciation of the beautiful, and rendering life more interesting and enjoyable.

Third—Lectures and classes in history, civics and economics, designed to aid the citizen in studying the problems of free government and modern life, and to encourage a sense of responsibility, habits of sound thinking and right conduct.

Since the organization there have been delivered under its auspices 5,084 lectures, usually in courses of six le tures each; the average attendance at each lecture has been 186 and the aggregate attendance 953,676. The average annual attendance at courses is 17,500, and of this number 10 per cent pursue the systematic reading and study recommended by the lecturers. During 1898-'99 seven courses of lectures were given in Philadelphia to audiences made up mainly of artisans; the total attendance was 4,144. From Philadelphia the movement has extended to many States. In Rhode Island Brown University has organized many centres; in New-York the State University Regents have arranged for extension lectures in many important towns and cities; Rutgers College, of New-Jersey, has offered scientific courses especially for the farmers of the State; the universities of Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas and California have done much for heir respective States; Chicago University has provided a special university extension division, with three departments: (1) lecture study; (2) class work; (3) correspond-

Conferences held from time to time in Philadelphia have been an important The society feature of the movement, publishes valuable syllabi, giving a careful outline of the lectures, together with lists of recommended books and questions for essays in connection with the lecture courses. Circulars and information in reference to the movement can be obtained by addressing John Nolen, secretary, Fifteenth and Sansom sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

ALPHA DELTA PHI .- Founded 1832 at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. There are twenty-three chapters and a total membership of 8,163. President, James C. Carter; secretary, Charles E, Sprague, Executive Council, No. 35 West Thirty-third-st., New-York City, Chairman, Collin Armstrong; secretary, Henry J. Hemmens.

PHI BETA KAPPA, UNITED CHAPTERS.—The organization is composed of fifty college chapters. The National Council meets triennially, the next meeting to be meets triennially, the next meeting to be in 1901. Officers: President, J. A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; vice-president, Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D., Middletown, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, E. B. Parsons, D. D., Williamstown, Mass. Senators: Professor S. E. Baldwln, LL. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Professor H. L. Chapman, D. D., Brunswick. town, Mass. Senators: Professor S. E. Baldwin, LL. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Professor H. L. Chapman, D. D., Brunswick, Me.; Joseph H. Choate. LL. D., New-York City, N. Y. (London, Eng.); J. A. De Remer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; D. C. Gilman, LL. D., Baltimore, Md.; B. E. Hale, D. D., Roxbury, Mass.; T. F. Hancock, I.L. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Professor Samuel Hart, D. D., Middletown, Conn.; Colonel T. W. Higginson, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Bishop J. F. Hurst, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Colonel William Lamb, LL. D., Norfolk, Va.; Seth Low, LL. D., New-York City, N. Y.; Professor F. A. March, LL. D., Easton, Penn.; Professor E. P. Nash, LL. D., Williamstown, Mass.; H. E. Scudder, L. H. D., Cambridge, Mass.; C. F. Thwing, LL. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Professor J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D., Middletown, N. Professor Adolph Werner, Ph. D., New-York City, N. Y. PHI DELTA PHI.—Founded December

PHI DELTA PHI.—Founded December 13, 1869, at Law Department, University of Michigan. Membership—29 active chapters, 1 inactive; undergraduate member-360: alumni, 4,454. Two chapters own houses and eight rent rooms. Officers
—George Mills Rogers, president, Chicago,
III.; Edward E. Denison, vice-president,
Washington, D. C.; George A. Katzenberger, secretary-treasurer, Greenville, Ohio, Fraternity flag, wine color and blue. Next convention, St. Louis, Mo., December, 1900.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON .- Founded

BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OEAMERICA.

Officers-President, Johnston L. de Peyster; vice-presidents, Walter Rutherfurd and James Duane Livingston; secretary, J. Wilton Brooks, LL. D.; treasurer, Dr. Augustin H. Goelet; recorder, Samuel Marsh, LL. D. Headquarters, No. 109 University Place.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICI-PALITIES.

An association of the municipalities of the United States, the object of which is to bring together once a year those actively engaged in the administration of affairs of the municipalities of America for the purpose of discussing the problems connected with municipal government, and the establishment of a bureau of information where the data upon municipal questions may be collected and from this furnished to different members. Officers: President, Henry V. Johnson, Mayor of Denver, Col.; treasurer, M. Taylor, Mayor of Brldge-port, Conn.; secretary, B. F. Gilkison, New-York City, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMER-ICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Objects .- "The objects of the League are to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions, and to promote public instruc-tion in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds." Officers: William H. Parsons, president; Dorman B Eaton, vice-president; James M. King, general secretary; William F. Morgan, treasurer. Offices, No. 1 Madison-ave., treasurer. New-York City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY.

Officers: President, Hon, Nathaniel Shipman, LL. D., Hartford, Conn.; vice-presidents, Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., LL. D., Boston; President Seth Low, LL. D., New-York; Professor George Harris, D. D., LL. D., Andover, Mass.; corresponding secretary, Rev. Samuel W. Dike, LL. D., Auburndale, Mass.; recording secretary, Rev. C. H. Spalding, D. D., Boston; treasurer, William G. Benedlet, No. 610 Atlantic-ave., Boston. Officers: President, Hon. Nathaniel Ship-No. 610 Atlantic-ave., Boston.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

Organized Nov. 24, 1899, as a result of dissension in the National Society of Spanish-American War. Principal officers organized Nov. 24, 1899, as a result of chapters, and is under the control of an advisory board, called the "Council." of which Frank S. Williams, No. 60 Broadway, N. Y. City, is president, and David Bennett Simpson, No. 9 West Thirty-firstst, N. Y. City, is secretary and treasurer.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN.

Headquarters, No. 1,420 New-York-ave... Washington, D. C. Officers—President, Mrs. Marian L. O'Donoghue; vice-president, Mrs. Virginia K. Frye; corresponding secretary. Mrs. Theodora Cuming—ham; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde; auditor, Mrs. Anna S. Hamilton; delegates-at-large, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Mrs. Abbie G. Baker, Mrs. Mary Mrs. Mary

FLORENCE CRITTENTON MIS

philanthropic movement instituted in 3 by Charles N. Crittenton, a New-

York druggist, as a memorial to his daughter, who dled in her childhood. There is a branch in nearly every city of the United States, its object being to assist women and girls, whether failen destitute, or weak, to right and honorable, illves. The organization is non-sectarian and is recognized by the National Government by an annual appropriation Government by an annual appropriation of the state of the second state of the second second section of the second

There are fifty-two Homes in the United States and one in Japan. Over \$1,000,000 is spent in annual current expenses, and 3,000 girls are yearly helped to worthy lives. Headquarters, No. 218 Third-st, N. W., Washington, D. C. Officers of National society—C. N. Crittenton, president; Charles S. Morton, secretary; Mrs. Kate W. Barrett, general superintendent; F. B. Waterman, treasurer.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers—President, C. C. Shayne, No. 124 West 42d-st., New-York City; vice-presidents, Louis Clarke, fr., and Edmund R. Lyon; treasurer, N. B. Bishoprick; secretary, Theodore Herx.

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE CC OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Headquarters, New-York City. Membership, 70 associations. Officers—Edwin F. Howell, chal'man; A. W. McEwan, secretary, No. 314 West 133d-st., New-York City; Andrew B. Martin, treasurer.

SOCIETIES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.

SECRETARIES

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL AND OTHER

Actors' Fund of America.
Actors' Fund of America.
Actors' Society of America.
Actuarial Society of America.
Advertisers, American Society of Nat'l.
Amer. Ass'n of Public Accountants.
American Antiquarian Society.
American Pomological Society.
American Shipping and Industrial League
Architects, Amer. Institute of.

Army of the Potomac.
Army of the Tennessee.
Army of West Virginia.
Astronomical and Astrophysical Society
Ayrshire Breeders' Association.
Azec Club of 1847.
Bankers' Association, American.
Bar Association, American.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew.
Browers' Association, National.
Brick Manufacturers' of U. S. Nat'l Ass'n.
Car Accountants' International Ass'n.

Catholic Summer School.....

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas W. Wood, New-York City, N. Y.
Louis Aldrich, New-York City, N. Y.
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H. W. Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.
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Rev. John L. Taylor, Wyoming, Ohio
Gen, D. McGrege, Reading, Penn.
Gen, D. McGrege, Reading, Penn.
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W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.
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Ch. S. Drew, Burlington, Vt.
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Rudolph Brand, Chicago, Ill.
Rudolph Brand, Chicago, Ill.
Rv. S. Bell, Penn. R. R., Phila, Penn.
Rev. M. J. Lavelle, LL. D., N. Y. City.

Archæological Institute of America......

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P. F. Zeise, Middleport, Ohio.
Prof. G. C. Comstock, Washhurne Obs'v't'y
Charles M Winslow, Brandon, Vi.
Macrae Sykes, Kingsbridge, N. Y. City,
James R. Branch, New-York City, N. Y.
John Hinkley, Baltimore, Md.
G. F. Atkinson, Ithaca, N. Y.
Louis Suess, Chicago, Ill.
T. A. Randall, Indianapolis, Ind.
G. S. Russell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
W. E. Mosher, A. M., Youngstown, Ohio

OFFICERS—(Continued). 015 ADDRESSES AND NAMES AND SOCIETIES AND OTHER NATIONAL

OF SOCIETIES. NAMES

Dancing Masters' Association..... seoclation. American.... Epworth League of M. E. Church...... Florists' & Ornam'I Hortic'rists, Am. Soc'y Foundrymen's Association, American.... Geological Society of America..... Children of American Revolution..... Cigar Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade Civil Engineers, American Society of..... Confectionery M'f'rs Board of Trade Drug Trade Protective Association Electrical Engineers, Flocutionists, National Association of..... Chemical Society, American..... Coopers' Union, International..... National.... National..... Association, National Dental Dxaminers' National A Danghters of the Cincinnati Florists' Board of Trade, Societies. Economic Association, Editorial Association, Confectioners' Chautauqua

PRESIDENTS

Frank A. Horne, New-York City, N. Y. Joseph P. Harner, Buffalo, N. Y. Irvin, Philadelphia, Penn..... Daniel C. Ripicy, Pittsburg, Penn......
Alvin Thomas, New-York City, N. Y..... Theo, J. Shaner, 1 tteres, Governd, Ohlo George E. Needham, Cleveland, Chy. N. Y. Mass Ohlo.... John R. Young, Philadelphia, Penn..... A. J. Walter, St. Louis, Mo..... Andrew C. Wirth, Milwankee, Wis Mrs. Howard Townsend, New-York City... James J. Banbury, New-York City, N. Y., A. T. Hadley, Yale Un., New-Haven, Conn. James Atwell, Pittsburg, Penn..... Emerson, Amberst, Mass..... D. Fitz Gerald, Boston, Mays..... R. H. Henry, Jackson, Miss. Kennelly, Philadelphia, Penn., Thomas C. Trueblood, Ann Arbor, Mich ... I. II, Blshop, Cleveland, Ohlo..... Chicago, Ill..... Boston, Mass..... . Tinker, New-York City Buston, Mass..... b. F. Jones, Pittshnrg, Penn...... Boston, Mass..... Sir Richard E. Webster, London, England, Villiam N. Davenport, Marthone, Mass Ninde, Detroit, Mich. Springdeld, Mass C. C. Chittenden, Madison, Wis..... New-York Clix, N. Y. Shields, New-York City, N. Y. Samuel Johnston, Baltimore, Md Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. . B. Dowe, New-York City, N. Y. Shaffer, Pittsburg, Penn. Mason S. Stone, Montpeller, Vt Edward W. Morley, Cleveland. Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Concord, Samuel Rosenthal, Baltimore, John G. Shortall, Chicago, III, Chautauqua, N. Scatcherd, Buffalo, N. Edmund M. Wood, Natick, Bellows, James L. Johnson. John T. Keating, lames P. Rhodes. Blshop William X C. Olmstead. F. B. Russell, lowis Miller, Arthur E. Daniel C "harles / Theo, J. Dr. II Hardware Association, National..... Kindergarten Unloa, International...... Honor, American..... Hahnemann Association, International Hibernians, Ancient Order of Historical Association, American,.... Illstorical Society of North America.... Homosopathy, American Institute of..... Iron, St'l & Tin Workers, Amalg. Ass'n of National American.... law and Order Society of New-York Association, Humane Association, American..... law Association, International..... League of American Sportsmen..... National... Institute of instruction, American..... Iron and Steel Association, American..... landscape Architects, Amer. Society of

Iron Roofing Association, National

saryngological Association.

Labor Commissioners,

Jumber Dealers' Association, Life Insurance Underwriters'

Jo uolzer

SECRETARIES

A. Duncan, Chautanoua, N.

Ä lames O'Sullivan, Phuaneser, Md, Prof. II, E. Adams, Baltimore, Md, City, Cromwell, Wash ton, D. C. Ä ř Albert C. Hale, Brooklyn, N. Y. Walter G. Wilson, Philadelphia, Penn, Charles W. Hunt, New-York (4ty, N. Y. Alexander, London, England. 'rof. H. L. Fairchild, Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Morris P. Ferris, Dobbs Ferry, N. Cornellus S. Loder, New-York City, N cnn. 'rancis II, Rowiey, Fall River, Mass. Mary D. Rungan, New-York Chy. N. James M. Swank, Philadelphia, Fenn, John Williams, Pittsburg, Penn, 12. II. Whitehill, Bridgewater, Mass. Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City. Penn, lunlel W. Langton, New York City Cornelius S. Loder, New-York City, teveland, Ohio,
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Prederick W. Cole.

William A. Northcutt, Chicago, Ill

Woman's Christian Temperance Un., Nat'l. Woman's Suffragist Ass'n, Nat'l Amer ...

Intern'l Council...

Voodmen of America, Modern..

Women of the U

OFFICER3-(Continued.) ADDRESSES OF NAMES AND AND NATIONAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES

SOCIETIES NAMES OF

Mining Engineers, American Institute of Missionary Union, International.
Municipal League, National.
National Board of Steam Navigation.
National Board of Trade.
Newspaper Publishers Assin, American Nurses, Tr'n g Sch'ls, Am. S'y of Supts, of Opticians, American Association of Oriental Society, American..... Paper and Pulp Association, American.... Physicians, Association of American..... Turf Congress, American.
Typographical Union, International.
Typothera of America, United.
United Amateur Press Association.
United Workmen, Ancient Order of. Medical Association, American.....
Medico-Psychological Ass'n, American.... Stationary Engineers, Int'l Brotherhood, Stationary Engineers, Narl Association. Steam & Hot Water Fitters' Narl Association. Stone Family Association. Stone Family Association. Street Rallway Association. Irans-Mississippi Congress. Medal of Honor Legion..... Philatelic Association, American..... Railroad Trainmen, Int'l Brotherhood of... Railway Postal Cierks, National Ass'n.... Washington Memorial Association Whist League, American Women's Clubs, Federation of Manufacturing Fur Merchants' Exchange. Railway Telegraph Superintendents..... Roadmasters' Association of America..... National Microscopical Society, American..... Social Science Association, American..... Association. Manufacturers'

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SECRETARIES

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Simmons, Chicago, Ill.

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Prof. Henry B. Ward, Lincoln, Neb. R. W. Raymond, New-York City, N. Y. Mrs. C. C. Thayer, Cilfton Springs, N. Y. Cilnton R. Woodruff, Philadelphia, Penn. C. H. Boyer, 90 Wall-st., New-York City. William R. Tucker, Philadelphia, Penn. Prof. Washburn Hopkins, New-Haven, Ct Chas. W. Rantoul, Times Bidg., N. Y. C. Frederick E. Stees, Philadeiphia, Penn. E. B. Cooper. Shelbyville, Tenn.
Mrs. G. W. Kendrick, fr., Philadelphia,
Mrs. Susannah M. Fry, Chicago, Ill.
Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia, Penn. W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss L. L. Dock, New-York City, N. Y. F. Boger, 36 Malden Lane, N. Y. City. Charles Caspari, ir., Baitlmore, Md.
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George Van Tassel, Chicago, III. Charles E. Hawes, Rock Island, Thomas McKee, Butler, Penn. M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Penn. Clara P. Bigelow, Boston, Mass. C, Hopper, Covington, Ky. Dr.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

UNITED STATES DEBT STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 1, 1899. INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

INTEREST-BE			
	When Amount issued. October redeemable. 31, 1899.		
July 12, 1882	ptember 1, 1891 (250,000,000 \$25,364,500		
July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.	lly 1, 1907 740,914,450 559,653,100 funding ctfs 40,012,750 57,300 57,300 bbruary 1, 1925 162,315,400 162,315,400 ter Aug. 1, 1908 198,678,720 198,678,720		
Totals DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST I Funded loan of 1891, matured September 2 Old debts matured at various dates prior items of debt matured at various dates	\$1.797,450.320 \$1.046,049,020		
Total debt ceased since maturity Bonds issued to Pacific railroads matured Pacific, \$13,000; Central Pacific, \$33,00	, but not yet presented (Union 0; Kansas Pacific, \$7,000) 53,000 00		
DEBT BEARING	NO INTEREST.		
United States notes\$346,681,016 00 Old demand notes53,847 50	Fractional currency \$6,881,408 66		
National bank notes (redemption account) 35,145,799 00	Total\$388,762,071 16		
TENDER NOTES AND PURC	ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND LEGAL- HASES OF SILVER BULLION.		
Classification. In In Classification. Treasury. circulation.	Classification. In In Classification.		
Gold certificates \$24,844,600 \$127,593,519 Silver certificates. 5,657,265 394,976,239	Certif. of deposit. \$30,000 \$13,735,000		
CASH IN TH	E TREASURY.		
Classification.	Demand liabilities.		
GOLD—Coin \$240,800,255 66 Bars 139,017,059 86 SILVER—Dollars 411,760,636 00	Gold certificates		
Subsidiary coin	Treasury notes of 1890 89,828,280 00 Fund for redemption of uncurrent National bank		
Gold certificates(24,844,000 00 Silver certificates	notes 9,290,514 35		
Certificates of deposit (act June 8, 1872) 30,000 00	Outstanding checks and drafts 6,547,884 84		
National bank notes 3,999,431 44 OTHER—Bonds, interest and coupons paid.	Disbursing officers' bal- ances		
awaiting reimburse nient	Net cash balance 189,391.540 04		
Minor coin and frac-	Total		
Deposits in National			
banks: General ac- count			
Disbursing officers' bal- ances			
Aggregate			
	FIC RAILROADS.		
Amounts due the United States from Pacific Railroads on account of bonds issued in aid of their construction.			
Railway. Central Branch, Union Pacific Sloux City and Pacific	Principal. Interest. \$1,600,000 \$2,154,531 15		

\$4,738,859 34

\$3,228,320

Note.—The Government has been reimbursed for \$27,236,512 principal and \$31,211,-711 75 interest, being the total indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to November 1, 1897, and for the principal of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, amounting to \$6,303,000.

The unpaid balance of the total indebtedness of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad companies to the United States, under settlement agreement of February 1, 1899, amounts to \$47,050,172 48 and accrued interest, less transportation earn-

ings.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Government Commission appointed by Act of Congress of July 7, 1898, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company entered into an agreement on February 1, 1899, providing for a settlement of the company's debt to the Government. It recognized the full amount of the debt as \$58,812,715 48, and it was agreed that the company should deliver within thirty days after the approval of the settlement by the President twenty 3 per cent promissory notes payable semi-annually and extending over a period of ten years, the provision being added that "if default shall be made in any payment of either

principal or interest of any of said notes or any part thereof, then all of said notes then outstanding, principal and interest, shall immediately become due and payable, notwithstanding any other stipulation of this agreement of settlement."

The payment of the principal and interest of these notes is secured by the pledge of \$58,820,000 first refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds issued by the railway company, such bonds being part of an issue not exceeding \$100,000,000 in all, one-twentieth part of such pledged bonds to be held as security for each of the notes,

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years en	
SPIRITS.	1898.	1899.
SPIRITS. Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots,	\$1,552,592 94	\$1,436,839 50
berries and prunes. Rectifiers (special tax). Retail liquor dealers (special tax). Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax).	221,225 24 4,152,572 53 393,216 74	92,201,245 77 259,899 41 4,895,086 63 469,874 64
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	822 91 1,690 00 2,678 00 33,570 50	1,077 11 2,380 00 2,563 10 14,568 00
Totals	\$92,546,999 77	\$99,283,534 16
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thou-	\$13,626,049 71 405,676 88	\$16,307,108 05 547,415 52
sand Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand Snuff	6,693 47	$\begin{array}{r} 4,203,753 & 86 \\ 9,461 & 39 \\ 1,751,797 & 44 \end{array}$
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	17,657,276 45	28,453,989 26 73,657 46 22,462 00
Manufacturers of tobacco. Manufacturers of cigars. Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco		$\begin{array}{c} 29,139 \ 12 \\ 324,090 \ 01 \\ 770,333 \ 53 \end{array}$
Totals		\$52,493,207 64
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors. Brewers (special tax). Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax) Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax) Additional collections on fermented liquors stored in	\$38,885,151 63 \$152,647 61 \$201,150 15 \$276,471 75	\$67,673,301 31 179,357 40 232,399 56 382,409 34
warehouse, act of June 13, 1898		177,090 84
Totals OLEOMARGARINE Oleomargarine, domestic and imported	i i i	\$68,644,558 45 \$1,609,912 56
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax) Rotail dealers of oleomargarine (special tax) Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax)	7,600 00 156,134 00 44,272 00	11,500 00 263,322 00 71,184 00
Totals	\$1,315,780 54	\$1,955,918 56

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS—(Continued).

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during ing Ju	
FILLED CHEESE. Filled cheese, domestic and imported Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax) Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax).	1898. \$14,129.23 - 2,233.32 156.00	1,200 01
Totals	\$16,518.55	\$18,098 42
Mixed flour SPECIAL TAXES NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMER- ATED. Bankers, capital not exceeding \$25,000.	\$2,500 00	\$7,840 62 \$448,702 08
Bankers, capital exceeding \$25,600. Billiard rooms Brokers, stocks, bonds, etc. Brokers, commercial Brokers, Custom House.		3,302,134 91 367 074 65 357 010 70 181,919 42 8,105 01
Brokers, pawn. Bowling alleys. Circuses Exhibitions not otherwise provided for. Theatres, museums and concert halls.		50,522 73 61,349 22 18,233 17 72,164 93 54,376 39
TotalsLEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.	\$46,973 00	\$4,921,593 21
Legacies, lineal issue or ancestor, brother or sister Legacies, descendant of a brother or sister Legacies, brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the same		\$558,247 00 225,568 08 48,630 00
Legacies, brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the same Legacies, any other degree of collateral consanguinity		6,721 99
than is hereinbefore stated, or stranger in blood		396,267 63
Totals		\$1,235,435 25
Schedule A	\$724,073 94 70,343 66	1\$38,618,081 20 5,219,737 46
Totals BANKS, BANKERS, ETC. Notes of persons, State banks, towns, cities, etc., paid	\$794,417 60	\$43,837,818 66
out	\$1,180 00	
TotalsMISCELLANEOUS,	\$1,180 00	
Excise tax on gross receipts	\$114 90	\$643,446 41
Playing cards. Penalties Collections not otherwise noted.	261,080 66 136,750 07 1,060 76	271,128 84 166,576 25 4,716 97
Totals	\$399,006,39 170,866,819,36	\$1,0\$5,868 47 273,484,573 44

*Includes \$274.953.30 receipts from tax on money orders for first and second quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Aggregate collections.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama Arkansas 1 California 2 Colorado 3 Connecticut Florida Georgia Illinois Indiana Iowa 4 Kansas Kentucky	\$508,296 92 269,936 80 4,348,693 48 1,248,135 22 2,916,759 03 682,422 50 941,723 30 47,359,523 87 17,213,070 97 2,003,256 26 944,825 37 22,215,234 23	6Louisiana \$2.254,173 7 6Maryland 128,130,400 4 Massachusetts \$,153,620 3 Michigan 4,643,795 4 Minnesota 2,567,688 2 Missouri 16,369,075 3 7Montana 681,097 2 *Nebraska 3,428,079 3 *New-Hampshire 1,341,036 0 New-Jersey 8,074,261 1 10New-Mexico 132,867 2 New-York 46,634,980 9

	Aggregate collections.	Aggregate collections.
North CarolinaOhio11Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina	21,341,065 75 1,074,921 81 23,335,573 53	Texas \$1,577,833 59 Virginia 4,815,851 08 West Virginia 1,430,106 57 Wisconsin 9,467,065 41 Total \$273,484,573 44

¹Including the State of Nevada. ²Including the State of Wyoming. ³Including the State of Rhode Island. ⁴Including the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma. ⁵Including the State of Mississippi. ⁴Including the State of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. ¹Including the States of Idaho and Utah. ⁵Including the States of North Dakota and South Dakota. ¹Including the States of Maine and Vermont. ¹¹Including the Territory of Arizona. ¹¹Including the State of Washington and the Territory of Alaska, ¹²Includes \$274,953 30 from tax on money orders for first and second quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and turned over to the Postmaster General.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Values of principal articles, in dollars.)

A DITICI DO	Year ending June 30.	
ARTICLES,	1898.	1899.
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
Agricultural implements	\$7,609,732	\$12,432,197
Animals (cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc.)	46,243,406	37,880,916
Books	2,434,325	2,656,136
Breadstuffs		273,999,699
Carriages, horsecars and cars for steam railroads	3,424,419	4,106,284
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	9,441,763	10,995,289
Clocks and watches	1,727,469	1,863,431
Coal		13.661.028
Copper (manufactures of)	824,165	440,575
	32,180,872	35,983,529
Cotton (unmanufactured)		209,564,774
Cotton (manufactures of)	17,024,092	23,567,914
Cycles, and parts of	6,846,529	5,753,880
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses	[2,557,465]	3,093,102
Fish	4,674,659	5,169,811
Fruits (including nuts)	9,013,310	7,897,485
Furs and fur skins	2,986,970	3,092,846
Hops	2,642,779	3,626,144
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (not including ore)	70,406,885	93,716,031
Leather and manufactures of	21,113,640	23,466,985
Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch and spirits of	,,	
turpentine)	9,155,144	9,982,955
Oilcake and cilcake meal	12,581,534	14,531,142
Oils (animal)	502.332	704,127
Oils (mineral-crude)	4.343,262	5,202,892
Oils (refined or manufactured)	51,242,933	50,200,518
Oils (vegetable)	12,019,069	13,809,935
Paper, and manufactures of	5,494,564	5,477,884
Paraffin and paraffin wax	6,030,292	6,804,634
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products)	167,340,960	175,508,608
Seeds	2,951,723	5,079,396
Sugar and molasses.	2.111,658	2,953,888
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	22,171,580	25,467,218
Tobacco (manufactures of)	4.818.493	5,178,998
Vegetables	2.381.788	2.799.400
Wood and manufactures of	37,513,252	41,489,526
All other articles		85,763,045
All other articles	30,100,010	00,100,040
Total value	\$1,207,634,448	\$1,203,931,222
Carried in cars and other land vehicles	\$67,058,739	\$77,152,679
Carried in American vessels	64,706,791	75,481,861
Carried in foreign vessels	1,078,526,383	993,573,450
Gold: In ore	\$81,462	\$14.315
Bullion	1.986.693	71,800
Coin	8,402,216	37.435.971
Silver: In ore	162,667	26,762
Bulllon	47,554,777	50,393,241
Coin	112,201	5.899.052
Carried in cars, and other land vehicles	3.849.190	4.724.930
Carried in American vessels		26,031,273
Carried in foreign vessels.		63,084,938
	00,000,010	00,001,000

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES-(Continued).

A POPLOY DO	Year ending June 30,		Year ending June 30.		
ARTICLES,	1898.	1899.			
IMPORTS. (Free of duty.)	1				
Chemicals, drugs and dyes (n. e. s.). Coffee Cotton (unmanufactured). Fruits, including nuts (n. e. s.). Hides and skins (other than fur skins). India rubber and gutta percha (crude). Paper stock (crude). Silk (unmanufactured). Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.). Tea Textile grasses of fibrous vegetable substances (n. e. s.). Tin (bars, blocks or pigs, grain or granulated). Wood (unmanufactured). All other articles. Total free of duty.	65,067,631 5,019,503 5,212,136 23,443,943 25,545,391 2,870,323 32,110,066 16,662,455 9,653,672 11,980,996 8,776,151 7,497,155 51,801,231	\$25,170,201 \$5,275,470 5,013,146 6,208,949 28,366,097 31,875,207 2,614,914 32,479,627 17,288,225 9,675,081 18,516,465 11,843,357 5,829,802 50,123,269 \$300,279,810			
IMPORTS. (Dutiable.)	i i				
Breadstuffs Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines (n. e. s.). Cotton (manufactures of). Earthen, stone and china ware. Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (unmanufactured). Flax, hemp, jute, etc. (manufactures of). Fruits (including nuts, etc.). Furs (manufactures of). Glass and glassware. Iron and steel (manufactures of). Jewelry (manufactures of gold and silver and precious) stones)	\$2,956,238 15,697,251 27,267,300 6,687,360 1,465,190 20,899,430 9,354,814 4,048,569 3,675,045 12,214,940 7,848,319	\$2,341,150 17.511,303 32,054,494 7,603,959 1,783,628 24,879,584 9,377,715 5,215,531 4,183,828 11,553,823			
Leather and manufactures of. Metal, metal compositions, etc. (n. e. s.) Silk (manufactures of). Sugar and molasses (n. e. s.) and confectionery. Tobacco (leaf). Tobacco (manufactures of). Vegetables Wines Wood (n. e. s.) and manufactures of. All other dutiable articles.	11,414,125 3,821,068 23,523,665 44,381,443 7,488,608 1,603,506 2,034,600 5,969,180 6,364,768 105,920,060	11,116,647 4,118,313 25,109,074 78,497,268 9,900,253 2,143,999 2,178,738 6,550,206 8,672,553 118,104,394			
Total dutiable imports	\$324,635,479	\$396,868,679			
Total value of merchandise	\$616,049,654	\$697,148,489			
Brought in cars and other land vehicles. Brought in American vessels. Brought in foreign vessels.	\$30,427,784 93,535,867 492,086,003	\$33,424,821 \$2,050,778 581,673,550			
COIN AND BULLION. Gold: In ore Bullion Coin, American Coin, foreign. Silver: In ore Bullion Coin, American Coin, foreign.	\$5,217,686 26,069,802 40,593,495 48,510,691 20,037,520 3,125,715 148,410 7,616,136	\$4,673,929 31,093,622 7,779,123 45,407,929 20,961,270 4,168,012 184,286 5,361,488			
Total ore, coin and bullion	\$151,319,455	\$119,629,659			
Brought in cars and other land vehicles. Brought in American vessels. Brought in foreign vessels.	\$25,010,099 40,887,426 85,421,930	\$21,379,463 38,169,542 60,080,654			

(Note.)-Value of imports of merchandise in 1899; Free, \$300,279,810; dutlable, \$396,868,679.

Value of exports of merchandise in 1899: Domestic, \$1,203,931,222; foreign, \$23,-092,080.

FOREIGN TRADE.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898 AND 1899. (Value in dollars).

COUNTRIES.	1MPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
EUROPE.	1898.	1899.	1808	1899.	
Austria Hunary			1898. 5,697,912	7 278 035	
Austria-Hunary	23,797	9.823	364.828	361.252	
Belgium Denmark France Germany Gibraltar Greece	4,716,510 23,797 8,741,826 211,877 52,730,848 69,697,378 32,519 910,390 20,332,637 12,525,065 2,605,370 2,825,608	9,823 10,552,030	364,828 47,619,201	361,252 44,158,033 16,605,828 60,596,899 155,772,179 567,961	
Denmark	211,877	280,198	12,697,421 95,459,290 155,039,972	16,605,828	
France	52,730,848	280, 198 62, 146, 056 84, 225, 777 17, 996 944, 521 24, 832, 746 14, 457, 620 2, 975, 504	95,459,290	60,596,899	
Germany	69,697,378	84,225,777	155,039,972	155,772,179	
Gibraltar	32,519	0.14.591	304,829 127,559	213,507	
1taly Netherlands	20,320 637	94 832 746	23 290 858	25,034,940	
Netherlands	12 525 065	14 457 620	23,290,858 64,274,524 3,532,057	79,305,998	
Portugal	2.605.370	2.975.504	3,532,057	4.132.400	
Portugal Russia (Baltic, etc.) Russia (Black Sea)	2,825,608		6,251,202 1,084,880	4,132,400 7,301,068	
Russia (Black Sea)	1,714,081	1,710,161 3,982,363 2,605,555	1,084,880	1,185,599	
Spain	3,575,565	3,982,363	I 10 228 545 I	9,077,807	
Sweden and Norway	2,675,053	2,605,555	6,313,786	12,218,289 267,732	
Switzerland	11,380,835	14,826,480	263,970	201,132	
Turkey in Europe	$2,119,337 \mid 108,945,185 \mid$	2,359,830 118,488,867	139,075 540,940,605	354,457 511,778,705	
Greenland Leeland Malta	108,848,168	110,400,001	340,940,000	011,110,100	
Greenland, Iceland, Malta, Gozo, Rumania and Servia	169,810	88,178	175,731	290,504	
Total Europe		353,885,184	973,806,245	936,602,093	
NORTH AMERICA.			1		
Bermuda	459 282	494 812	986,915	1.065.388	
British Honduras	459,282 171,920 32,242,601 7,266,480 19,004,863	494,812 198,203 31,603,435 9,205,345 22,995,772 86,283	1 57G 111 I	1,065,388 499,876	
British North America Central American States	32,242,601	31,603,435	84,889,819	89,578,475 4,987,854 25,480,122	
Central American States	7,266,480	9,205,345	6,320,168	4,987,854	
Mexico	19,004,863	22,995,772	21,206,939	25,480,122	
Miquelon, Langley, etc	161.030 1	86,283	84,889,819 5,320,168 21,206,939 205,005	194,624	
West Indies: British Danish	10,632,187 327,759	14,150,482 599,328	8,386,240 707,622	8,749,959	
Danish	324,759	999,328	514 409	498,366	
Dutch	174,243 30,888	246,902 28,735	544,463 1,617,130	474,435 1,542,984	
Havti	876 589 1	826.530	2,968,579	2,455,966	
Hayti	2,382,139	3.120.449	1.151.258	1.104.013	
Cuba	2,382,139 15,232,477	25,408,828	9,561,656	18,612,039	
Cuba	2,414,356	3,179,827	9,561,656 1,505,946	2,687,706	
Total North America		112,150,261	139,627,851		
SOUTH AMERICA. Argentina Brazil	1898. 5,915,879 61,750,369 3,736,307	1899.	1898.	1899. 9,563,510 12,239,036 2,107,124	
Brazil	61 750 260 1	57 975 747	12 217 026	9,003,010	
Chili	3 736 307	2 042 062	9 251 797	2 107 124	
Colombia	5.183.604	5,112,561 57,875,747 2,942,962 5,126,731 1,054,653	6,429,070 13,317,036 2,351,727 3,277,257 855,193	3,042,094 882,591 2,377,592	
Ecuador	5,183,604 765,590	1.054,653	855,193	882,591	
Ecuador	4,530,654	5,189,145	2,305,830	2,377,592	
Peru	714 247 1	1 496 978	1.302.695	1,339,433	
Uruguay	1,772,480 7,722,564	1,281,109 6,507,847	1,214,248 2,746,261	1,229,039	
Venezuela	7,722,564	6,507,847	2,746,261	2,851,634	
Bolivia, Falkland Islands and Paraguay		160	22,384	42,049	
Total South America	92,091,694	86,587,893	33,821,701	35,674,102	
A91A.			1		
Aden	2,017.756	1,924,941	593,345	993,741	
China	20,326,436	18,619,268	593,345 9,992,894	14,493,440	
East Indies: British	2,017,756 20,326,436 27,238,459	1,924,941 18,619,268 32,560,312 21,313,945	4,696,013 1,201,416 152,265 6,265,200 20,385,541 125,936	A 2.11 Q2C	
Dutch	14,529,335	21,313,945	1,201,416	1,534,973	
Other sections	F.O. F.15	9	152,265	1,531,973 7,632 7,732,525 17,264,688	
Hong Kong	746,517 25,223,610	2,479,274 26,716,814	6,265,200	7,732,525	
Japan	20,820,010	20,710,814	20,380,041	11,204,688	
Russia: Aslatic	111,050	408 113,562	618,015	1 549 190	
Turkey in Asia	2,325,078	3,284,250		1,543,126 167,743	
Korea Russia: Aslatic Turkey in Asia All other Asia	76,352	78,431	433,976	124,678	
Total Asia	92,594,593	107,091,214			

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898 AND 1899-(Continued).

COUNTRIES. IMPORTS. E				EXPORTS.	
	22/12		1.11.		
OCEANICA.			48 800 100		
British Australia	5,578,898	3,502,402	15,609,863	19,777,129	
French Oceanica	185, 121	290,557	300,684 [257,124	
Hawaii	17,187,380	17,831,463	5,907,155	9,305,470	
Samoa, Tonga, etc	68,605	26,183	39,982	56,522	
Phllippine Islands	3,830,415	4,409,774	127,804	404,193	
Other sections	8,811	937,596	17,534	44,577	
Total Oceanica	26,859,230	26,997,877	22,003,022	29,875,015	
British Africa	875,338	1,306,746	12,027,142	15,155,610	
Canary Islands	26,283	24,193	274,827	216,626	
French Africa	476.836	585,629	668.186	543,555	
Liberia	6,670	9.390	12.683	18,412	
Madagascar	16,772	1,475	226,738	1,134	
Portuguese Africa	15,343	11,705	2,898,058	1,505,008	
Turkey in Africa (Egypt)	5,017,707	7,489,929	816.915	494.196	
Other Africa	758,700	1,006,993	591,171	659,283	
Total Africa	7,193,649	10,436,060	17,515,720	18,594,424	
Grand totals	616,049,664	697,148,489	1,231,482,330	1,227,023,302	

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1896 AND 1897.

METALLIC.	1896.		1897.		
METALLIC.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	
¹Pig iron, ²long tons. ²Silver, troy ounces. ⁴Gold, troy ounces. Copper, pounds. Lead, short tons. Zinc, short tons. Zucksilver, flasks. Aluminum, value at Pittsburg, pounds. ²Antimony, short tons. ⁶Nickel, pounds. Platinum, troy ounces.	8,623,127 58,834,800 2,568,132	\$90,250,000 76,069,236 53,088,000 49,456,603 10,528,000 6,519,920 1,075,449 520,000 84,290 4,464	9,652,680 53,860,000 2,774,935 491,638,000 208,192 99,980 26,648 4,000,000 756	\$95,122,299 69,637,172 57,363,000 54,080,180 14,885,728 8,498,300 993,445 1,500,000 109,655	
Total value of metallic products. INON-METALLIC. Bituminuos coal, short tons. Pennsylvania anthracite, long tons. Building stone. Petroleum, barrels. Natural gas. Brick clay. Clay (all other than brick), long tons. Inocement, barrels. Mineral waters, gallons sold. Phosphate rock, long tons. Itsalt, barrels. Limestone for iron flux, long tons. Zinc white, short tons. Gypsum, short tons. Borax, pounds. Mineral paints, short tons. Grindstones Fibrous talc, short tons. Soapstone, short tons. Precious stones. Pyrites, long tons. Corundum and emery, short tons. Oilstones, etc., pounds. Garnet for abrasive p'poses, short tons. Mica, pounds.	48,523,287	6,473,213 4,136,192 2,803,372 4,040,839 2,060,000 1,400,000 572,344 675,400 530,455 326,826 399,443	147,789,902 46,814,074 60,568,081 10,989,463 23,255,911 1,039,345 15,973,302 4,247,688 25,000 288,982 16,000,000 60,913 57,009 75,945	\$302, 198, 502 \$119, 740, 052 79, 129, 126 36, 070, 651 40, 929, 611 13, 826, 422 8, 000, 000 1, 000, 000 8, 178, 283 4, 599, 106 2, 673, 202 4, 920, 020 2, 124, 000 1, 755, 864 1, 080, 000 705, 793 368, 058 396, 936 664, 632 365, 629 130, 675 391, 541 106, 574 149, 970 80, 853 95, 226	
Barytes (crude), long tons Bromine, pounds. Fluorspar, short tons Feldspar, long tons Manganese ore, long tons. Flint, long tons.	17,068 546,580 6,500 9,114 10,088 11,124	46,513 144,501 52,000	26,042 487,149 5,062 11,175 11,108	58,295 129,094 37,159 43,100 95,505 26,227	

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES .- Continued.

NON-METALLIC.	! 18	896.	18	397.
NON-METALLIC.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Monazite, pounds	30,0001	1,500	44.000	-
Graphite, pounds	536,618	48,460	1,255,510	54,277
Bauxite, long tons	18,364	47,338	20,590	57,652
Sulphur, short tons	5,260		2,275	45,590
Fuller's earth, short tons	9,872	59,360	17,113	112,272
Marls, short tons	60,000		60,000	
Infusorial earth and Tripoli, short tons!	3,846		3,833	
Milistones		22,567	***************************************	25,932
Chromic iron ore, long tons	7861			-
Cobalt oxide, pounds	10,700		19,520	31,232
Magnesite, short tons	1,500		1,143	
Asbestos, short tons	504		580	
Rutile, pounds	4.0.0		100	
l poulius	s			
Total value of non-metallic products		\$335,140,332		\$329,113,845
Total value of metallic products		287,596,906		302,198,502
12Estimated value of mineral products		,,		
unspecified		1,000,000		1.000,000
unspecified		1,000,000		2,500,000
Grand totals		\$623,737,238		\$632,312,347
				04.0000

¹Value at point of production. ²2,240 pounds each. ³Coining value, \$1.2929 per troy ounce. ⁴Coining value, \$20.6718 per troy ounce. ⁵76½ avoirdupois pounds net. ⁶Including nickel in copper, nickel alloy, and in exported ore and matte. ⁷Including antimony smelted from imported ores. ⁸Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. ⁹Of 42 gallons. ¹⁹Of 300 pounds for natural cement and 400 pounds for Portland cement. ¹¹Of 280 pounds net. ¹²Including building sand, glass sand, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda and alum clays used by manufacturers.

COAL PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the number of tons (long tons, or 2,240 pounds (ach) mined in all countries producing more than 1,000,000 tons annually, in 1883, 1890 and 1898; the quantity imported and exported in 1897, and the consumption (in tons) per capita:

			· 1			Per
		Production		Imported.	Exported.	capita
	1883.	1890.	1898.	1897.	1897.	1897.
United Kingdom	1 163,737,0001	181,614,0001	202,042,000	9,0001	48,130,000	
United States	102,868,000	140,883,000	196,282,000	1,402,000	3,820,000	2.42
Germany	55,943,000	70,238,000	*91,055,000	6,072,000	12,390,000	1.58
France	20,426,000	25,180,000	*30,337,000	11,546,000	2,440,000	†0.98
Belgium	18,178,000	20,366,000	21,720,000	2,756,000	6,261,000	2.70
Austria-Hungary	8.087.0001	9,926,000	*11,611,000	5,558,000	847,000	†0.37
Russia		5,998,000	†9,229,000	2,516,000		†0.09
Australasia		4,045,000	*5,862,000	1,073,000	2,833,000	0.97
Japan	1,021,000	2,653,000	†5,080,000	69,000	2,103,000	0.07
British India	1,3 6,000	2,169,000	*4,063,000		212,000	
Canada	1,609,000	2,754,000	3,380,000	3,876,000	1,221,000	1.25
*1897. †1896.				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Total acreage, yield and value of principal farm products of the United States.

1898.	Acres. 4	Quantity.	Value.
†Wheat	44,055,278	675,148,705	\$392,770,320
†Corn	77,721,781	1,924,184,660	552,023,428
†Oats	25,777,110	730,906,643	186,405,364
†Rye	1,643,207	25,657,522	11,875,350
†Barley	2,583,125	55,792,257	23,064,359
†Buckwheat	678,332	. 11,721,927	5,271,462
†Potatoes	2,557,729	192,306,338	79,574,772
*Hay	42,780,827	66,376,920	398,060,647
Totals	197,797,389		\$1,649,045,702
*Tone †Bushels			

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Continued.

Number and value of live stock on farms and ranches in the U. S. January 1.

	1898	S. []	1899.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Horses	13,960,911	\$478,362,40711	13,665,3071	\$511,074,813	
Mules	2,257,665	99,032,062[[2,134,213	95,963,261	
Milch cows	15,840,886	434,813,826	15,990,115	474,233,925	
Oxen and other cattle	29,264,197	612,296,634[[27,994,225	637,931,135	
Sheep	37,656,960	92,721,133	39,114,453	107,697,530	
Swine	39,759,993	174,351,409	38,651,631	170, 109, 743	
Totals	138,740,612	\$1,891,577,471	137,549,944	\$1,997,010,407	

Wheat crop of the world, in bushels.

Continents.	1897.	1898.
North America	599,751,000	758,303,000
South America	46,100,000	72,000,000
Europe	1,152,053,000	1,548,881,000
Asia	364,989,000	421,321,000
Africa	36,200,000	44,439,000
Australasia	27,652,000	34,980,000
Totals	2,226,745,000	2,879,924,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

1897. 1898. 1897. 1897.	Countries	G	old.	ll Silv	er.
Mexico 7,500,000 S,500,000 53,903,180 56,200 24,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,200	Countries.	1897.	1898.		1898. Fine ounces
Mexico 7,500,000 S,500,000 53,903,180 56,200 24,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,200 25,558,446 44,200 25,200	nited States	\$57,363,000	\$64.463.000	1 53.860.000	54,438,000
Canada and Newfoundland G,089,500 13,838,700 5,558,446 Africa 58,558,700 80,428,000 11,878,000 12					56,738,000
Africa					4,452,338
Australasia					
Europe				11.878.000	12,021,682
Russia		02,000,100	1	1	1
Austria-Hungary		23 245 700	25 463 400	284.625	278,492
Cermany 1,373,100 73,600 5,498,135 5					1,814,294
Norway					5,571,516
Sweden		1,010,100			173,321
Ttaly		84 400	\$3,600		65,345
Spain					804.512
Poingal 10,400 10,400 2,349 Greece 7,300 7,300 1,203,184 1203,184 13,300 13,300 18,322 France 35,100 6,600 232,108 South America— 137,700 137,700 383,479 Rollivia 343,500 343,500 8,204,568 Rolli 340,700 340,700 2,591,998 2					5.957.965
Greece					2.349
Turkey		10,400	10,400	1 203 184	981.356
Servia		7 300	7 300		225.225
France 35,100 6,600 542,918 Great Britain 35,100 6,600 232,108 South America— 137,700 137,700 383,479 Bolivia 343,500 343,500 \$38,3479 Bolivia 340,700 340,700 \$2,94,568 Chili 340,700 340,700 \$2,591,998 2 Colombia 2,227,200 2,263,200 5,047,328 5 Ecuador 132,900 39,500 7,734 5 Brazil 1,204,200 1,583,700 7,734 7,					18,322
South America		10,000	13,000		542.913
South America		25, 100	6.000		211,347
Argentina		80,100	0,000		-11,071
Bolivia		197 700	127 700	262 170	1 383.479
Chili 340,700 340,700 2,591,998 2 Colombia 2,227,200 2,263,200 5,047,328 5 Ecuador 132,900 39,500 5,047,328 5 Brazil 1,204,200 1,583,700 7,734 1 Venezuela 1,057,400 1,057,400 1					8,204,568
Colombia 2.227,200 2.263,200 5,047,325 5					2,591,998
Ecuador					5,483,717
Brazil					7,734
Venezuela				1,103	1,101
Guiana (British). 2,086,700 2,048,700 Guiana (Dutch) 602,100 569,100 Guiana (French) 1,535,900 1,644,400 Peru 628,000 628,000 3,278,602 1 Uruguay 38,500 38,500 38,500 811,892 Asia— 465,800 473,700 811,892 Asia— 693,600 790,800 1,685,818 1 China 8,833,500 6,078,700					
Guiana (Dutch) 602,100 569,100 Guiana (French) 1,535,900 1,644,400 Peru 628,000 628,000 33,278,602 Uruguay 38,500 38,500 Central America 465,800 473,700 Asia— 693,600 790,800 1,685,818 Japan 693,600 6,078,700 Korea 1,020,200 1,020,200 India (British) 7,247,200 7,781,500 East Indies (British) 686,400 660,900					
Guiana (French) 1,535,900 1,644,400 3,278,602 1 Peru 628,000 628,000 3,278,602 1 Uruguay 38,500 38,500 811,892 1 Asia— 465,800 473,700 811,892 1 Asia— 693,600 790,800 1,685,818 1 China 8,833,500 6,078,700 1,020,200 1,020,200 1 Korea 1,020,200 1,020,200 1,781,500 1,781,500 1 India (British) 7,247,200 660,900 660,900 1					
Peru					
Uruguay 38,500 38,500 811,892 Central America. 465,800 473,700 811,892 Asia— 693,600 790,800 1,685,818 1 China 8,833,500 6,078,700 6,078,700 1,020,200 1,020,				2 278 602	1,951,240
Central America				3,218,002	1,001,410
Asia				911 902	716.008
Japan		400,800	410,100	1 011,002	110,003
China S.S33.500 6.078,700		000 000	700.000	1 805 010	1,659,856
Korea 1,020,200 1,020,200				1,000,010	1,000,500
India (British)			1.020.200		
East Indies (British) 686,400 660,900					
12dat Indies (Direction)					
East Indies (Dutch)					
	East Indies (Dutch)	116,400	116,400		
Totals	Totals	\$235,812,000	\$287,428,600	164,073,172	165,295,572

DISTRIBUTION BY STATES, ETC., 1898 (COINAGE VALUES).

States, etc.	Gold.	Silver.	States, etc.	Gold.	Silver.
Alabama	\$5,000	\$129	New-Mexico	539,000	549,883
Alaska	2,524,800	119,467	North Carolina	84,000	905
Arizona	2,465,100	2,904,954	Oregon	1,177,600	168,081
California	15,637,900	830,448	South Carolina	104,200	388
Colorado	23,195,300	29,498,958	South Dakota	5,699,700	196,913
Georgia	128,600	646	Tennessee	900	
Idaho	1,716,900	6,560,065	Texas	300	611,426
Iowa	100		Utah	2,285,400	8,385,810
Maryland			Virginia	4,500	
Michigan	100	41,891	Washington	766,200	328,921
Minnesota	100		Wyoming	5,300	129
Montana	5,126,900	19,144,663		-	
Nevada	2,994,500	1,040,808	Totals	\$64,463,000	\$70,384,485

Note—The commercial value of silver bullion for 1898 was 59 cents per fine ounce; for 1897, 60 cents per fine ounce.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COM-PANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1898-'99. RESOURCES.

		Loan and			
	State banks	trust com-	Savings	Private	Total
Classification.	(4,191	panies	banks	banks	(6,149
	banks).	(260	(942	(756 j	banks).
		companies).	banks).	banks).	
Loans on real estate	\$51,818,453	\$43,640,072	\$878,126,859	\$7,396,584	\$980,981,968
Loans on other col-	4-1,010,100	7 7 7 7	10.0,200,000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4000,002,000
lateral	26.871,847	303,173,568	156,359,308	6.886.3901	493,291,113
Loans, all others	830,342,896	252,217,393	64,112,422	38,994,838	1,185,667,549
Overdrafts	8,162,760	105,189			
U. S. bonds	6,536,233	29,595,770	136,930,208	911,527	173,973,738
State, County, etc.,				i i	
bonds	2,516,644	6,489,823	512,777,336	687,807	522,471,610
Railroad bonds and	1				
stocks	2,183,120	12,450,197	167,998,336	285,910	182,917,563
Bank stocks	211,637	7, 198, 464	36,637,920	320,061	38,368,082
Other stocks, bonds					
etc	160,676,142	216,352,619	230,796,388	[-2,039,018]	609,864,167
Due from other					
banks	255,523,880	130,072,594	112,667,259	[-17,628,512]	515,892,245
Real estate, furni-					
ture, etc	68,014,008	37,880,338	55,469,869	4,688,168	166,052,383
Checks and other	= 0.004.400		**************************************		
cash items	70,321,190		52,594		
Cash on hand	146,364,560	24,343,833	34,651,724		
Other resources	6,489,292	13,554,253	13,922,513	679,378	34,645,436
Totals	\$1,636,032,662	\$1,071,525,994	\$2,400,831,472	\$87,787,253	\$5,196,177,381
		LIABILITIE	S.		

Capital stock paid in	\$232,958,027	\$104,308,722	\$17,492,223	\$13,987,676!	\$368,746,648
Surplus fund	77,459,148	79,707,194	173,807,848	2.720,604	3,336,694,794
Undivided profits	35,819,210	25,908,973	21,439,191	[-1,935,919]	85,103,293
Dividends unpaid!	971.9961	184,651	17.959		1,174,606
Deposits subject to		,	,	i	-,2,
check	1,164,020,972	835,499,064	2,538,125	64,974,392	2,067,032,553
Deposits, savings			2,179,468,299		2,179,468,299
Due to other banks.	108,513,138	2.011.661			114,016,059
Other liabilities!	16,290,171	23,905,729			
				, , ,	
Totals	\$1,636,032 ,6 62	\$1,071,525,994	\$2,400,831,472	\$87,787,253	\$5, 196, 177, 381

Money held by banks other than National at date of latest reports, 1899.—Gold, \$74,409,976; silver, \$10,721,971; specie (not classified), \$7,181,017; paper currency, \$56,-283,677; cash (not classified), \$62,287,406; total, \$210,884,047.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AGGREGATES OF DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1899.

4	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits,
New-England States.	2,402,637 2,571,483	\$894,529,482 1,025,746,964
Middle States.	43,068 455,505	8,713,884 153,690,489
Pacific States	215,125 5.687,818	147,686,135 \$2,230,366,954

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

RESOURCES,

	Sept. 20, 1898	Sept. 7, 1899
	(3,585 banks).	(3,595 banks).
Loans and discounts	\$2,155,961,627 91	\$2,496,751,251 11
Overdrafts	16,557,982 63	19.231.907 24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	224.628.840 00	229,639,610 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	83.926.230 00	50,976,980 00
U. S. bonds on hand	30,614,010 00	19.328.220 00
Promisens on It C. hands		17.626.212 72
Premiums on U. S. bonds	18,971,197 22	
Stocks, securities, etc	255,198,927 69	320,437,066 36
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	79,386,337 51	79,064,021 51
Other real estate and mortgages owned	30,484,417 71	30,255,465 34
Due from National banks	159,128,045 17	212,431,744 50
Due from State banks and bankers	46,324,878 06	59,288,465 86
Due from approved reserve agents	320,002,050 90 [[414,126,660 44
Checks and other cash items	16,828,942 11	17,414,999 52
Exchanges for clearing house	110,286,935 55	154,800,514 95
Bills of other National banks	19,649,723 00	20,077,605 00
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	1,023,834 03	1.121.297 56
Specie	293,874,158 39	338,571,383 83
Legal tender notes	110.038.300 00	111,214,651 00
U. S. certificates of deposit	16.810.000 00	16.540.000 00
Five per cent redemption fund	9,795,055 25	10,116,130 63
Due from United States Treasury	4.019.551 74	1,340,945 87
Due from Cinted States freasury	4,010,001 14	1,010,010 01
Totals	\$4,003,511,044 87	\$4,650,355,133 44
	Ç1,000,011,011 01	V1,000,000,200 11
LIABILITIE	e5	
	36.	
Capital stock paid in	\$621,517,895 00 11	\$605,772,970 00
Surplus fund	247.555.108 57	248,449,234 99
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	93,015,097 86	102,066,430 50
National bank notes outstanding	194,483,765 50	200,345,567 50
State bank notes outstanding	55,907 50	53.108 50
Due to other National banks	446.417.454 05	594,609,884 34
Due to State banks and bankers	251,917,900 89	334.258.085 48
Dividends unpaid	1.008.410 82	1.137.392 24
		2,450,725,595 31
Individual deposits	2,031,454,540 29 []	
United States deposits	70,187,368 12	72,826,840 37
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	4,977,832 80	6,053,440 79
Notes and bills rediscounted	6.084.815 45	4,365,777 08
Bills payable	11,283,332 33 []	9,945,237 89
Liabilities other than above stated	23,551,615 69 []	19,745,568 45
	11	
Totals	34,003,511,044 87	\$4,650,355,133 44

*COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Totals.
1880	\$62,308,279 00	\$27,411,693 75	\$391,395 95	\$90,111,368 70
1881	96,850,890 00	27,940,163 75	428,151 75	125,219,205 50
1882		27,973,132 00	960,400 00	94,821,217 00
1883	29,241,990 00	29,246,968 45	1,604,770 41	60,093,728 86
1884	23,991,756 50	28,534,866 15	796,483 78	53,323,106 43
1885	27,773,012 50	28,962,176 20	191,622 04	56,926,810 74
1886	28,945,542 00	32,086,709 90	343,186 10	61,375,438 00
1887	23,972,383 00	35,191,081 40	1,215,686 26	60,379,150 66
1888	31,380,808 00	33,025,606 45	912,200 78	65,318,615 23
1889	21,413,931 00	35,496,683 15	1,283,408 49	58,194,022 64
1890	20,467,182 50	39,202,908 20	384,792 14	61,054,882 84
1891	29,222,005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893	56,997,020 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931.70	[66,934,749 00
1894	1 79,546,160 00	9,200,350 \$5	438,177 92	59,184,688 77
1895	59,616,357 50	5,698,010.25	1 882,430 56	66,196,781 31
1896	[47,053,060 00 [23,089,899 00	S32,718 93	70,975,677 98
1897	F 76,028,485 00 F	18,487,297 30	1,526,100 25	96,041,882 55
1898	77,985,757 50	23,034,033 45	1,124,835 14	102,144,626 09
Totals, 1793 to 1579	1,099,766,456 00	278,674,547 00	13,122,403 05	1,391,563,406 05
			1	
Grand totals	\$1,993,235,983 00	\$752,218,859 20	1\$30,847.616 47	\$2,776,302,458 67
				1000

^{*}For coinage of each year from organization of the Mints (1793) to 1879, see "The Tribune Almanac" for 1894, pages 132-133.

COINAGE OF THE U. S. MINTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	3,793,043 $1,276,892$ $3,897,422$ $24,116$	\$75,860,860 00 12,768,920 00 19,487,110 00 60,290 00
Total gold	8,991,473 18,254,709 6,433,259 15,628,709 23,430,709	\$108,177,180 00 18,254,709 00 3,216,629 50 3,907,177 25 2,343,070 90
Total silver	63,747,386 11,539,732 37,992,354	\$27,721,586 65 576,986 60 379,923 54
Total minor	49,532,086	\$956,910 14
Total coinage	122,270,945	\$136,855,676 79

COINAGE OF NATIONS, 1898.

					_
Countries.	Gold.		Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	\$77,985,758	\$23,034,033	Hong Kong		\$3,150,000
Great Britain	28,204,336		Denmark	\$267,046	53,800
Mexico	599,442	22,066,445	Arabia		1,022
Australasia	39,453,387		Persia	85,200	
France	34,224,022	7,720,000	Newfoundland		39,804
Germany	42,675,087	3,704,600	Indo-China		4,589,800
Russia	135,788,949	21,373,189	Tunis	579,232	
India		26,686,134	Canada		217,000
Italy		528,650	Bolivia		1,348,094
Austria-Hungary.	14,367,363	1,369,352	Peru	195,161	
Belgium		96,500	Lima	302	5,329,042
Servia		143,399	Egypt		856,114
San Marino		7,720	Abyssinnia		401,440
Japan	16,002,641	8,159,857	San Domingo		1,415,102
Portugal		1,100,844	German E. Africa		174,900
Netherlands	437,259	562,800	Straits Set'lments		452,600
Norway		147,400	Morocco		606,918
Sweden	1,680,022		_		
Switzerland	1,544,000			[\$395,477,905]	\$149,282,935
Turkey	1,388,586	442,721			

PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1899.

	United	Treasury	1	1	
Denomination.	States	notes	National	Gold cer-	Silver cer-
	notes.	of 1890.	bank notes.	tificates.	tificates.
One dollar	\$2,260,653	\$12,512,202			\$40,741,731
Two dollars	2,111,638	8,842,088	167,876		22,992,419
Five dollars	73,797,782	32,664,010	73,799,985		106,895,153
Ten dollars	92,806,381	27,277,680	75,403,810		126, 192, 871
Twenty dollars	79,550,9621	8,685,350	56,379,280	\$4,490,964	80,612,950
Fifty dollars	13,599,300	151,150	11,543,400	2,538,355	22,966,110
One hundred dollars	24,019,300	1,566,800	23,540,200	3,483,500	5,415,770
Five hundred dollars	12,296,000		108,000	3,284,500	113,500
One thousand dollars	47,214,000	1,869,000	28,000	5,370,500	155,000
Five thousand dollars	15,000			4,770,000	
Ten thousand dollars	10,000			10,360,000	
Fractional parts	<u> </u>		31,599		
Totals		\$93,518,280	\$241,350,871	\$34,297,819	\$406,085,504
Unknown, destroyed	1,000,000]				
Net	\$346,681,016	\$93,518,280	\$241,350,871	\$34,297,819	\$406,085,504

Note—Also \$405,000 of \$5,000 denomination and \$20,920,000 of \$10,000 denomination of currency certificates issued under act of June 8, 1872, and representing United States notes deposited in the Treasury.

MARKET PRICES OF SILVER.

Highest, lowest and average value of a United States silver dollar, measured by the market price of silver, and the quantity (in grains) of silver purchasable with a dollar at the average London price of silver, in years since 1873:

Calend		High-	low- est.	Aver-	Grains pur- chas- able.
4		0.977	0.941	0.961	386.31
1885		0,895 0,847	$0.873 \\ 0.794$	0.885 0.823	$\frac{419.49}{451.09}$
3 4 16 5 16	[-0.926 -0.827	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.740 \\ 0.738 \end{bmatrix}$	0,809 0.764	$\frac{458,90}{485,93}$
1892		$0.742 \\ 0.657$	$0.642 \\ 0.517$	$0.674 \\ 0.604$	550.81 614.65
1894		0.538	0.457	0.491	756.11
1896		$0.532 \\ 0.541$	$0.461 \\ 0.504$	$0.505 \\ 0.522$	735.14 711.20
1000		$0.505 \\ 0.481$	$[\begin{array}{c} 0.400 \\ 0.424 \end{array}]$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.467 \\ 0.456 \end{bmatrix}$	794.96 814.14

GOLD COINS.

Denominations, weight (in grains) and fineness of the coins of the United States:

Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	
One dollar (\$1) Quarter eagle (\$250) Three dollars (\$3)	23.22 58.05 69.66	2.58 6.45 7.74
Half eagle (\$5) Eagle (\$10) Double eagle (\$20)	$\begin{array}{c c} 116.10 \\ 232.20 \\ 464.40 \end{array}$	12.90 25.80 51.60

*The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.

SILVER COINS.

Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	
Standard dollar Half dollar Quarter dollar Dime	173.61 86.805	41.25 19.29 9.645 3.858

MINOR COINS.

Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	
*Five-cent piece	57.87 45.60	19.29

*Seventy-five per cent copper, 25 per cent nickel. †Ninety-five per cent copper, 5 per cent tin and zinc.

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the Act of July 14, 1890; United States

notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), National bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation.

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$10 in any one payment.

Treasury notes of the Act of July 14, 1800, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and National bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while National bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the Government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the National currency. All National banks are required by law to receive the notes of other National banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The colnage of legal-tender gold was

The colnage of legal-tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper. The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30, 1897, was \$1,886,-338,958, of which it is estimated that \$671,676.250 is still in existence as coin in the United States, while the remainder has been exported or consumed in the arts.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371½ grains, and there are 41½ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by the Act of February 12, 1873, and it was restored by the Act of February 28, 1878. The total amount coined from 1792 to 1873 was \$8,031,238, and the amount coined from 1878 to June 30, 1897, was \$451,993,742. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the Act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the Act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1).

				FORE	GN	MONE	Y VALUES.		201
, JULY 1, 1899.	. Coins,		Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Sllver: 5 francs. Silver: boliviano and divisions. Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milrels. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milrels.	Gold: 2. 5, 10 and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25		Silver: peso and divisions. Gold: escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.			and divisions. Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piasters. Silver: pound (100 piasters, ver. 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piasters, Gold: 20 marks (\$3.859), 10 marks (\$1.93). Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
COINS,	Value in terms of U.S.gold dollar.	\$0.965	.193 .443 .546	1.000	1.000	.365	11.6699.448.6699.448.6699.6699.6699.6699.6	4.65 4.85 4.85 8.85 8.85 8.85 8.85 8.85 8.8	4.943
S OF FOREIGN	Monetary unit.	Peso	Franc Boliviano Milreis	Dollar	Dollar	Peso	Canton Canton Chefoo Chefoo Chefoo Chefoo Chefoo Chin Klang. Fuchau Halkwan (Customs) Tael Hankow Mingpo Shanghai Saatow Takau	Peso (Tientsin Peso Peso Crown Sucre	Pound (100 plasters) Mark Franc
VALUES	Standard.	1: :	Gold and silver Esliver Gold	Gold		Gold P	SilverT	Silver Egold and silver Egold Silver Silver Silver Egold Egold Silver Silver Silver Egold Silver Egold Silver Egold Silver Egold Silver Egold Silver Egold E	Gold
-	Countries.	Argentine Republic	Belgium Bolivia Brazili Brazili British Possessions, N. A.		onduras	Honduras Nicaragua Salvador	China	Colombia Cuba Denmark Ecuador	Egypt Finland France

02		THE	TRIBUNE	ALMANAC
Coins,	4.866½ Gold; 5, 10 and 20 marks, 4.866½ Gold; sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign, 193 Gold; 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas, Silver; 5 drachmas, 365 Silver; gourde, 210 Gold; molur; (\$7.105), Silver; rupee and divisions, 193 Gold; 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 live, Silver; 5 live,	Gold; 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver; 10, 20 and 50 sen, Gold; dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10 and 20 dollars, Silver; dollar (or peso) and divisions.	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins. Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.027). Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. Gold: ½, 1, 2 & 5 krans. Gold: ½, 1 & 2 tomans (\$3,409), Silver: ¼, ½, 1, 2 & 5 krans. Silver: sol and divisions. Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milrels. Gold: inperial. 15 rubles (\$7,718) and ½ imperial, 7½ Gold: imperial. 15 rubles.	rubles (\$3,5%). Silver: \$4, \$2 and 1 ruble. Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas. Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs. Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 plasters. Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions. Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions. Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bollvars. Silver: 5 bollvars.
Value in terms of U.S.gold dollar.	238 4.866% 193 .965 .210 .103	.498 1,000 1481	201 202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	25.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.
Monetary unit.	Gold Mark Gold Gold Brand Sterling Pound Sterling Gold and Silver Gourde Silver Thuse Gold and Silver Lira	Gold Yen Gold Cold Silver Dollar	Gold and silver Florin Gold Gold Grown Silver Sol Sol Gold Gold Ruble Gold Ruble Ruble Gold Ruble Gold Ruble Gold Ruble Gold Ruble Gold Ruble Gold	and silver Peseta (Yown Chown and silver Peso Peso and silver Bollyar
Standard.	Gold Pound sterling Gold and sliver Gold and sliver Gold Courde Silver Gold and sliver Gold and sliver Lira	Gold Gold Silver	Gold and silver. Gold Silver Silver Gold Gold	Gold and sliver. Gold and sliver. Gold and sliver. Gold and sliver.
Countries.	German Emplre Gold Mark Great Britain Gold Pound sterling Greec Gold and silver Grude Haytl Gold and silver Gurde Italy Silver Hupee Italy Gold and silver Lina	Japan Gold Yen Liberia Gold Silver Dollar Silver	Netherlands Gold and silver Florin Newfoundland Gold Dollar Nowvay Gold Crown Perul Kran Silver Portugal Gold Milrels Russla Gold Ruble	Spain Gold and sliver Peseta Sweden Crown Crown Switzerland Gold and sliver Franc Funkey Gold Peso Vruguay Gold Peso Venezuela Gold and sliver Bollyar

*The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan, †Value of the rupee to be determined by consular certificate.

STLYINGS. PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED

The following table, compiled from the Census statistics of 1890, shows how the States rank in the more important products and industries.

		_	_		,		,	
Coal.	3,572,983	279,58	119,82	2,597,181				4226, 150
Iron ore,	1,570,319			109, 136	388.251	429,380		6258,145
Tobacco, pounds.	162,430	954,790	12,907	120	8,874,924	29,620	470,433	268, 752
Sugar,	390.835						1,692,015	1.307,625
Cotton,	915,210	691,494	-				57,928	1, 191,816
Apples. bushels.	1,238,734	1,894,346	1,654,636	70,728	1,993,724	109,611	2,610	2,113,055
Wool, pounds.	768,589	512,396	16,358,547	3,834,234	126,508	47.281	221,954	841,141
² Cheese, pounds,	6,131	21,328	3,871,575	87,183	112,566	359	1,731	12,833
2Butter, pounds.	14,548,435	15,724,144	26, 776, 704	3,282,086	7,196,095	2,026,498	867, 195	14,483,323
Milk, gallons,	55,508,687	54,325,673						
arms, cres,	853,000	891,556	21,427,293	4,598,941	2,253,432	1,055,692	3,674,486	25,200,435
States and F	Alabama	Arkansas 14,	California	Colorado	Connectleut 2.	Delaware 1.	Florida 3	Georgia 25.

-(Continued).
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ore, Coal, tons, tons,	4.072	12.104.272	2,845,057	4 095 358	0.001,000	7 407 000 765	(,401, 2,533,199			2,939,715	_	.856.169 67,431	_		265,718 2,557,823	ī	1 400	DOE'T		1		736,050 486,943	7,537	_	- -	254,294 9,976,787		926,280 64,359	0,234 81,719,059	2,000	 		173, 294 1, 925, 689	_	236,651	_	511,255 865,786	- -	6,231,880	837,399	17000
Tobacco, Iron ore pounds. Nong tons	82	3.042.936	7,710,997	7.4 306	000,000	1000,000		46,845	- 007	12,356,838 -	94,848	20	_	62,111		_	11000	11,049		86,593	_	_	- -	36,375,258	_	37,853,563 25		3,325 92	_	-	222,898		36,368,395 47		-	_	48,522,655 51		2,602,021 $-$		
Sugar, pounds.							1070,000	292, 124, 050		-				67 860									-				Ī				219,980			5,482,030							
Cotton, bales.					010	717	618	659,180				- -		1 154 725	15, 856	2							Ī	336,261			425				747,190		190,579	1,471,242			5,375				
Apples, bushels,	88 2961	9,600,785	8 784 038	F 040 959	200,010,0	0,010,010	10,018,539	117,748	3,071,471	1,410,413	1.690,110	13, 154, 626	80.131	605,368	8 698 170	5 808	170,000	1,112,950	30,083	2,283,347	603,890	37,192	8,493,846	7,591,541		13,789,278		1,038,492	7,552,710	239,367	435,484	1,522	7,283,945	742,993	56,633	1,213,405	8,391,425	295, 196	4,439,978	1,591,747	
1 Wool, pounds.	9 119 949	4 490 773	4 863 404	9 8 10 859	400,020,0	2,203,240	2, (11, 033	440,686	1,864,009	543,225	241.314	12.378.318	1 945 249	1 038 186	4 040 084	0 335 551	1000000	100,004	1,400,868	717,149	180,844	4,074,503	6,715,686	733, 765	510,417	20,987,574	59,114	9,982,910	6,441,164	41.021	157,707	1,073,909	1,397,666	14,917.068	4,660,250	2,118,883	1,449,219	1.556.792	2,560,850	4.981,083	1011
2Cheese.	207 213	343.456	360 948	000 920	1,000,000	012,863	278,40	3,939	696,052	9,573	122,900	328 682	676,642	808	988,690	110	100 007	405,351	31.201	341,235	23,613	18,931	4,324,028	60,760	131,374	1,068,083	1,600	265,576	439,060	24,631	2,476	303,951	69,919	145,730	163,539	609,586	109,187	71.281	74.372	906,206	1
2Butter, pounds.	1 078 103	57, 121, 188	48 477 788	79, 902, 0701	200000	40,111,010	29,038.406	2,089,774	15,593,315	9,999,602	8,358,703	50, 197, 481	34,766 409	12 988 637	43 108 591	1 062 185	0100100	21,010,013	469,607	7,942,840	8,367,218	86,042	98,241,813	13, 129, 374	5,712,566	74,990,3071	387,929	4,786,277	76,809,041	965,456	5,737,557	13,127,244	28,314,387	32, 100, 560	1,759,354	23,314,063	17,949,986	3,482,225	14,063,627	46, 295, 623	100
Milk, galions.	5 085 863	367 269 464	707				118,497,289	12,881,927	57,969,791	46,601,218	82.571.924	224 537,488	82 968 973	50 893 371	193 931 103	6 038 096	44 760,000	607,007,441	7,032,032	42,633,208	64,003,953	717,155	363,917,240	55,250,665	26,566,112	326,925,396	1,544,280	25,042,276	368,906,480	10,610,547	23,833,631			=	8,614,694	90,712,230	78, 143, 459	19.873.281	59,449,066	303, 701, 134	001
Farms, acres.	1 309 9561	30 498 2771	90.969.516	20,000,000	110,101,00	30,214,406	_	9,544,219	23	4.952,390	821	636	18 663 645 1	-	30 780 990	1 964 197	1,002,10	21,090,444	1,661,416	3,459,018	5,662,009	٠.	21,961,562 6	22,651,896	7,660,333	23, 352, 408		6,909,888	_	469,281	13, 184, 652	11,396,460	20, 161, 583 1	51,406,937	1,323,705	4,395,646	19, 104, 951	4,179,190	10,321,326	16,787,988	
States and Territories.	Tabbo	Thinole	Indione	Tildana	Towar	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Marviand	Massachusetts	Wichigan	Minnesota	Mississinni	Missonri	Montono	Montaila	Neoraska	Nevada	New-Hampshire	New-Jersey	New-Mexico	New-York	North Carolina.	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia.	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	

1Not including estimated pulled wool or wool clipped on ranges. 2Made on farms only. 3Embraces output of Connecticut, Maine ⁵Embraces output of Virginia and West Virginia. ⁶Embraces Montana. *Embraces output of Idaho and 7Embraces output of New-Mexico and Utah. and Massachusetts, 4Embraces output of Delaware and Maryland. ⁹Embraces output of Oregon and Washington, output of Georgia and North Carolina.

Value of property (including endow-ment).	25,000 000 11,500,000 12,500 000 11,500,000
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President or dean of faculty.	Rev. Albert Buxton, Ph. D. Charles F. Thwing, D. D., L.D. D. D., Iones. William Le Roy Broun, LL. D. John P. Ashley, D. D. Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D. Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D. Bishop John F. Hurst, L.L. D. Bishop John F. Hurst, L.L. D. Beorge Harris, D. D. LL, D. Beorge Harris, D. D. LL, D. Beorge R. Long, A. M., Ph. D. John L. Buehanan, A. M., LL. D. John L. Buehanan, A. M., LL. D. John L. Buehanan, A. M., LL. D. John L. Buehanan, D. D. John L. Buehanan, D. D. John L. Buehanan, D. D. John L. Buehanan, D. D. John L. Buehanan, D. D. John L. Buehanan, D. D. John L. D. Beorge B. Stewart, D. D. Beorge B. Stewart, D. D. Bennton R. Sampson, D. John D. John D., Ph. D. Bennton R. Sampson, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Baton, D. Bedward D. Sanders, Ph. D. Ber, W. H. Bradley, W. H. Bradley, W. H. Penure, A. M. D. D. W. H. Penure, A. M. D. D. W. H. Penure, A. D. L. D. W. H. Penure, A. D. L. D.
3Denomination.	Disciples. Non-sect. Disciples. Swed. Lutheran Cumb. Presby Presbyterian. Rethodist. Non-sect.
Location.	Waco, Tex. Cleveland, Ohio. Aldrian, Mich. Albion, Mich. Alfred, N. Y. Meadville, Penn. Columbia, S. C. Alma, Mich. S. C. Amherst, Mass. College Springs, Ohio. Andover Misss. Batesville, Ark. Chiege, III. Chiege,
Name of Inst'n.	1872 *1Add-Ran Chr. U. Adelbert.
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COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED	n.	Non-sect. W. F. Yokum, D. D
	er l	Lake City, Fia. Fort Worth, Tex. Fort Worth, Tex. Greenville. S. C. Galesville. Wis. New-York City. New-York City. New-York City. New-York City. Nashington, D. C. Fortlandelpila. Penn. Georgetown. Ky. Vashington, D. C. Futlandelpila. Penn. Grove City. Penn. Grove City. Penn. Grove City. Penn. Gulfford Col. N. C. St. Putl. Minn. Hampton, Va. Hampton, Va. Hampton, Va. Hampton, Va. Hampton, Va. Hantford. Conn. Cumbridge. Mass. Haverford. Penn. Cumbridge. Mass. Haverford. Penn. Cumbridge. Mass. Haverford. Penn. Gunway. Arit. Hillsdale. Milo.
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<u> </u>	850
Non-sect. Joseph Swain, I.L. D. Congregationa. George A. Gates, D. D., Lil. D. Non-sect. W. M. Beardshear. Non-sect. Daniel C. Gilman, L.L. D. Saptist. John F. Forbes, A. M., Ph. D. Baptist. E. R. Nichols, A. M. (acting). Non-sect. James K. Patterson, Ph. D. Lil. D. Baptist. E. R. Nichols, A. M. (acting). Disciples. James K. Patterson, Ph. D. Lil. D. Baptist. Perv. George H. Ball. Non-sect. James R. Willard. D. D. Bresbyterian. Rev. James G. K. McClare Dresbyterian. Bev. James G. K. McClare Presbyterian. Bev. H. Willard. D. D. Presbyterian. Bev. H. U. D. David S. Schaff, D. D. Non-sect. Samuel Plautz, Ph. D. D. Non-sect. Garden S. Schaff, D. D. Non-sect. Barden S. Schaff, D. D. David S. Schaff, D. D. Non-sect. Barden S. Schaff, D. D. Non-sect. Garden S. Schaff, D. D. Non-sect. Joseph H. Chamberlain, Ph. D. Non-sect. Joseph H. Chambe	Methodist So. W. B. Murrah, D. D. LL. D. Sev. Day Bap. William C. Whitford, D. D. N. Non-sect. J. M. Stone, LL. D.
1820 *Indiana U Bloomington, Ind 1847 *Iowa 1848 *Iowa State Ames. Iowa 1858 *Iowa State Ames. Iowa 1858 *Iowa State M. Piesaant, Iowa 1856 *Iohns Hopkins U Baltimore, Md 1887 *Iohns B. Stetson U De Land, Fla Manhattan, Kan 1888 *Kansus Astate Lexington, Ky 1850 *Irkenucky U Lexington, Ky 1850 *Irkenucky U Lexington, Ky 1850 *Irkenucky U Lexington, Ky 1850 *Irkenucky State Louisville, Ky 1851 *Irkenoucky U Lexington, Ky 1852 *Irkenoun 1852 *Irkenoun 1852 *Irkenoun 1853 *Irkenoun 1853 *Irkenoun 1854 *Irkenoun 1855 *Iafayette Ladke Forest Ill 1855 *Iafayette Ladke Forest Ill 1855 *Iane T S. 1866 *Iehnen 1856 *Iehnen 1851 *Irkenoun 1810 *Irkenoun 1810 *Irkenoun 1851 *Irkenoun 1852 *Irkenoun 1853 *Irkenoun 1854 *Irheoln U Irheoln Ill 1855 *Irheoln U Irrheoln Ill 1855 *Irrheoln U Irrheoln	Millsaps Jackson, Miss *Milton Milton, Wis *Mississippi Ag. & M Starkville, Miss

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1900.

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STATES—(Continued)	No. of students.	1358458888888888888888888888888888888888
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AL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED	President or dean of faculty.	William II, Black, D. D. B. W. Baker, A. M. Samuel R. Lyons, D. D. Bris, Elizabeth, S. Mead, A. M. Rev. William, C. O'lara, A. M. Albert B. Riker, A. M. D. D. Theodore L. Selp, D. D. D. W. C. Hundington, D. Li., D. George B. Cromer, A. M. H. M. MacCracken, D. D. Li., D. Very Rev. P. S. Melhale, C. M. Edgar Bawers, A. M. (acting). Hev. Andrew, Morrhey, J. E. Bittinger, A. M. Henry, W. Roger, J. L. D. Rev. A. F. Ernst. Alten D. Brown, U. S. Nury, John Henry Barrows, D. D. Li., D. William A. Obenchala, A. M. John Henry Barrows, D. D. Li., D. William A. Obenchala, A. M. J. W. Barper, Ph. D., Li., D. J. W. Barper, Ph. D., Li., D. J. W. Barper, Ph. D., Li., D. J. W. Barper, Ph. D., Li., D. J. W. Barper, Ph. D., Li., D. J. W. Barper, Ph. D., Li., D. J. W. Barper, Ph. D., Li., D. K. W. Surper, Ph. D., Li., D. J. W. Barper, Ph. D., Li., D. Rev. Thomas A. Corker, A. M. Fraye Walker, D. D. Thomas M. Corker, A. M. H. W. Merfelland, D. Li., D. J. W. Maker, D., Li., D. H. W. Merfelland, D., Li., D. J. William H. Puyne, Ph. D. Li., D. J. W. Maker, D. Li., D. J. W. Maker, D., Li., D. J. W. Maker, D., Li., D. J. W. Maker, D., Li., D. J. W. Merfelland, D., Li., D. J. W. Maker, D., Li., D. J. W. Merfelland, D., Li., D. J. W. Merfelland, D., Li., D. J. J. W. Merfelland, D., Li., D. J. J. W. Merchand, D., Li., D. J. W. Merchander, A. M. H. W. Merknight, D., Li., D. J. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. H. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. Merchander, A. M. J. W. M. Merchander, A. M. J. W. M. Merchander, A. M. J. W. M. Merchander, A. M. J. W. M. Merchander, A. M. J. W. M. Merchander, A. M. J. W. M. Merchander, A. M. J. W. M. Merchander, A. M. J. W. M. Merchander, M. J. W. M. Merchander, M. J. W. M. Merchander, M. J. W. M. Merchander, M. J. W.
THEOLOGICAL	3Denomination.	Cumb, Presby. Methodist. In. Presby. Non-sect. Non-sect. Latheram. Latheram. Non-sect. Latheram. Non-sect. R. Catholic. R. Catholic. Butheram. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Non-sect. Presbyteriam. Gongregational. Baptist. Presbyteriam. Congregational. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist. Presbyteriam. Free Baptist
ES, COLLEGES AND	Location,	Marshall, Mo. Camberon, Mo. Monmouth. 1li. Moore's Hill, Ind. South Haddey, Mass. Mt. St. Mary's, Md. Alliance, Oblo. New-Concord, Oblo. Univer, Place. Neb. Remon, Nev. Nagara Falls, N. Y. Nigara Falls, N. Y. Nyagara Falls, N. Y. Mt. Pleasant, N. C. Notre Dame, Ind. Fulcon, Ill. Watertown, Wis. Pocorall, Jowa. Northfield, Vt. Oberlin, Oblo. Bowling Green, Ky. Columbia, Oblo. Oberlin, Oblo. Oberlin, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Olleaware, Oblo. Viradelphia, Pen. Nashville, Mo. Nashville, Teon. State College, Penn. Jittle Rock, Ark. Phillomatti, Ore.
UNIVERSITIES,	Name of Inst'n.	1882 Missourl Val. 1883 Moore's Hill. 1883 Moore's Hill. 1884 Mount Union 1886 Mount Union 1886 Mount Union 1886 Mount Union 1886 Mount Union 1886 Mount Union 1886 Mount Union 1886 Newberty 1886 Newberty 1888 Newberty 1888 Newberty 1889 North Curolina 1889 North En Hilholds 1880 Northwestern U 1881 Norwegian Lutheran 1881 Norwegian Lutheran 1881 Norwegian Lutheran 1881 Norwegian Lutheran 1882 North Western U 1883 Norwegian U 1884 Norwegian U 1884 Norwegian U 1885 Ottawa U 1886 Otterbein U 1886 Otterbein U 1886 Otterbein U 1886 Otterbein U 1886 Otterbein U 1886 Otterbein U 1887 Parker 1888 Pactific U 1888 Pactific U 1888 Pactific U 1888 Parker 1888 1888 Parker 1888 Parker 1888 Parker 1888 Parker 1888 Parker 1888 Parker 1888 Parker 1888 Parker 1888 Parker 1888 Parker 1888 Par
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ntlnued).	Vol- umes in library.	7. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
STATES—(Continued)	No. of students.	25
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SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED	President or dean of faculty.	William W. Brdsall, Ph. D. Rev. Jumes R. Day, S. T. D. LL. D. Brehand C. Hughes, D. D. T. C., Reade, A. M. D. D. J. C., Reade, M. D. D. T. C., Reade, Ph. D. Geam) Rev. N. H. Clagett Cheophilus B. Roth. D. D. George W. Smith. D. A. Johnson. Harold Williams. Vacant by death. D. J. Johnson. D. J. Adhrich, A. M. D. D. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D. LL. D. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D. LL. D. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D. LL. D. Martin Kelloge, M. A. LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard Ayers, LL. D. Howard B. Bindton, A. M. LL. D. Kyullen B. Bindton, A. M. LL. D. Kyullen H. Payne, LL. D. Cyranels E. Rossey (acting) Clarence L. Herriek, Ph. D. D. Webster Moriffield, M. A. David R. Ferr, Ph. D. D. D. D. Webster Morriffeld, M. A. David R. Rev, Ph. D. D. Dr. Bernik Strong, Charles C. Harrison, LL. D. Rush Rhees. Garrett Droppers, LL. D. Rush Rhees.
THEOLOGICAL	3Denomination.	Friends. Non-sect. Methodist. Non-sect. Non-sect. Cultherm. Lutherm. Non-sect.
TIES, COLLEGES AND	Location.	Philadelphia, Penn. Syracuse, N. Y. Tabor, Iowa. N. Y. City, N. Y. Taylor, Tex. Taylor, Tex. Taylor, Tex. Taylor, Tex. Taylor, Tex. Taylor, Tex. Taylor, Tex. Taylor, Tex. Techuacana, Tex. New-Orleans, La. Meron, Ind. Schenectudy, N. Y. N. Y. City, N. Y. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Tuscolosa, Ala. Albura, Tex. Albura, Tex. Orono, Me. Ann Arbor, Mich. Mincolosa, Miss. Columbia, Miss. Columbia, No. Naroda, Miss. Columbia, No. Naroda, Miss. Columbia, No. Naroda, Miss. Columbia, No. Naroda, Miss. Columbia, Penn. Reglevue, Ore Collega Park, Cal. Turladelphia, Penn. Reglever, N. Vermillion, S. D.
UNIVERSITI	Name of Inst.n.	18th *5warthmore 18th *5warthmore 18th *5yarcuse U 18th *17abor 18th 18th *17abor 18th 18th 19th 18th 19th 18th 19th 19th 18th 19th 18th 19th 19th 18th 19th 19th 18th 19th 19th 18th 18th 19th 19th 18th 19th 19th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 19th 18th 19th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 19th 18th 18th 18th 19th 18th

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B. L. Wiggins, A. M., LL. D. Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., Ph. D., LL. D. George T. Winston, A. M., LL. D. George T. Kingsbury, Ph. D. Matthew H. Buckham, D. D. F. B. Barringer, M. D. F. P. Graves, D. D., LL. D. Charles K. Adams, LL. D. Rev. Louis E. Holden. Elmer E. Smiley, A. B. D. B. Guy Potter Benton, A. M., D., D. J. H. Kirkland, D. D., LL. D. James M. Taylor, D. D. J. H. Kirkland, D. D., LL. D. William P. Kane, D. D. George M. Herrick, LL. D. Charles E. Taylor, D. D. C. W. Reid, Ph. D. C. W. Reid, Ph. D. C. W. Reid, Ph. D. Caroline Hazard, M. A., Lit. D. William L. Wilson, LL. D. William E. Waters, Ph. D. Lewis Bookweatter, A. M. Ph. D. Lewis Bookweatter, A. M. Ph. D. Lewis Bookweatter, A. M. Ph. D. Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D. W. J. Holdand, LL. D. W. J. Holdand, LL. D. W. J. Holdand, LL. D. W. J. Holdand, LL. D. Rev. R. G. Ferguson, Jeron Berone, B. B., L. D. J. W. Greene, D. D., LL. D. J. W. Greene, D. D., LL. D. J. H. Carlisie, L. D. J. H. Carlisie, L. D. J. H. Carlisie, L. D. J. H. D. D. LL. D. J. H. Carlisie, L. D. J.
Episcopal Non-sect Non-sect Non-sect Non-sect Non-sect Non-sect Non-sect Non-sect Non-sect Non-sect Rethodist Rethodist Rethodist Non-sect
Sewanee, Tenn Knoxville, Tenn Austin, Tex Austin, Tex Austin, Tex Charriotesville, W. Va Scattle, Wash Madison, Wis Wooster, Ohio Charmie, Wyo Fayette, Iowa Coliegeville, Tenn Nashville, Tenn Cawfordsville, Ind Crawfordsville, Ind Wash Forest, N. C Topeke, Kan Wash Forest, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, N. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeke, I. C Topeker
1868 1 U. of South 1891 *U. of Tennessee 1853 *U. of Tennessee 1853 *U. of Tennessee 1853 *U. of Vermont 1791 *U. of Vermont 1855 U. of Viginila 1855 U. of Washington 1870 *U. of Wooster 1870 *U. of Wooster 1871 *U. of Wooning 1872 *U. of Wooning 1873 *U. of Wooning 1873 *U. of Wooning 1873 *U. of Wooning 1873 *U. of Wooning 1874 *Versear 1885 *Washburn 1782 *Washburn 1782 *Washington 1782 *Washington 1782 *Washington 1782 *Washington 1782 *Washington 1782 *Washington 1782 *Washington 1783 *Western 1783 *Western 1853 *Western 1853 *Western 1853 *Western 1853 *Western 1853 *Western 1853 *Western 1854 *Western 1855 *Western 1857 *Western 1858 *Western 1858 *Williametta 1858 *Williametta 1858 *Wylliametta 1859 *Wylliametta 1859 *Wylliametta 1851 *Wylliametta 1853 *Wylliametta 1854 *Woman's 1855 *Woman's 1855 *Woman's 1855 *Woman's 1855 *Woman's 1855 *Woman's 1858 *Woman's 1859 *Yankton 1888 *Yankton 1888 *Yankton 1888 *Yankton 1888 *Yankton 1888 *Yankton

Note.—Where "U" appears it means "University"; "P. I." means "Polytechnic Institute"; "T. S." means "Theological Seminary", and where no letter follows the name it means it is "College." (a) Not opened at usual time on account of yellow fever "Coefficial and "For women only, #For colored students, "Has a theological department, "For the deaf, "Under "denomination" where the name of the religious body is given in most instances it means that the institution is under the supervision of that body.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1899. (From reports of State School Superintendents and United States Bureau of Education.)

21						Total
States and	State Superintendents	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	school
Territories.	of Public Instruction.	of pupils	teach-	high	private	expendi-
		enrolled.	ers.		schools	tures.
Alabama	J. W. Abercrombie	400,000	6,500	300	200	\$1,200,000
	R. L. Long	15,898	3851	11		238,741
Arkansas	J. J. Doyne	470,615	6,517	48	32	1,296,837
	Thomas J. Kirk	261,198	8,200	112	62	5,847,748
Colorado	Mrs. Helen M. Grenfell	104,733	3.050	22	18	2,338,225
Connecticut	*Charles D. Hine	147,833	3.949	77	194	2,986,163
Delaware	*John A. Lingo	33,174	840	14	3	275,000
Dist. of Columbia	W. B. Powell	46,500	1,195	5		1,323,000
Florida	William N. Sheats	108,455	2,792	16	46	736,951
Georgia	Gustavus R. Glenn	419,913	8,597	49		2,055,088
ldaho	Miss Permeal French	29,737	S48	24	6	274,377
Illinois	Alfred Bayliss	930,163	25,267	299	808	
	Frank L. Jones	566, 157	15,233	5001	225	7,846,139
Iowa	Richard J. Barrett	550,000	18,500	200	100	S, 451, 497
Kansas		370,240	12.573	75	49	3,760,426
	W. J. Davidson	501.893	10,000	150	1,000	2,650,190
Louisiana	J. V. Calboun	194,630	3.864	45	420	1,000,000
Maine	W. W. Stetson	209,713	6,717	248		1,454,842
Maryland	*E. B. Prettyman	236,033	4.987	41	43	3,035,607
Massachusetts	*Frank A. Hill	471,977	13.439	262	424	
	Jason E. Hammond	496,025	15,673	163	403	6,251,002
	J. H. Lewis	420,000	10,600	97	30	6,500,000
	H. L. Whitfield	367,579	7,855	59	65	1,165,840
Missouri		688,583	15,259	201	127	6,249,051
Montana		49,478	1,086			829,175
	William R. Jackson	273.919	9,608	200	35	4,385,361
Nevada		7.348	310	9	2	203,340
	Channing Folsom	65,533	2,713	66	23	1,015,233
New-Jersey	Charles J. Baxter	315,055	6,689	541	356	6,476,984
	Manuel C. de Baca	45,298	541	35	60	178,216
New-York			33.074	522	901	28,475,873
North Carolina		353,656	8,000	300	200	\$31,380
	John G. Halland	67,376	3.667	21	4	1,385,934
	L. D. Bonebrake	S37, 152	25,256	1,100		13,559,849
Oklahoma	S. N. Hopkins	77,121	2,107	91	5	415,347
Oregon		84,100	3,885	80	132	1.262.670
Pennsylvania	Nathan C. Schaeffer	1.124.000	27,745	240		20,118,187
Rhode Island	*T. B. Stockwell	65,384	1,852	17	29	2,045,609
	John J. McMahan	275,889	5,242	41	213	754,742
	Edward E. Collins	113,402	4,322	143	7	1,729,463
Tennessee	M. C. Fitzpatrick	481.585	9,135	971	113	1.690.750
	J. S. Kendall	612,140	13,953	231	80	4,320,271
	John R. Park	70,878	1.375	6	23	1.113.160
Vermont	Mason S. Stone	65,532	2,786	571	9	933,287
Virginia		367,817	8,575	\$2	76	1,827,003
Washington.	F. J. Browne	97,916	2,823	25	101	958,111
	J. R. Trotter	204,643	6,911		50	2,106,768
	L. D. Harvey	436,208	12,566	219	426	5,566,821
Wyoming	Thomas T. Tynan	14.500	590		1	236,000
	State Board of Education		lly the S			

SHIPPING STATISTICS FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	Tonnage owner Americans, including	Tonnage entered at American ports from foreign countries.			
Year.	Domestic Foreign commerce.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1860 1870 1880 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898	2,797,639 1,448,868 2,753,632 1,314,402 3,496,435 928,062 3,696,040 988,719 3,787,297 977,624 3,941,872 883,199 3,784,331 899,698 3,797,773 838,187 3,858,926 844,954 3,963,436 805,584 4,023,525 726,213	5,353,868 4,246,507 4,068,034 4,424,497 4,684,759 4,764,921 4,625,071 4,635,060 4,703,880 4,769,020 4,749,738 4,864,238	3,01,903 2,452,226 3,140,169 3,404,584 3,670,372 3,746,651 3,493,242 3,649,080 3,676,651 3,673,487 5,517,476 5,240,046 5,340,657	1,698,291 3,817,963 12,111,160 11,961,020 11,723,839 14,433,829 13,185,548 13,375,677 13,048,696 18,778,562 18,260,859 20,339,353 20,770,156	5,080,194 6,270,189 15,251,329 15,365,604 15,394,211 18,180,480 16,678,790 17,024,757 17,452,968 23,778,335 25,579,399 26,110,813

SEAGOING VESSELS: DIMENSIONS, RECORDS, ETC.

*LARGEST WAR VESSELS.

	1		Dimens	sions.	
Nation.	Vessel.	Length.	Breadth, I	Draught.	Displ'm't.
• (13.5)		ft. in.	ft. in.		tons.
United States	Ohio (B)	388.00	72. 21/2	23. 6	12,440
United States	Brooklyn (A)	400. 6	64. 81/4	24.00	9,215
United States	Columbia (C)	412.00	$[58. \ 2]$	$22. 6\frac{1}{2}$	7,475
Austria	Tegetthoff (B)	286.11	71. 1	24.10	7,390
Brazil		305.00	[52.00]	19. 6	5,700
Chili,	Esmeralda	436.00	53. 2	22. 3	7,020
China	New shlp	400.00	47.00	18. 6	4,500
Denmark		257. 6	59. 2	18. 8	5,347
France	[Bouvet (T)	401. 2	70. 3	27. 6	12,200
Germany	F. der Grosse (B)	377. 4	[67.00]	25. 8	11,130
Great Britain	Formidable	400.00	75.00	26. 9	15,000
Greece	Hydra	320.00	[51.10 [18.00	4,885
Italy	Italia (B)	400. 6	74.00	31. 2	14,387
Japan		438.00	75. 6	27. 3	14,850
Netherlands		269.00	49. 3	20.00	5,400
Norway	Harold Haarfagre	280.00	48. 6	16. 6	3,500
Portugal		360.00	47. 3	17. 6	4,100
Russia		480.00	68. 6	25.00	14,000
Spain	Pelayo	330.00	66.00	24.11	9,900
Sweden	Thor	270. 4	47.10	16. 6	3,300
Turkey	Mesoodieh	331. 5	59.00	25.11	9,120

(A) signifies armored cruiser; (B) battle-ship; (C) commerce destroyer; (Cr) cruiser; (T) turret-ship.

*Although only one large vessel of each foreign naval power is noted, in several cases there are two or more of the same dimensions.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

			Dimens	sions.	
Name.	Natlon.	Length.			Dlspl'm't.
		ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	tons.
Great Eastern	British	691.00	83.00	30.00	11,844
Oceanic			68. 41/2	22.00	12,500
K'r Wilhelm der Grosse	German		66.00	26.00	14,000
St. Louis	American	535. 5	63.00	26. 8	11,629
St. Paul	American	535. 5	63.00	26. 8	11,629
New-York	American	517.00	63. 3	22.00	10,803
Teutonic	British	565. 8	57. 8	25. 5	9,952
Campania	British	620.00	65. 3	26.00	12,950

RECORDS OF FAST TRIPS OF STEAMSHIPS.

American Line.—St. Paul, Needles to Lightship, August, 1896, 6 d. 31 m., 3,046 knots. St. Louis, New-York to Southamp-

Cunard Line.—Lucania, New-York to Southampton, September, 1897, 6 d. 10 h. 14 m.
Cunard Line.—Lucania, New-York to
Queenstown, October, 1894, 5 d. 7 h. 23 m.
Queenstown to New-York, September, 1894,
5 d. 8 h. 38 m.
French Line.—Lo Berney

French Line.—La Touraine, French, Ne 7-York to Havre, July, 1892, 6d. 14 h.

26 m. Hamburg-American Line.—Fuerst Bismarck, New-York to Southampton, September, 1893, 6 d. 10 h. 55 m. Southampton to New-York, October, 1894, 6 d. 10 h. 32 m.

New-York, Cuba and Mexico Line.— Mexico, New-York to Havana, June, 1899, 3 d. 8 h. 28 m. Havana to New-York, June, 1899, 2 d. 15 h. 40 m. Saratoga, New-York to Nassau, N. P., April, 1899, 3 d. 3 h. 47 m. North German Lloyd.—Kaiser Wilhelm

North German Lloyd.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New-York to Southampton, November, 1897, 5 d. 17 h. 8 m. Cherbourg to New-York, 5 d. 17 h. 27 m., November, 1899.

Northern Steamship Company (Lake Erie).—Northwest, Duluth to Two Harbors, 26 miles, July 12, 1897, 1 h. 13 m., or 21.37 miles an hour. Red Star Line.

Red Star Line.—Friesland, New-York to Antwerp, August, 1894, 8 d. 22 h. 13 m. White Star Line.—Teutonic, Queenstown to New-York, August, 1891, 5 d. 16 h.

RAILROAD TRAINS' SPEED.

31 m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—The fastest steed by a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train was made on November 28, 1897. from Annapolis Junction to Alexandria Junction, a distance of 15.1 miles in 11 minutes, an average of 82.36 miles an hour. The next fastest run was one of 42.2 miles by the "Hobart special" on March 2, 1897, when she ran from Mount Royal to Washington at an average of 66.6 miles per hour. The same train ran from Philadelphla to Mount Royal, a dis-

tance of 94.5 miles, in 1 hour 39 minutes, an average of 59.06 miles per hour. The fastest time made on the Hobart trip was between Mulrkirk and Beltsville, Md., a distance of 2.2 miles, which was run in one minute.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.—One of the fast long-distance runs was that made by a train carrying the Chinese and Japanese mails which left Vancouver on August 29, 1891, and reached Brockville, Ontario

(where mails were transferred to the New-York Central Railroad for carriage to New-York), a distance of 2.802 miles, in 76 hours and 55 minutes, including all stops, This is an average of 36.43 miles an hour, not deducting the time lost at stations.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—
The transcontinental trip of the special train for the Jarrett & Palmer theatrical company, in June, 1876, was quite an event at the time of its occurrence. The train left Chicago at 10:45 p. m. June 1, and made the 491 miles to the transfer, near Council Bluffs, in a little less than 12 hours, an average of 40.9 miles an hour. On April 22, 1891, a special passenger train, carrying Jay Gould and party, made the trip from Council Bluffs to Chicago in 9 hours actual running time, an average of 53.92 miles per hour. On September 16, 1898, a special train of one baggage car, two business cars and a sleeper, with General Superintendent Sanborn and party, made the run from Chicago to Council Bluffs in 8 hours and 25 minutes actual running time, making an average speed of 58.1 miles per hour.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.—The "world's record" long-distance run ls claimed to have been made by this road on February 15, 1897, in the run from Chicago to Denver (1,025 miles), covered in 17 hours and 27 minutes, an average speed of 58.74 miles an hour. Other fast runs on this road have been as follows: April 5, 1899, Bristol to Meriden, 32½ miles, 26 minutes, an average of 75 miles an hour; June 28, 1899, Mendota to Riverside, 72 miles, 62 minutes, 69.67 miles an hour; April 14, 1899, Burlington to Clyde, 197.3 miles, 183 minutes, 64.69 miles an hour; June 28, 1899, Mendota to Chicago, 83 miles, 80 minutes, 62.33 miles an hour; January 2, 1899, Ohicago to Burlington, 206 miles, 199 minutes, 62.11 miles an hour; January 2, 1899, Omaha to Chicago, 500.2 miles, 523 minutes, 57.38 miles an hour.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.—The Tribune's special newspaper train, consisting of three baggage cars and a locomotive, made a run from New-York to Buffalo on September 17, 1899, beating all records to that date oetween the two points. The distance of 410 miles was covered in the actual running time of 7 hours and 23 minutes, a speed of 55.55 miles an hour. On some of the level stretches west of Binghampton the train made a speed of over 80 miles an hour.

ERIE,—The record by this line was made on February 13, 1898, with a special train, from Jersey City to Buffalo, the distance being 422.67 miles. The run was made in 7 hours 30 minutes, an average of 59.53 miles per hour. The fastest time was made between Warsaw and Attica, a distance of 17.17 miles, in 16 minutes, or an average of 64.39 miles per hour.

FREMONT, ELKHORN AND MISSOURI VALLEY.—Having no through connections, there is not the occasion for making speed that there is on some lines. On October 12, 1897, without making any preparations for a fast run, a train, with the road officials on board, made the distance (445 miles) from Omaha to Chadron, Neb., in a little less than 10 hours.

LEHIGH VALLEY,-The 'Black Dia-mond Express' of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has made several runs of an average of 63 miles an hour. On July 20, 1895, of 63 miles an hour. with engine No. 669, one combination car, two coaches and a parlor car, the train made the run from Savre to Buffalo, 176 miles, in 169 minutes actual running time. This included two slowdowns, making an average of 63.6 miles per hour. From Alpine to Geneva, 46 miles, the time was 36 minutes, an average of about 73 miles per hour. On March 25, 1897, the same train ran from Three Bridges to Bound Brook, 16 miles, in 11 minutes, or an average of \$7.29 miles per hour. The schedule of this train from New-York to Buffalo is 9 hours and 57 minutes, a distance of 447.53 mlles, an average speed of 46% miles per hour. On October S, 1898, the same train made the run from Buffalo to Rochester Junction, 69 mlles, in 67 minutes, and the first 105 miles in 102 minutes, Including a 5-min-The run ute stop at Rochester Junction. to Ithaca, 148 miles, was made in 2 hours and 46 minutes, including one stop of 5 minutes and another of 7 minutes. On June 24, 1899, train No. 9, with six cars. made the distance from Sayre to Buffalo in 170 minutes actual running average of 60.21 miles an hour. time, an

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER.—It is believed that the fastest mile ever made by a locomotive was made by engine No. 999 of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in the early part of May, 1893, on its regular run, hauling the "Empire State Express." The train having been delayed east of Rochester, In making up time It ran for some distance on the tracks between Batavia and Buffalo at the rate of a mile in 32 seconds, equal to a speed of 112½ miles per hour. The Empire State Express has a remarkable record as a long-distance train. It is in service every day, excent Sundays, between New-York and Buffalo, and makes the distance of 440 miles ln 495 including four stops and twentyminutes. eight slowdowns, an average speed of 53.33 miles per hour. The fastest run on 53.33 miles per hour. The fastest run on the New-York Central was made with an experimental train on September 11, 1893. making the run from New-York to Buffalo (436½ miles) in 407% minutes, with a train 337 feet long and welghing 565,000 pounds, being 40,000 pounds heavier than the Empire State Express. The train was about twice as long and twice as heavy as the English racing trains. The average speed for the entire distance, including twenty-eight slowdowns, excluding but two stops of two minutes each for change of engines, was 64.26 miles ner hour. Had this speed been continued west of Buffalo the train would have reached Chicago in 15¹⁴ hours from New-York. As it was, the private car of the directors was attached to the eastbound Empire State Express at Buffalo and returned to New-York. York in 9 hours and 9 minutes. round trip was made, in time, equal to a straight run from New-York to Chicago, in 17 hours, one-half of it being made on a regular train. A special train was run between Albany and Syracuse on September 25, 1895, the run of 148 miles being made in 120 minutes, an average speed of 68.3 miles per hour.

ETC.,

from Springfield to New-York, a distance of 136 miles, in 2 hours and 37 minutes, inclusive of five stops and a delay of 48 minutes along the road. The run from New-Haven to New-York, 73.23 miles, was made in 69 minutes, at the rate of 1.06 miles per minute. On November 9, 1897, train No. 103, with four cars, made the run from Bridgeport to New-York, 55.92 miles, in 59 minutes, including a delay of 4 minutes. November 24, 1887, train No. 104, with five cars, made the run from New-Rochelle to New-Haven, 56,61 miles, in 58 minutes, including a delay of 3 minutes. August 4, 1898, train No. 105, with four cars, made the run from New-London to New-Haven, 50.97 miles, in 51 minutes, including a flelay of 3 min-83, consisting of six cars, made the run HARTFORD.-On April 12, 1898, train No. NEW-YORK,

PENNSYLVANIA.—The trains between Philadelphia and New-York, exclusive of the 15 minutes required for transfer and

in 1898, was 65 miles an hour from Cam-den to Winsiow Junction, and 75 miles an hour from the latter makes. is considerable over a mile a minute. Tak-ing thirty-five express trains running be-tween New-York, Philadelphia and Wash-ington, the lowest rate of speed per erriage from Jersey City, average the run tance of 58.3 miles, there is a train in regular service making the run in 59 minutes, and also one between Atlantic City and Camden in 58 minutes. The regular schedule time of the Atlantic City Flyer, hour from the latter point to Absecon. The "Business Man's Express." leaving Philadelphia at 7:33 in the morning, is cheduled at 49.83 miles per hour, while its mate, the 4 p. m. from New-York, annihilates time at the rate of 50.30 miles per hour. All things considered, these two lar trains in the country, and on sections of the road, notably between New-Bruns-wick and Trenton, their scheduled speed hour is 41 miles and a fraction, while Between Camden and Atlantic City, a distrains are claimed to be the fastest regu-90 miles in 105 minutes, with two stops,

55 င္ 7 the others range from of

ing 1 hour and 35 minutes, allowing ten minutes for the ferry. A remarkable run was made between Bakersheld and San Francisco on December 2, 1889, the locomotive being one designed by Master Mechanic Stevens and built in the company's shops at Sacramento. The actual running time for the 220 mlles was 222 minutes. On July 15, 1897, a special train, with Mr. George Crocker and party, made the run from Ogden to Oakiand Pier, a SOUTHERN PACIFIC,-The banner run between San Francisco and Sacramento distance of 828 miles, in 20 hours and 21 minutes, making a speed of 40.5 miles an hour. To the casual reader this speed does not appear to be very fast time, but when the mountainous and rugged country over which the train passes and the heavy grades it is required to climb are taken was made on June 21, 1894, the record beconsideration, it may be concluded favorably with phenomenal runs made by other lines. that it compares into

ORIGIN. DATE OF SETTLEMENT, INDEBTEDNESS, ETC., OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

	,	ness.	89,357,600	0 027 071	10.828.809	15,569,459	8,411,027	23,703,478	2,919,084	19,781,050	2,176,619	20,272,095	1,594,333	41,841,649		24,442,631	11,275,319	40,629,022	19,432,885
THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE		Nicknames.	Cotton		Bear	Golden	Centennial	Nutmeg	Blue Hen		Everglade	Cracker	Gem of the Mountains	p		Hoosier	Hawkeye.	Jayhawker	Bluegrass
	Detection 1	slon as State.	Dec. 14, 1819	July 27, 1868	June 15, 1836	Sept. 9, 1850	Aug. 1, 1876	Jan. 9, 1788	Dec. 7, 1787	March 3, 1791	March 3, 1845	Jan. 2, 1788	July 3, 1890	Dec. 3, 1818	June 30, 1884	Dec. 11, 1816	l Dec. 28, 1846	Jan. 29, 1861	June 1, 1792
	97.40.90.40.00	Congress.	March 2, 1819		June 15, 1836	Sept. 9, 1850	4March 3, 1875				March 3, 1845			April 18, 1818		April 19, 1816	March 3, 1845	May 4, 1858	Feb. 4, 1791
		When.	1713	1590	1685	1769	1850	1633	1627	1660	1565	1733	1842	1720	1832	1730	1835	1850	1775
	Settled.	By whom.	French	Spanish	French	Spanish		Em. from Mass	Swedes and Finns	English	Spanish	English	Emigrants	French	Spanish	nch.	Em. from New-Eng	from V	Em. from Virginia
	State on Territory	piate of remois.	Alabama	Arizona Territory	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Idaho	Illinois	Indian Territory	Indiana	Jowa	Kansas	Kentucky

ERRITORIES—(Continued).
AND T
OF STATES
ETC.,
INDEBTEDNESS,
SETTLEMENT,
10 :
DATE
ORIGIN.

	Settled.					91.3.1.6.3
State of lerritory.	By whom,	When.	Congress.	sion as State.	Nicknanics.	ness.
Louislana	French	1699	Feb. 20, 1811	April 30, 1812	Creole	33,335,497
Maine	English	1630	March 3, 1820	March 15, 1820	Pine Tree	15,600.777
Maryland	English	1634		April 28, 1788	Monumental	42.175.408
Massaehusetts	English Puritans	1620		Feb. 6, 1788	Bay	81,550,027
Michigan	French	1670	June 15, 1836	Jan. 26, 1837	Lnke	16.941,928
Minnesota	New-England Em	0181	[Feb. 26, 1857]	May 11, 1858	North Star	26,050,929
Mississippi	Prench	1716	March 1, 1817	Dec. 10, 1817	Eagle	6,001,347
Mesouri	French	155	March 2, 1821	Aug. 10, 1821	Puke	51.557.568
Montinna	Em. from South	1822	Feb. 22, 1889	Nov. 8, 1889	Stubtoe	2,918,893
Nebraska	Emigrants	1850	April 19, 1864	March 1, 1867	Antelope	15,536.772
Nevada	Em. from California	1850	March 2f, 1864	Oet. 31, 1864	Silver	1.337.501
1New-Hampshire	English	1623		June 21, 1788	Granite	8,148,362
1 New-Jersey	Dutch and Danes	1627		Dec. 18, 1787	Blue	49,333,589
New-Mexico Territory	Spanish	1582		Sept. 9, 1850	Vermin	2. K11. 538
1 New-York	Dutch	1623		July 26, 1788	Emplie	201,763,217
North Carolina	English	1585		Nov. 21, 1789	Old North	
North Dakotn	Em. from Mid. Stntes	0081	Feb. 22, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	Fliekertull	3,842,790
Ohio	New-England Em	1768	April 30, 1802	Feb. 19, 1803	Buekeye	71,065,386
Oklahoma Territory	Binigrants	1889		Mny 2, 1890,		
Oregon	Em. from New-York	181	Feb. 14, 1859	Feb. 14, 1859	Beaver	2,479,860
Pennsylvania	Swedes	1648		Dec. 12, 1787	Keystone	71,041,675
Rhode Island	English	1636		Mny 29, 1790,	Plantation	13,042,117
South Carolina	French	1562	İ	May 23, 1788	Palmetto	13,295,637
South Dakota	Em. from Mid. States	1859	ei.	Nov. 2, 1889	Swingeeat	6.613.707
Tennessee	En. from N. C	1363	June 1, 1796	June 1, 1796,	Lion's Den	23,543,843
Texas	Spanish Rshangs	1690	ន្ត	Dec. 29, 1845	Lone Star	20,172,063
tah	Spanish	70		Jan. 4. 1896	Mormon	167.501
Vermont	Em. from Mass	1000	ź	Minreh 14, 1791	Green Mountain	3,785,373
TVirginia	English	200		June 25, 1788	Old Dominion	50,235,00
Washington	Em. from California	18-12	Feb. 22, 1889	Nov. 11, 1889	Chinook	8, 145, 658
West Virginin	English	1607	Dec. 31, 1862	June 20, 1863	Little Mountain	2,052,400
Wisconsin		1745	Aug. 6, 1846	May 29, 1848	Badger	10,410,530
Wyoming	Em. from Mid. Stntes	1867		.lufy 10, 1890	Piain	1,647,381
Tofn	,				3	\$1 135 210 442
Of the thirteen original States.		orfginal	"Dute when original enabling or admission net passed Congress.	sslon net passed C	congress. 3Reports of 1898.	4A bill to

admit as a State was passed in January, 1867, but was vetoed by the President. Courchased from Russia. For population at last WHERE OURSINGS Federal census see under "Census of 1890" in Index,

Note.-If the forty-five States be arranged according to the modo of admission, excepting the thirteen original States, they would be grouped thus: Four were formed from other States-Vermont from New-York, Maine from Massnehusetts, Kentucky and One (Texas) was annexed; and the remain-One (California) and no previous territorial government. ing twenty-six had been organized as Territories prior to their admission as States. West Virginia from Virginia.

STATES AND TERRITORIES-GENERAL INFORMATION.

for Presidential electors, and for Congress except in Oregon, in June, and Vermont, (All States have elections in November, 1900,

g's-m'n. C'nof 158,360 103,925 4,990 2,050 52,250 577,390 113,020 46,080 289 56,025 82,080 58,915 83,365 815 580 41,060 39,030 53,850 40,400 46,810 96,030 Square miles. 1900 900 500 9 900 3 Next general election. Nov. Nov. Nov. 900 900 900 Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Zov. 7007 Nov. Nov. Nov. ZoV. Zov. Nov. Nov. 1900 No. 50 days... | "Tu. aft. 2 M. Nov. 1900 | *1 M. Aug. 1900 a. 1 M. une. *Tu. a. ct *Tu. a. ಡ ದ *1 Wed 3Tu. *Tu. *Tu. *2 M. *Tu. *Tu 1901. 901. 1901 1901 1901 Next session begins. 1900 Jan. 1900.... Tu. Dec. 1900 April Jan. Jan. Jan. 000 1:300 006 901 1901 LEGISLATURE Jan. . J Jan. Oct. Jan. Jan. Jan. lan. Jan. May. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. lan. Jan. lan. Jan. Jan. LJan. 31. *Last 1 in September. of 60 days... 90 days... No limit... 60 days... 60 days... 60 days... 61 days... No limit. 50 days... No limit. 60 days... 60 days... 50 days... 90 days... 60 days... 60 days... 60 days... 60 days. No limit. No limit 60 days. 60 days. No limit No limit 60 days. No limit 90 days. No limit No limit No limit 90 days 60 days Length term Montgomery... | Joseph F. Johnston (D.). John G. Brady (R.)..... William A. Stone (R.)... F. B. Fancher (R.)..... George K. Nash (R.).... C. M. Barnes (R.)....... N. O. Murphy (R.).... Geo. E. Lounsbury (R.). Ebe W. Tunnell (D.)... Murphy J. Poster (D.)... Llewellyn Powers (R.)... John W. Smith (D.).... Miguel A. Otero (R.).... Miles B. McSweeney (D.) Andrew E. Lee (P. F.).. Daniel W. Jones (D.)... Henry T. Gage (R.).... Chas. S. Thomas (D. Fus.) Daniel L. Russell (R.).. William D. Bloxham (D. Foster M. Voorhees (R.) Reinhold Sadler (P.)... Theodore Roosevelt (R.) John Lind (D. Fus.)... A. H. Longino (D.).... Lon V. Stephens (D.)... Robert B. Smith (P.)... William S. Taylor (R.) W. Murray Crane (R.) Frank W. Rollins (R.) Elisha Dyer (R.).... Leslie M. Shaw (R.).. Hazen S. Pingree (R.) Allen D. Candler (D.) F. Steunenberg (D. F. W. E. Stanley (R.).. W. A. Poynter (Fus.) James A. Mount (R.) John R. Tanner (R.) . Geer (R.).... Governors. Phœnlx.... Baton Rouge... Lincoln.... Carson City.... Santa Fe..... St. Paul..... Helena Concord.... Albany..... Raleigh..... Harrisburg.... Newp't & Prov Little Rock.... Denver.... Indianapolis... Des Moines.... Frankfort.... Augusta..... Lansing..... Sacramento.... Hartford.... Dover Springfield.... Annapolis.... Bismarck Boise Clty.... Atianta.... Topeka..... Boston Jefferson City Columbus... Tailahassee.. Guthrie.... Columbia... Capitals. Trenton... Salem Jackson... New-Hampshire... (Constant) Alaska Territory... Georgia Maine.... Alabama.... Arizona Territory. California Colorado..... Connectleut Delaware..... Florida rdaho..... Ilinois.... ndlana Kansas..... Kentucky..... Louisiana..... Maryland Ohio..... Oklahoma.... South Dakota Arkansas..... owa.... Nevada Oregon. South Carolina Rhode Island.... Pennsylvania.... States and Territorles.

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	No.	miles. g's- m'n.	10,020	150, 130, 13	1 - 6:6:+2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	42, 450 10	69,180	7 080 70	56,040 10	07,890	
		Next general election.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	*Tu, a. 1 M. Nov. 13(m.;	"Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	*1 Tu. Sept. 1900	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	3Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	*Tu. a. 1 M. Nov. 1900.	wth.)
	LEGISLATURE.	Length of Next session begins.	I	No limit. "Z Tu. Jan. 1901	60 days *1 M. Jan. 1901	No limit 1 W. Oet. 1900,	90 days *1 W. Dec. 1901	60 days *W. a. 2 M. Jan. 1901	45 days *Tu, a, 1 M. Nov. 1900	No Hmlt "2 W. Jan. 1901	40 days "2 Tu. Jan. 1901	see also page 252 for Territorial gro
	0.000		Benton McMillin (D.)	Joseph D. Sayers (D.)	Heber M. Wells (R.)	Edward C. Smith (R.)	J. Hoge Tyler (D.)	John R. Rogers (P. F.)	G. W. Atkinson (R.)	Edward Scoffeld (R.)	De Forest Richards (R.).	of 31.400 square miles. (5
	n lester	Capitais.	NashvIlle	Austin	Salt Lake City.	Montpeller	Rlehmond	Olympia	Charleston	Madlson	Cheyenne	v has nn area
	States and	i de l'indication	Tennessee,	Texas	Utah Sa	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	Indian Territor

Note—Abbreviations as "M.," "Tu., "a" mean "Monday," "Tuesday," and after, "R.," Republicans; "D.," Democrats; "P.," Populists; "F.," Fusion, *Blennial, †Annual elections, ‡Sessions annual, ¹Inclusive of land and water, "One Delegate in Congress, aQuadrennial State election, For terms of office, salaries, etc., of Governors and other State officers (including names of other officials) see under title "State Governments."

POPULATION OF STATES AND PERRITORIES BACH CENSES, 1780-1895

		5 1.513,017			-04/11-1							velle	_											
.000	1880.	1,262,505	1	10.44	202,508	207.03	25,101	622,23	116.60	177,62	269,49	1,542,18	25.55	3.077,87	4,978,30	76.89	1.621.61	996.09	0.819,03	139,94	GIN. 93	934.94	1,783.08	1,636,93
	1870.	996,992	-	9,658	121.127	560,247	39,861	537,451	125.015	131,700	SIL USI	1,184,100	14,099	2,539,891	1,680,637	68, 152	1,194,020	364,399	1,321,011	726.915	626,915	780,894	1.457,351	1, 184, 059
CENSOS.	1860.	964,201		1	435,450	373,994	34,277	160,147	112,216	75,080	140,421	1,057,286	1	1,711,951	- 3,350,428 -	9.761	674,9131	107.206	1,155,684	200°S01	628.279	682,049	1,231,066	749,113
EWE	1850.	774,623			209,891	92,597		370, 792	91,532	51,687	1547,2%	906, 185		S51,470	988.416		192,214		1807,180	511.762	583, 169	583,034	994.514	397.654
IEMMIONIES	1840.	590.756	1	1	07.574	1	1	309,978	78,085	43,712	51.477	691,392	1	410.183	685.866	1	43.112	1	710, 858	152,411	501.793	470,019	737,699	212.267
	1830.	309,527		1	30,388			297,675	16,71%	10,834	31,730	516,823	1	157,445	3.13,031				687,917	215.735	399, 455	147.040	610.40S	31,639
SIMIES AND	1820.	127,901	1		14,255			275,148	72,749	33,030		310,985	1	55, 162	147,178	1			564,135	152,923	208,269	407,150	521,150	2.180
AL SIVE	1810.	1	1					261.942	72,674	80.75		252,433		12,282	21,520	1	1		115,00+	76.556	228, 705	:SO.546	472,010	4.762
	1800.	-		1				200,152	64,273	14,093		162,686			5,64		Ī		220,855		151,119	341.54S	455.845	
MOLIVIOIOI	1790.											SEC. 5148		1				1	73,677	1	516,540	319,728	- 27. 12	
	States and Territories,	Alabama	Alaska	Arlzona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connectleut	Delaware	Dist, of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	1daho	Illinols	Indiana	Indian Territory.	Iowa	Kansas	Kentueky	Louislana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Miehigan

	1890.	1,301,826 1,289,600 2,679,184 132,159 1,058,910	376,530 1,444,933	5,997,853 1,617,947 182,719	3,672,316 61,834	5,258,014 345,506 1,151,149	328,808 1,767,518 2,235,523	207,905 332,422 1,655,980	349,390 762,794 1,686,880	62, 622, 250		1, 46,385 1,046,984 132,196 132,195 10,177 10,177 11,590 11,590 81,532 11,590 11,690 11,690
ued).	1880.	780, 773 1.131, 597 2, 168, 380 452, 402	62,266 346,991 1,131,116	5,082.871	3,198,062	4,282,891 276,531 995,577	1,542,359		75,116 618,457 1,315,497	50,155,783		hiladelphla rroyldence. Charleston Charleston Sioux Falls. hiville. A City ond title. Wheeling.
1790-1890—(Continued)	1870.	439,706 827,922 1,721,295 20,595	318,300 906,096 918,300	4.382,759	2, 665, 260	3,521,951 217,353 705,606	1,258,520	86,786 330,551 1,225,163	23,955 442,014 1,054,670	38,558,371	STATE.	Oregon, Portland Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Rhode Island, Proyldence. South Carolina, Charleston South Dakota, Sioux Falls. Tennessee, Nashville. Texas, Dallas
	1860.	172,023 791,305 1,182,012 28,841	6.857 326,073 672,035	3,880,735	2,339,511	2, 906, 215 174, 620 703, 708	1,109,801	40,273 315,098 1,596,318	11,594	9,633,822 12,866,020 17,069,453 23,191,876 31,443,321 38,558,371	EACH ST.	Oregon, Portland Pennsylvania, Prensylvania, Prende Island, P. South Carolina, South Dakota, S. Tennessee, Nasi Texas, Dallas Utah, Salt Lalke Vermont, Burling Virginia, Rehme Washington, Seat West Virginia, West Virginia, Wysoming, Cheye Wysoming, Cheye Wysoming, Cheye Pennsylvania, Cheye Washington, Seat Wysoming, Cheye Pennsylvania, Cheye Pennsylvania, Prende Pennsylvania, Mysoming, Cheye
TERRITORIES EACH CENSUS,	1850.	6,077 606,526 682,044	317,976 489,555 61,547	3,097,394	1,980,329	2,311,786 147,545 668,507	1,002,717	11,380 314,120 1,421,651	305,391	23,191,876	Z	36,425 448,448 448,477 205,870 16,738 13,373 140,452 140,462 11,81,80 181,83 2,550,518 20,056
RIES EAC	1840.	375,651 683,702	284,574 373,306	2,428,921	1.519,467	1,724,033 108,830 594,398	829,210	291,948	30,945	17,069,453	EST CITIES	s hester K ington
3	1830.	136,621	269,328 320,823	1,918,608	937,903	1,348,233 97,199 581,185	681,904	280,652		112,866,020	OF LARGEST	rtland. Baltimore. setts. Boston Detroit Minneapolis I, Vicksburg St. Louls Butte. Omanha poshire, Manchester R, New-York R, New-York rolling, Wilmington
STATES AND	1820.	75,448	244,022 277,426	1,372,111 638,829	581,295	1,047,507 83,015 502,741	422,771	235,966 1,065,116			0681 NI	Maine, Portland. Maryland, Baltimorc. Massachusetts, Boston. Michigan, Detroit. Minnesota, Minneapolls. Misslssippi, Vicksburg. Misslssippi, Vicksburg. Mostant, Butte. New-Hampshire, Mancheste. New-Jersey, Newark. *New-York. New-York. *North Carolina, Wilmington Ohlo, Cincinnatil.
OF	1810.	40,352	214,460 245,562		230,760	810,091 76,931 415,115	261,727	217,895		3,929,214 5,308,483 7,239,881	POPULATION	25,874 29,8374 106,713 106,713 10,6713 10,99,830 10,99,830 10,99,830 10,11,129 242,039 Greater New
POPULATION	1800.	8,850	183,858	589,051 478,103	15,365	602,365 69,122 345,591	105,602	154,565 880,200	.]]]	5,308,48	POPU	
POF	1790.		141,885 184,139	393,751		434,373 68,825 249,073	35,691	85, 425		3,929,214		Rock rancisco
	States and Territories.	Minnesota Mississippi Missourl Montana	Nevada New-Hampshire. New-Jersey	New-Mexico New-York North Carolina North Dakota	Ohlo	Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	South Dakota Tennessee	Utah	Washing on West Virginia	Wyoming		Alabama. Mobile Arkansas, Little Rock California, San Francisco Colorado, Denver. Connecticut, New-Haven. Delaware. Wilmington Florida, Jacksonville. Georgia, Atlanta. Illinois, Chicago. Indiana, Indianapolis. Iowa, Des Molines. Kansas, Kansas City Kentucky, Louisville. Luisiana, New-OrleansIncludes all the Boroughs of

CENSUS OF 1890.

POPULATION,	SEX,	NATIVITY	AND	RACE.
Set	1	Notivite		

	POPULA				ND RAC	ti.	
	Se	X.	Nati	vity.		Race.	
States and			27.41	-	Native-	Foreign-	
Territorles.	Male.	Female.	Native-	Foreign	born	porn	Colored.
			born.	born.	Whites.	Whites.	Cozoz cu.
17-7		PEC 501	. 1 400 0401	4			
Alabama	757,456	755,561	1,498,240	14,777	819,114	14,604	679,299
Arlzona	36,571	23.049	40,825	18,795	38,117	17,463	4,040
Arkansas	585,755	542,424	1,113,915	14,264	804,658	14,094	309,427
California	700,059	508,071	841,821	366,309	818,119	293,553	96,458
Colorado	245,247	166,951	328,208	83,990	321,962	82,506	7,730
Connecticut	369,538	376,720	562,657	183,601	550,283	183,155	12,820
Delaware	85,573	82,920	155,332	13,161	126,970	13,096	28,427
Dist. of Col	109,584	120,808	211,622	18,770	136,178	18,517	75,697
Florida	201,947	189,475	368,490	22,932	206,771	18.178	166,473
Georgia	919,125	917,428	[-1,825,216]	12,137	966,465	11,892	858,996
Idaho	51,290	33,095	66,929	17,456	66,554	15,464	2,367
Illinois	1,972,308	1,854,043	2,984,004	842,347	2,927,497	840,975	57,879
1ndiana	1,118,347	1,074,057	2,046,199	146,205	2,000,733	146,003	45,668
10wa	994,453	917,443	1,587,827	324,069	1,577,154	323,932	
Kansas	752,112	674,984	1,279,258	147,838	1,228,923	147,630	50.543
Kentucky	942,758	915,877	1,799,279	59,356	1,531,222	59.240	268,173
Louislana	559,350	559,237	1,068,840	49.747	509,555	48,840	560,192
Maine	332,590	328,496	582,125	78,961	580,568	78,695	1.823
Maryland	515,691	526,699	948,094	94,296	732,706	93.787	215,897
Massachusetts.		1,151,234	1,581,806	657,137	1.561,870	653,503	23,570
Michigan		1,002,109	1,550,009	543,880	1,531,283	541,601	21,005
	695,321	606,505	834,470	467,356	829,102	467,057	
Minnesota	649,687	639,913	1,281,648				5,667
Mississippi	1,385,238	1.293.946	2,444,315	7,952	537,127	7,724	744,749
Missouri	87,882	44,277	89,063	234,869	2,294,176	234,282	
Montana		486,086		43,096	86,941	40,330	
Nebraska	90,914		\$56,368	202,542	\$44,644	202,244	12,022
Nevada	29,214	16,547	31,055	14,706		11,894	6,677
N. Hampshire.	186,566	189,964	304.190	72,340	303,644	72,196	
New-Jersey	720,819	724,114	1,115.918	328,975	1,068,596	327,985	48,352
New-Mexico	83,055	70,538	142,334	11,259	131,859	10,860	
New-York	2,976,893	3,020,960	4,423,803	1,571,050	4,358,860	1,565,692	73,901
North Carolina	799,149	818,798	1,614,245	3,702	1,051,720	3,662	562,565
North Dakota.	101,590	81.129	101,218	81,461	100,775	81,348	596
Ohio	1,855,736	1,816.580	3,213,023	459,293	[3, 126, 252]	458,553	87,511
Oklahoma	34,733	27,101	59,094	2,740	56,117	2,709	3,008
Oregon	181.840	131,927	256,450	57,317	253,936	47,822	12,009
Pennsylvania .	2,666,331	2.591.683	4,412,294	845,720		843,589	109,757
Rhode 1sland	168,025	177,481	239,201	106,305	231,832	106.027	7.647
South Carolina	572,337	578,812	1,144,879	6,270	455,865	6,143	689,141
South Dakota.	180,250	148,558	237,753	91,055	236,447	90,843	1,518
Tennessee	891,585	875,933	1.747,489	20,029	1,316,738	19,899	430,881
Texas	1,172,553	1,062,970	2,082,567	152.956	1,594,466	151,469	489,588
Utah	110,463	97,442	154.841	53,064	153.766	52.133	2,006
Vermont	169,327	163,095	288,334	44,088	287,394	44.024	1.004
Virginia	824,278	831,702	1,637,606	18,374	1.001.933	18,189	635,858
Washington	217,562	131,828	259,385	90,005	254.319	86,194	8,877
West Virginia.	390,285	372,509	743,911	18.883	711,225	18.852	
Wisconsin	874,951	811.929	1.167.681	519,199		518,989	
Wyoming		21,362	45,792	14,913	44,845	14,430	
Totals		-					
Totals	32,001,880	00,004,010	00,012,103	9,249,041	45,802,023	3,121,867	1,638,360

DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.

The greatest known depths of the different oceans that have been reliably sounded are the following, the data having been obtained from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Location of soundings.	Latitude	Longl- tude.	Depth in fathoms.
N. Atlantic Ocean S. Atlantic Ocean, North Sea Baltic Sea Mediterranean Sea Black Sea Caribbean Sea	19 55 S. 58 12 N. 58 37 N. 35 45 N. 42 55 N.		3,284 442 233 2,405 1,431

Location of sound-ings.	Latitude.	Longl- tude.	Depth in fathoms.
Indian Ocean. N. Pacific Ocean. S. Pacific Ocean. Behring Sea Sea of Japan. China Sea. Sulu Sea. Celebes Sea. Banda Sea Flores Sea. Arctic Ocean. Antarctic Ocean.	44 55 N. 24 37 S. 54 30 N. 38 30 N. 17 15 N. 8 32 N. 4 16 N. 5 24 S. 7 43 S. 78 05 N.	152 26 E. 175 08 W. 175 32 W. 135 0 W. 119 50 E. 121 55 E. 124 02 E. 130 37 E. 120 26 E. 2 30 W.	4,655 4,428 2,146 1.640 2.350 2,549 2.794 2.799 2.799 2,469

		VOTES FOR	PRESIDENT.	221
	SocL. 1,611 1,223 1,223 1,147 1,147 1,147 1,147	2,114 2,114 297 948 599	186 228 3,985 17,667 1,167 1,683 558 1,583 1,583 1,583 1,583	36,373
	m. P.7. 2, 147. 1, 132. 1, 132. 1, 132. 1, 132. 1, 181. 1, 181	1,781 1,589 1,589 2,038 4,363 4,855 2,462	2, 040 828 16,052 16,052 17,784 1,165 1,1786 1,786	1,116 1,203 1,853 1,853 136 145,280
000 F	6,462 6,462 6,462 7,768 7,772 7,772 7,772 6,330 6,330 1,209	2,114 6,117,915 6,915,907 1,149 2,222 2,222 2,355 1,071	2, 797 3, 520 6, 373 1, 858 1, 858 1, 957 1, 957 1, 951 1, 952 1, 953 1,	1,668 677 4,584 ————————————————————————————————————
	**131,226 **131,226 **144,766 **161,269 **31,928 **31,938 **31,938 **31,938 **31,938 **31,938 **31,938 **31,738		117.50 2.80 2.80 2.80 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.60 2.6	51,646 92,927 165,523 10,655 6,509,052
2, 1896	Rep. 1 37,512 146,627 146,627 110,287 20,452 20,452 20,91 6314 6314 607,130 607,130 607,130 607,130		103 044 11.938 11.938 125.938 125.938 125.938 125.938 128.300 128.300 128.300 148.104 148.104 157.500 167.500	
88, 1802,	P. 123. 239. 256. 256. 256. 256. 256. 256. 256. 256	6,423 3,066 7,539 20,857 14,182 4,910 4,182	4 901 889 88,130 12,889 13,130 16,012 16,012 16,012 16,114 16,116 16,116 17,116	2,542 2,141 13,136 530 270,367
NT, 1888	Pop. 85,181 85,181 15,183 15,183 53,584 6,843 10,520 10,520 10,520 10,53	23, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25		19, 165 4, 166 10,019 7,722 1,041,467
PRESIDE	Dem. 138,138 87,834 118,293 82,395 18,5395 129,386 129,386 120,286 196,287	175,461 87,622 48,049 113,866 176,813 202,296 100,920 168,400 168,400	24,534 42,714 171,042 132,951 182,951 182,951 182,951 182,951 186,594 239,148 186,594 239,148 186,594 186,5	29,802 84,467 177,325 5,552,351
FOR P	Rep. 9,197 46,974 118,197 46,974 118,103 17,032 18,077 18,077 48,395 899,288 255,615 255,615 157,241	135,441 13,331 62,876 92,736 222,136 122,823 1,406 1,406	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	36,460 80,293 171,101 8,454 5,176,336
OTE	21,703 21,703 21,103 21,703 21,703 21,703 21,703 21,703 21,703 21,703 21,703 21,703	2, 22, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	2,420 1,593 2,789 2,789 2,789 2,789 1,231 1,231 1,2459 1,678 1,678	1,084 14,277 249,265
LAR	Un. Lab. 10,613 1,266 1,266 2,40 7,134 7,134 7,134 7,135 37,788	39 1,345 4,555 1,097 18,589	4,226 42 42 626 47 3,496 3,877 20,459	1,508 8,552 8,552 146,883
POPUL	Deg 348.	183,800 85,026 50,482 106,168 151,855 213,469 104,385 85,471 261,954	80,552 48,454 151,508 161,508 147,902 147,302 17,530 15,530 15,779 16,779 16,778 16,778 16,778 16,778 16,778 16,778 16,778 16,778 16,778 17,878 17,978	78,677 155,232 5,536,242 95,534
	Rep. 67,197 (2	155,134 30,701 73,734 73,734 183,892 236,387 142,492 30,096 236,253	108,425 7,238 144,3728 144,360 134,784 13,054 13,1969 14,1969 14,1969 15,1969 16,1969 17,1969 18,1969	78,171 176,553 5,440,708
	States. Alabama. Arkansas. California. Colorado. Connecticut. Delaware. Florida. Georgia. Idaho. Illinois. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas.	Kentucky Coulsiana Maine Maryland Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	Nebraska Nevrada Nevrada Nevrada New-Jersey New-York New-York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota South Dakota South Dakota Tennessee Texas Texas Vitah	Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Total Plurality

The figures in the table on the preceding page are the highest vote cast for any one elector on each ticket. The Prohibition vote of 1896 is the total vote for both of the Presidential candidates.

both of the Presidential candidates.

*The figures on the Bryan and Sewall and the Bryan and Watson tickets are added together, thus giving the total vote cast for the head of the ticket. For separate vote for "Bryan and Sewall" and "Bryan and Watson," also the "Levering" and "Bentley" tickets, see State election tables. The vote cast for the "Bryan and Watson" ticket in the several States was: Alabama. 24,089; California, 21,730; Colorado. 2,389; Florida. 1,977; Georgia, 440; Illinois, 1,090; Kansas, 46,194; Maine, 2,387; Massachusetts. 15,181. Mississippi

7,517: Nevada, 575; New-Hampshire, 379; Ohio, 2,615; Pennsylvania, 6,103; Tennesee, 4,525; Texas, 79,572; Vermont, 461; Wyomlng, 286. In the Electoral College Sewall, for Vice-President, received 15s votes, and Watson, for Vice-President, received 18 votes. The votes cast for Watson were as follows: Arkansas, 3; Missourl, 4; Nebraska, 4; North Carolina, 5; Utah, 1; Wyoming, 1, California and Kentucky each elected one Bryan elector.

tables. The vote cast for the "Bryan and Watson" ticket in the several States was: Alabama. 24,089; California, 21,730; Colorado. 2,389; Florida. 1,977; Georgia, 440; Illinois, 1,090; Kansas, 46,194; Maine, 2,387; Massachusetts, 15,181; Mississippi.

a ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT. 1868 to 1896 inclusive.

	1000	H*18		1 3 0	=0		пет		ve.	-	-					
	1868.				76.	18	50.	18	54.	18	SS.	1	892	<u>2.</u>	18	96.
States.	Seymour Grant	Grant	bHendricks	Hayes	Tilden	Garfield	Hancock	Blaine	Cleveland.	Harrison	Cleveland.	Harrison	Cleveland.	Weaver	McKinley.	Bryan
Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mislssippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New-Hampshire New-Jersey New-York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wasconin West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming Totals	S	10	† †	- - - - - - - - - -	10 6 6 3 3 11 1 15 5 5 11 11 1 15 8 11 11 1 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	- 1 3 6 6 - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 6 5 10 6 5 10 6 5 10 6 5 10 6 5 11 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	- - -	10 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	-	10 7 7	- - - - - - - - - -	11 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		- -	11 8 1 4 4 13 3 10 1 8 8 3 11 1 9 4 12 15 3 - 12 4 4 3 176

*21 scattering. †Rejected. aUnder each year, the Republican candidate is in the first column and the Democratic candidate in the second column. In 1892 the third column is the Populist vote. bHorace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for President, died before the electoral vote was cast, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks.

VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

	R			Elect'l	
	ear			so Trotes.	
	F				
Candidates.		Politics.	State of which		Popular
Candidates.		1 01111101	a resident.	er of tales	vote.
	: 1			S 6 7	Vote.
				: at Z a 2	
	;			ed No. d tates	
	1 1500	T3 2 11 - 1	771		;
*George Washington	1789	Federalist	Virginia	$\begin{vmatrix} a10 & 73 & 69 \\ - & - & 34 \end{vmatrix}$	
John Adams	1702		Massachusetts	15 135 132	
*George Washington John Adams	1132		Virginia Massachusetts	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
*John Adams	1796	Federalist	Massachusetts	16 138 71	
Thomas Jefferson	1.00	DemRep	Virginia	- 68	
*Thomas Jefferson	1800	DemRep	Virginia	16 138 b73	
Aaron Burr] .	DemRep	New-York	— — b73	
*Thomas Jefferson	1804	DemRep	Virginia] 17]176]162	
C. C. Pinckney	1000	Federalist	So. Carolina	- - 14	
*James Madison	1808	Dem. Rep	Virginia	17 176 122	
C. C. Pinckney	1919	Federalist Dem.–Rep	So. Carolina	10 210 199	
*James Madison DeWitt Clinton	1012	Federalist	Virginia	18 218 128 — — 89	
*James Monroe	1816	DemRep	New-York Virginia	19 221 183	
Rufus King	1 1010	Federalist	New-York	34	
*James Monroe	1820	DemRep	Virginia	24 235 231	
John Q. Adams		Opposition	Massachusetts	- - 1	
*John Q. Adams	c1824	Coalition	Massachusetts	24 261 84	
Andrew Jackson		DemRep	Tennessee	- - 99	153,544
*Andrew Jackson	1828	Democrat	Tennessee		
J. Q. Adams	1029	NatRep Democrat] —] —] 8:	
*Andrew Jackson	1 1004	Nat -Rep	Kentucky	[24 288 219 	
*Martin Van Buren	1836	Democrat	New-York	26 294 170	
W. H. Harrison	1000	Whig	Ohio	73	
*W. H. Harrison	1840	Whig	Ohio	26 294 234	1,275,017
Martin Van Buren		Democrat	New-York	- - 60	011.128,702
*James K. Polk	1844	Democrat	Tennessee	26 275 170	1,337,243
Henry Clay	1040		Kentucky		1,299,068
*Zachary Taylor	1848	Domocrat	Louisiana	30 290 163	1,360,101
Lewis Cass	1859	Democrat	Michigan New-H'pshire .	31 296 25	1,220,544 1,601,474
*Franklin Pierce	100-	Whig	New-Jersey	- 49	1,386,226
*James Buchanan	1856	Democrat	New-Jersey Pennsylvania	31 296 17	1,838,163
John C. Fremont	1	Republican	California	114	1 1,341,264
*Abraham Lincoln	1860	Republican	Illinois	33 303 180	1,866,352
J. C. Breckenridge	100	Democrat	Kentucky	$\frac{1}{26} \frac{1}{214} \frac{7}{101}$	
*Abraham Lincoln			Illinois		2 2,216,067
George B. McClellan	1969		New-Jersey Illinois	37 317 21	1 1,808,725
*Ulysses S. Grant	1000		New-York	31 311 21	2 709 613
*Ulysses S. Grant	1 1872	Republican	Illinois	37 366 28	4 3.015,017 0 2,709,613 6 3,597,070
Horace Greeley			New-York	[— — d4:	2 2,834,079
*R. B. Hayes	1876		Ohio	. 38 369 18	5 4,033,975
Samuel I Tilder	. }		New-York	. 18	4 4,284,873
*James A. Garfield	1880	Republican.		38 369 21	4 4,454.416
W. S. Hancock	• i	Democrat			5 4,444,952
Grover Cleveland	1884		New-York	. 38 401 21	9 4,874,986
James G. Blaine *Benjamin Harrison			Maine		2 4,851,981 3 5,440,708
Grover Cleveland	1000		New-York		8 5,536,242
Grover Cleveland	1899	Democrat	New-York	. 44 444 27	7 5.554.267
Benjamin Harrison	.		Indiana	. - - 14	7 5.554.267 5 5.175.201
•William McKinley	. 1896	3 Republican	. Ohio .	. 45 447 27	1 7,111,607
e William J. Bryan	• 1	Dem. (Sil.)	Nebraska	-1 - 17	6 6,509,052
			- 3/3-4 A TO-	ogident Ti	

Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one receiving the greatest number was declared President, and the one receiving the next highest was declared Vice-President.

a Three States not voting. b Tie vote; choice decided by House of Representatives on 36th ballot. c No choice by Electoral College; choice decided by House of Representatives on first ballot. d Horace Greeley, the Democrat and Liberal Republican candidate, died before the Electoral College met, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks. e Including votes cast for Bryan and Watson (Pop.) ticket. *Elected President.

VOTE CAST IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY BY EACH POLITI-CAL PARTY FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CON-GRESS, 1896 AND 1898.

	18	896	1118	98
	Rep.	¹Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	36,980	123.942	18.967	66,856
Arizona	4.090	6,005	7.384	8,212
Arkansas	41,746	109,649	^{32,706}	24,204
California	128,941	#129,779	139,382	3128,700
Colorado	24.010	3151.839	46.163	495,483
Connecticut	109,494	3G1.800	\$1,747	63.347
Delaware	30.014	317.445	17.566	15.053
lorida	9.373	30,955	7,316	25,646
eorgia	32.812	99.816	S.552	56,424
daho	15.038	313,487	13.056	17.693
llinois	602,510	465,311	11 463,202	390,898
ndiana	321,340	304.525	283,306	273.097
owa	277,951	3225,855	233,762	175.082
	158,140	316S,400	148.654	130.417
	198,370	1 223.572	11 126.184	138,344
,	22.070	1 63,509	[] 126,184 [] 3.075	1 27.629
aine	82,894	34,307	55,081	29,455
aryland	135.423	3106,747	107,704	101,448
assachusetts	249,385	3123,550	176,292	123,640
ichigan	291,707	3239,782	232,525	176.863
innesota	187,570	3146.394	136,797	102.842
ississippi[4,595	50,015	1,327	23,804
issouri	304,113	339,135	[] 256,434	285,019
[ontana]	643,361	1	14.823	23,351
ebraska	104,156	3113,265	93,509	394.884
evada	1,319	6,529	45,760	6
ew-Hampshire	52,360	28,119	[] 43,77S	35,784
ew-Jersey	220,471	3139,051	165,120	3154,648
ew-Mexico	17.017	318,947	18,722	16,659
ew-York	811,920	509,573	669,868	638,585
orth Carolina	7117.931	1 7147,653	8143.947	8154,864
orth Dakota	25,233	321,172	ii 27,776	i 317.S44
hio	524.682	474,285	404,660	356.169
klahoma	26,267	327,435	28,456	319,088
regon	31.972	23.820	42,615	33,922
ennsylvania	741,246	425,473	532,898	356,650
hode Island	33.990	316,630	22,309	13,206
outh Carolina	8,627	359.928	2.S04	28,967
outh Dakota	40.943	341.233	38.780	332.314
ennessee	117.485	179,462	63.923	106.712
exas	77,763	296.398	68.945	256.091
tah	27.813	1 47.356	29.631	35,296
ermont	52,464	13,895	38,078	13,993
	120,387	3170,707	11 63,098	108,395
irginia	38.196	351.554		1 336.385
ashington			39,809	
Vest Virginia	101,437		87,999	85,407
Visconsin	267,172	J 3165.398	183,492	126,791
Yyoming	10,044	1 10,310	10.762	8,466
Totals	6,852,822	6,315,362	11 5,408,750	1 5.237,627

¹Included in this column are the votes cast for the National (Gold) Democratic candidates, as foliows: Alabama, 19.861; Connecticut, 5,236; Delaware, 933; Florida, 1,156; Illinois, 3,720; Indiana, 757; Kentucky, 19,435; Michigan, 519; Nebraska, 1,130; New-Hampshire, 314; New-Jersey, 5,733; New-York, 31,210; Ohio, 1,238; Oregon, S,807; Pennsylvania, 7,255; Tennessee, 22,691; Texas, 8,962; Virginia, 13,912.

²Six of the seven candidates were indorsed by Populists. ³Democrats and Populists combined on same candidates.

⁴Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists.

⁵Includes Silver Republicans, Silver Democrats and Populists. Vote for straight Republican candidate, 9,492; Fusion, 33,932.

⁰Includes Silver Republicans and Democrats. No Democratic candidate. The Populist candidate (Wrenn) polled 3,111 votes.

Four Populist candidates indersed by Republicans, one Republican indersed by Populists, one Populist indersed by Democrats.

In four districts the Republicans supported the Populist candidates; in one district the Democrats and Populists combined.
Only one Republican candidate (Xth District) nominated.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS.

(See note at bottom of table for explanation of signs and figures. See also chapter on "Woman Suffrage.")

States	Previou	s residence	required.	Posistration	Excluded from voting.
and Territories.	State.	County.	District.	required.	
†Alabama	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	14, 15, 16, 19, 20,
*Arkansas	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	No.	15, 16
*California	1 yr.	j 90 d.	30 d.	Yes.	15 16 21 23
Colorado	6 mos.	90 d.	10 d.	Yes.	15, 16, 20
‡Connecticut	1 yr	6 mos.	6 mos.	12No.	
*Delaware	1 yr.	6 mos.	3 mos.	13 Yes.	15 16 19
*Florida	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	11 Yes.	15, 16, 19
†Georgia	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 a.	1 11	14 15 16 19
*Idaho	6 mos.	30 d.	10 d.	Yes.	15 16 18 19 23 24 25
*Illinois	1 yr.	90 đ.	30 d.	Yes.	
*Indiana	6 mos.	6 mos.	30 d.	No.	
*Iowa	6 mos.	60 d.	60 d.	Yes.	15, 16.
*Kansas	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	2.	15 16 19 20 22 26
Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 d.	3	15 16
Louisiana	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 30 d.	11Yes.	15 16
*Maine	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	12Yes.	17 20
*Maryland	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 d.	Yes.	20
*Massachusetts	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	13Yes.	17 20
*Michigan	3 mos.	3 mos.	10 d.	Yes.	21, 24,
*Minnesota	1 yr.	30 d.	1 30 d.	11Yes.	14, 15, 16, 20, 24
Mississippi	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	11, 13 Yes.	18, 19,
*Missouri	1 yr.	60 d.	6 0 d.	4.	15 16
*Montana	1 yr.	30 d.	30 d.	Yes.	15 16 24
*Nebraska	1 yr.	30 o.	30 d.	Yes.	15 16
*Nevada	6 mos.	30 d.	30 d.	13 Yes.	14 15 16 26
*New-Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Yes.	17
‡New-Jersey	1 yr.	5 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	15 16 17
*New-York	1 yr.	4 mos.	1030 d.	Yes.	19
North Carolina	1 yr.	90 d.		Yes.	15, 16.
*North Dakota	1 yr.	6 mos.	90 d.	5.	15 16
*Ohio	1 yr.	30 d.	20 d.	2	15 16
*Oregon	6 mos.	90 d.	30 d.	No.	15, 16, 24,
*Pennsylvania]	1 yr.	60 d.	60 d.	11Yes.	Non-taxpayers.
*Rhode Island	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	7.	15 16 17 19
South Carolina	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mos.	11, 13	15 16 17 18 19
*South Dakota	6 mos.	3 mos.	10 d.	8	i ' ' ' ' '
*Tennessee	1 yr.	6 mos.	i —	¹¹ , ¹³ Yes,	14, 15, 16, 20
*Texas	1 yr.	6 mos.	<u> </u>	9.	15 16 17
*Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 d.	Yes.	15 16 19
*Vermont	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	26
Virginia	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	15 16
*Washington	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 d.	Yes.	24
*West Virginia	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	No.	15, 16, 17, 19.
*Wisconsin	1 yr.	i ——	10 d.	2.	15, 16, 19, 20
*Wyoming	1 yr.	60 d.	30 d.	12, 13Yes.	15, 16,
ATALA TRANS CA					

*Wyoming | 1 yr. | 60 d. | 30 d. | 12, 13 Yes. | 13, 14. |

Note.—Each State requires that a voter must be a citizen. *Australian ballot. †Ballot contains a column for each party. †Official ballot in envelope, each party having a ticket. ¹In some countics. ²In cities of over 20,000 population. ³In cities of the first, second and third class. ¹In cities of 100,000. ⁵In cities of 3,000. ⁵In cities of 9,000. ¹Non-property owners must be residents two years. ³Towns of 1,000. °Cities of 100,000. ¹Omust be citizens ninety days before election. ¹¹Prepayment of poll tax required. ¹²Must be able to read. ¹³Must be able to read and write. ¹⁴Guilty of treason. ¹¹5Lunatics. ¹³Idiots. ¹¹Paupers. ¹³Bigamists. ¹³Guilty of ribery. ²⁰Under guardianship. ²¹Duelists. ²²Dishonorably discharged soldiers. ²³Chinese. ²⁴Indians holding tribal relatjons. ²⁵Polygamists. ²⁶Persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the United States and not restored to civil rights by Legislature. All States prohibit persons convicted of felony from voting.

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Organized, Chickering Hall, New-York City, December 17, 1887. Headquarters, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. President, Colonel George Stone, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, D. H. Stine, Newport, Ky.; treasurer, M. D. Young, Philadelphia, Penn. The League is composed of the Republican clubs organized in the several States and united in a National organization. Its objects are organization and education; to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the young men and the "first voters," and to promote the interests of the Republican party, its principles and candidates. Next National Convention, June, 1900.

- Convene		
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	A. H. Leonard, New-Orleans	
	J. H. Manley, Augusta	
	Leander Foreman, Govanstown	
Massachusetts	J. Henry Gould. Boston	C. F. Rice, Boston.
Michigan	O. E. Butterfield, Ann Arbor	E. J. Adams, Grand Rapids,
Minnesota	Charles M. Wilcox, Marshall	F. S. Bryant, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Jacob Hollberg, Macon Hiram Lloyd, St. Louis	Moses Schwartz, Jackson.
Missouri	Hiram Lloyd, St. Louis	William H. Hann, St. Louis.
Nobregle	J. B. Collins, Miles City L. W. Billingsley, Lincoln	Edward I Mook Almo
Novada	Dr. H. H. Patterson, Reno	E H Vandarleith Cargon City
New Hampshire	Stephen S. Jewett, Laconia	F M Pagreen Concord
Now-Interest	F. F. Meyer, jr., Newark	E F Mover in Newark
New-Vork	John W. Totten, New-York City	John W Totten New-Vork City
North Carolina	George H White Tarboro	T S Rolling Marshall
North Dakota	George H. White, Tarboro Grant S. Hager, St. Thomas	W T Sprake Cassleton
Ohio	Melville Hayes, Wilmington	G T. Crawford Columbus.
Oregon	I A McCrum Hillshoro	H L Wells Portland
Pennsylvania	I. A. McCrum, Hillsboro	J. D. Littell Pittsburg
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Tennessee	W. Morris Harrison, Madisonville.	P. C. Clapp, Nashville,
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Vermont	Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans	L. S. Hayes, Bellows Falls,
Virginia	Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans George E. Bowden, Norfolk	P. C. Corrigan, Newport News.
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NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

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(*Corrected to November 15, 1899.)

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Bolivla-Señor Louis Paz, E. E. and P. 15 Whitehall-st., New-York City. E. E. and M.

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China-Wu Ting Fang, E. E. and M.

1,764 Q-st.

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Great Britain—Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador E. and P. 1,300 Conn.-ave.

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Hayti—Mr. J. N. Léger, E. E. and M.
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Venezuela-Vacant by resignation of

Señor Andrade, in November.
*Where city or town is not given in the above, the address is Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

AMBASSADORS.

Country.	Residence.	Names.	App'd Salary.	Date of ap't.
Germany	Berlin	Horace Porter Andrew D. White Joseph H. Choate	N. Y 17,500	1897
Mexico	City of Mexico	William F. Draper Powell Clayton Charlemagne Tower	Ark 17.500	1897

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

	MIIII	222111 0 1 221 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Argentine Republic.	Buenos Avres	William P. Lord	Ore	\$10,0001	1899
Austria-Hungary		Addison C. Harris			1899
Belgium	Brussels	Lawrence Townsend	Penn	10,0001	1899
Bolivia	La Paz	George H. Bridgman	N. J	5,000	1897
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Charles Page Bryan	111	12,000	1898
Chili	Santiago	Henry L. Wilson	Wash.	10,000	1897
China	Peking	Edwin H. Conger		12,000	1898
Colombia	Bogota				1897
Costa Rica	Managua				1897
Denmark		Laurits S. Swenson		7,500	1897
Dominican Republic.					1897
Ecuador	Quito		Ariz	5,000	1897
Greece and Servia	Athens	² Arthur S. Hardy	N. H	[6,500]	1899
Guatemala		³ W. Godfrey Hunter		10,000	1897
Hayti	Port-au-Prince	⁵ William F. Powell	N. J	8 1	1897
Japan		Alfred E. Buck		12,000	1897
Korea	Seoul	⁹ Horace N. Allen	Ohio	7,500	1897
Liberla	Monrovia	Owen L. W. Smith	[N, C]		1898
Netherlands	The Hague	Stanford Newel		7,500	1897
Nicaragua		William L. Merry	Cal	7	1897
Paraguay	Montevideo	William R. Finch	Wis	7,500	1897
Persia	Teheran	⁹ Herbert W. Bowen	[N. Y]	5,0001	1899
Peru	Lima	lrving B. Dudley	Cal,	10,000	1897
Portugal	Lisbon	John N. Irwin	Iowa .	7,500	1899
Salvador	San Jose	William L. Merry		10,000	1897
Siam	Bangkok	9Hamilton King	Mich .	[-5,000]	1898
Spain	Madrid	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	12,000	1899
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	William W. Thomas, jr	Me	7,500	1897
Switzerland	Berne	J. G. A. Leishman	Penn.	7,500	1897
Turkey	Constantinople	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	10,000	1898
venezuela	Caracas	Francis B. Loomis	Ohio	7,500	1897

Accredited to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador. ²Accredited also to Rumania and Servia. ³Accredited also to Honduras. ⁴Accredited also to Uruguay. ⁵Also Charge d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic. ⁶See also Hayti. ⁷See also Costa Rica. ⁸See also Dominican Republic. ⁹Ministers Resident and Consuls General.

234 THE	TRIBUNE ALMANAC F	OR 1900).			_
UNITED STATES C	CONSULS-(Corrected t	o Nov	emb	er 1:	5, 18	99).
Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed	Year appointed.	Salary.		nd- ine
		ا ہے ا	-		cial.	al.
Cordoba	Daniel Mayer (C.) ² John M. Thome (V. C.) ² James M. Ayers (C.)	Argen	1911	rees.	\$1,409 727	\$617 23
Prague	Frank D. Chester (C.) Hugo Donzelmann (C.) Frank W. Mahin (C.) Frederick W. Hossfeld (C.).	Wyo 10wa 10wa	$ 1897 \\ 1897 \\ 1897$	$\begin{array}{c c} 3,000 \\ 2,500 \\ 2,000 \end{array}$	\$38 4,814 3,454 1,141	616 353 90 340
BELGIUM. Antwerp	Carl B. Hurst (C. G.) George F. Lincoln (C.) George W. Roosevelt (C.) Richard Le Bert (C.)	Conn	1 1897 1889 1899	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,000 \\ 2,500 \end{bmatrix}$	4,521 4,086 4,307 2,804	623 412
ROLLVIA	Alfred A. Winslow (C.)	Ind	1898	1,50 0	1,606	58
RPAZII.	Gerardo Zalles (V. C.)				1,566	73
Para Pernambuco Rio de Janeiro	K. K. Kenneday (C.) Vacant (C.) Eugene Seeger (C. G.) Vacant	. Miss . ———— . 111	11898	2.000	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,227 \\ 810 \end{bmatrix}$	89 86 372 58
CHILI. Antofagasta Arica	2C. C. Greene (C.) 2John W. Lutz (C.)	R. I	 1898 1898 1885	Fees. Fees. Fees.	201 140 690 112	176 161 215 144
CHINA. Amoy	Anson B. Johnson (C.) Edward Bedloe (C.)	. Col . Penn	 189 189 189	7 3,500 7 3,500 6 2,500	3,053 225	135 33 38 343
Chung-Kiang Fuchau Hankow	William Martin (C.) George F. Smithers (C.) Samuel L. Gracey (C.) Levi S. Wilcox (C.) ² J. J. F. Bandinel (V. C.).	. Mass	. 189 . 189 . 187	5 3,000 7 3,000 8 3,000 5 Fees.	\$83 397	101 31 178
Shanghai	John Goodnow (C. G.) James W. Ragsdale (C.)	. Cal	. 189	7 3,500 7 3,500	1,434	41 371 57
Colon	W. Irvin Shaw (C.)	. Va . Colom.	. 189 . 189	S 3.000 3 Fees.	1,795 1,027 14	58 40
COOMA DICA	John C. Caldwell (C.)		1		2	-
DENMARK & DOM. Copenhagen St. Thomas, W. I DOMINICAN REPUB	John C. Ingersoll (C.) Mahlon Van Horne (C.)	. 111	$.^{1}_{189}$	$7^{1}_{-1,500}$		
Samana	Thomas Simpson (C.) Jean M. Villain (V. C. A.) Campbell L. Maxwell (C. G.	R. I S. Dom	. 188 . 188 . 189	2 Fees. 5 Fees. 8 \$2,000	\$238 67 515	f -
TID A STOTE OF TOOSHIE	Perry M. De Leon (C. G.).	4	1		1 _	1
Algiers, Africa Bordeaux Calaie	2Charles T. Grellet (C.) Albion W. Tourgee (C.) James B. Milner (C.) Peter Strickland (C.) George B. Anderson (C.)	Cal N. Y Ind		6 Fees. 7 3,000 8 2,000 3 Fees	$eta = 9.621 \ j = 3,901$	321
Guadeloupe, W. I	Louis H. Ayme (C.)	111 Penn	189	$\frac{1,500}{3,500}$	$egin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1.387 \ 0 & 139 \ 0 & 2.214 \ \end{array}$	2
La Rochelle	. George H. Jackson (C.) . Walter T. Griffin (C. A.). . John C. Covert (C.)	X. Y.	1188	87 1.50	01 - 1.692	2) 53

1	1	Whence appointed.	Year	Salary		s for
] ₂ = [, B	<u> </u>	year	end-
		d d	P T	Ţ	ing.	Jun e 1898.
Place.	Name and title.	9 g	pg .	:	30, 1	1898.
Trace.	rame and mo.	l F.	Ħ	;		No-
		1 5	appointed	1	Offi-	tari-
		2	ă		cial.	al.
Margaillag	Robert P. Skinner (C.) George L. Darte (C.) ZJoseph I. Brittain (C.). Harold S. Van Buren (C.). Paul E. Wolff (C. A.) John K. Gowdy (C. G.) William A. Prickitt (C.) William P. Atvell (C. A.) ZVacant (C.) E. Schneegans (C. A.) Hilary S. Brunot (C.)	lOhio	11007	2,500		
Martinique W I	Goorge T. Darte (C.)	Penn	11808	1,500	79	19
Nantee	2 Joseph I Prittoin (C)	Ohio	1000	1,000		
Nice	Harold S. Van Buren (C.)	N I	1897	1,500		
Noumea N C	Paul E Wolff (C A.)	N. J.	1897	Fees.	1	1 000
Paris	John K. Gowdy (C. G.)	lnd	1897	5,000	47,901	8,376
Rheims	William A. Prickitt (C.)	N. J	1897	2.000	2,698	212
Roubaix	William P. Atwell (C. A.)	D. C	1897	2,000 2,000	1,655	142
Rouen	² Vacant (C.)	[í	Fees.	408	20
Saigon, Cochin China	² E. Schneegans (C. A.)	Saigon	1894	Fees.	-	
St. Etienne	Hilary S. Brunot (C.)	Penn	1897	2,000		
St. Pierre, Miquelon	² Charles M. Freeman (C. A.)	N. H	1898	Fees.	399	
Tahiti, Society I'ds	² Jacob L. Doty (C.)	N. Y	1888	1,000		
Tamatave, Madagascar	Mifflin W. Gibbs (C.)	Ark	1897	2,000	38	
CEDMANY	Hilary S. Brunot (C.) Charles M. Freeman (C. A.) Jacob L. Doty (C.) Mifflin W. Gibbs (C.) Alf. Chapelie (V. C.)	Tunis	1894	Fees.	47	-
GERMANY.		Donn	1100"	9.500	9 470	100
Annahara	Ichn E Winter (C)	renn	11808	2,500	2,470 2,457	169 89
Ramberg	Louis Stern (C A)	Minn	11802	2,500 2,000	1,666	103
Barmen	Max Rouchsein (C. A.)	1111	11897	3.000	9,492	845
Rerin	Frank M. Brundage (C.). John F. Winter (C.). Louis Stern (C. A.). Max Bouchsein (C.). Frank H. Mason (C. G.). Henry W. Diederich (C.). Charles W. Erdman (C.). J. C. Monaghan (C.). Oliver J. D. Hughes (C.). John A. Barnes (C.). Julian Phelps (C.). Charles L. Cole (C. G.). Peter Lieber Richard Guenther (C. G.). E. T. Liefeld (C.). George Sawter (C.) Hugh Pitcairn (C.) William K. Anderson (C.).	Ohio.	1898	4,000	9.957	12.281
Bremen	Henry W Diederich (C.)	D. C	1899	2,500	4.087	2,044
Breslau	Charles W. Erdman (C.)	Kv	1898	1,500	2,882	1 237
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert (C.)	Md	1897	2,000	1,247	1 217 1
Chemnitz	J. C. Monaghan (C.)	R. I	1893	2,500	1.9.990	154
Coburg	Oliver J. D. Hughes (C.)	Conn	1898	2,000	1.370	1 —
Cologne	John A. Barnes (C.)	! <u>I</u> II	1897	2,000	4,036	698
Crefeld	Julian Phelps (C.)	Iowa	1897	2,000	4,737	88
Dresden	Charles L. Cole (C. G.)	Penn	1897	3,000	4,484	1,173
Dusseldorf	Peter Lieber	Ina	1899	2.000	796	272
Frankfort	Richard Guenther (C. G.)	Wis	1898	3,000	6.784	1,438
Claushou	Coorgo Sarvter (C)	Conn	11806	1,500	2,528 3,595	227
Uamburg	Hugh Pitcairn (C.)	Penn	1897	2,000	3,595 10,687	3 035
Hanover	William K Anderson (C).	Mich	1897	1,500	2.009	963
Kehl	Max J. Baehr (C.)	Neb	1898	1,500	1,840	280
Leipzig	Brainard H. Warner, ir. (C.)	Md	1897	2,000	5 518	617
Magdeburg	S. G. Wilson (C.)	Ill	1899	2,000	3.291	215
Mainz	Walter Schumann (C.)	N. Y	1897	2,500	4,740	264
Mannheim	Walter J. Hoffman (C.)	D. C	1897	1,500	2.660	738
Munich	James H. Worman (C.)	N. Y	1899	2,000	1,394	799
Nuremburg	G. C. E. Weber (C.)	Ohio	1897	3,000	4,480	326
Plauen	Thomas W. Peters (C.)	D. C	11896	2,500 2,000	3,680	54
Solingen	Hugh Pitcairn (C.)	Ohic	1898	2,000	2,065	150
Stutteent	Edward H Ozmun (C.)	Minn	189 <i>1</i> 1807	$1,000 \\ 2,500$	1,192	150
Weimar	Thomas E. Moore (C. A)	D C	1893	2,000	2.445 2,810	1,625
Zittau	Thomas E. Moore (C. A) William K. Herzog (C.)	1111	1897	1,500	2,336	126
GREAT BRITAIN AND	1 120 120 1		1001	1,000	,000	120
DOMINIONS.			i			
Adon Ambio	² Edw'd S. Cunningham (C.)	Tenn	1898	Fees.	\$1,452	\$ 3
Amherstburg, Ont Antigua, W. I Auckland, N. Z. Barbadoes, W. I Bathurst Africa	Chester W. Martin (C.) Henry M. Hunt (C.) Frank Dillingham (C.)	Mich	1897	\$1,500	301	19
Antigua, W. I	Henry M. Hunt (C.)	III	1897	1,500	566	7
Auckland, N. Z	Frank Dillingham (C.)	Cal	1897	$\frac{2,000}{2,000}$	674	100
Barbadoes, W. I	o. A. Macamster (C.)	Deliana	1091	2.000	750	I12
Bathurst, AfricaBelfast, IrelandBelize, Honduras	William W. Tarred	Ohio	1880	Fees.	2	3
Belfast, Ireland	William I Assert (C.)	Mon*	1897	3,000	9,659	757
Belleville Opt	2M I Hendrick (C.)	N V	1802	Feec	878 410	165
Birmingham Eng	Marshal Halstead (C)	N V	1807	2 500	4,065	136
Rombay India	William T. Fee (C.)	Ohio	1800	2 000	4,063	486
Bradford, Eng	Erastus S. Day (C.)	Conn	1897	3,000	11,053	340
Bristol, Eng.	Lorin A. Lathrop (C.)	Cal	1891	1,500	1,147	203
Brockville, Ont	Chas. W. Merriman (C.)	Wis	1898	1,500	541	49
Calcutta, India	R. F. Patterson (C. G.)	Tenn	1897	5,000	9.520	292
Campbelltown, N. B	² James S. Benedict (C. A.).	N. Y	1897	Fees.	2,351	1
Cape Town, Africa	2Henry Goddard (V C.). William W. Touvelle (C.). William L. Avery (C.). 2M. J. Hendrick (C.). Marshal Halstead (C.). William T. Fee (C.). Erastus S. Day (C.). Lorin A. Lathrop (C.). Chas, W. Merriman (C.). R. F. Patterson (C. G.). 2James G. Stowe (C.). Daniel T. Phillips (C.).	Mo	1898	3.000	620	36
Cardiff, Wales	Daniel T. Phillips (C.)	[III,.	1897	2,000	1,843	219

Place,	Name and title.	Whenco appointed	Year appointed.	Salary:	Fices year ing 3 30, 1	end- June
Liace,	Name and title.	inted.	inted.		Offi- cial.	No- tari- al.
Ceylon, India	William Morey (C.)	Me	1897	1,500	1,346	32
Charlottetown, P. E. I	Delmar J. Vail (C.) Chas. E. Monteith (C.) Harlan W. Brush (C.)	1da bo	[1897] [1897]	1,5001 2,000	578 1,142	16 97
Clifton, Ont.	Harlan W. Brush (C.)	N. Y	1897	1,500	194	8
Coaticook, Quebec	Jesse H. Johnson (C.)	Tex	1899	1,500	337	60
	2William Small (C.)			$\begin{bmatrix} 2,000 \\ 2,000 \end{bmatrix}$	713 839	785
Dawson City, N. W. Ter.	Daniel Swiney (C.) James C. McCook (C.)	Penn	1898	3,000	- 000	-
Demerara, Guiana	George H. Moulton (C.)	Col <u>.</u>	[1898]	3,000	637	31
Dublin, Ireland	Joshua Wilbour (C.)	R. L	1898	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,000 \\ 2,500 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,258 \\ 5,824 \end{bmatrix}$	1,354 197
Dunfermline Scotland	John C. Higgins (C.) John N. McCunn (C.)	Wis	1897	2,000	1,728	6
Edinburgh, Scotland	Rufus Fleming (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,500	1,960	771
Falmouth, Eng	2 Howard Fox (C.)	Eng	1874	Fees.	430 811	58
Fort Erie, Ont		Mass	1887	1,500 1,000	135	3 2
Gibraltar, Spain	H. J. Sprague (C.)	Mass	[1848]	1,500	819	23
Glasgow, Scotland	Samuel M. Taylor (C.)	Ohio	1897	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,000 \\ 1,500 \end{bmatrix}$	7,568 1 160	940
Guelph, Ont	Robert S. Chilton (C. A.) Charles N. Daly (C.) John G. Foster (C. G.)	N. J	1893	1,500	521	18
Halifax, N. S	John G. Foster (C. G.)	Vt	1897	3,500	2,332	88
Hamilton, Bermuda	W. Maxwell Greene (C.)	K. l	1898	2,000	1,364	354
Hobert Teemania	James M. Shepard (C.) Alexander G. Webster (C.).	Tasm	118761	2.000 Fees.	802	43
Hong Kong, China	Rounsevelle Wildman (C.)	Cal	[1897]	5,000	9,641	1,017
Huddersfield, Eng	Benjamin F. Stone (C.)	Oh10	1891	2,500	2,743	372
Hull, Eng	William P. Smyth (C.)	D C	11897	1,500 3,000	1,774 2,742	56 146
Kingston, Jamaica	Louis A. Dent (C.) M. H. Twitchell (C.)	La	1878	1,500	590	94
Leeds, Eng	Lewis Dexter (C.)	R. I	1897	2,000	919	334
Liverpool, Eng	James Boyle (C.) William M. Osborne (C. G.)	Ohio	11897	5,000	22,764 $53,573$	2,815 7,324
London Ont	Henry S. Culver (C.)	Ohio	1897	1,500	872	109
Malta (Island)	John H. Grout, ir. (C.)	Mass	1898	1,500	127	18
Manchester Eng	William F. Grinnell (C.)	N. Y	11889	3,000 4,500	15,136	1,084
Melbourne, Australia	John P. Bray (C.)	Ohio	1897	Fees.	860	7
Montreal, Quebec	John L. Bittinger (C.)	Mo	1897	4,000	3,988	634
Morrisburgh, Ont	John E. Hamilton (C. A.)	Ky	1897	$\frac{1.500}{2.000}$	109 899	18 97
Nassau, N. P Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.	Thomas J. McLain (C.) Horace W. Metcalf (C.)	Me	1897	2,000	3,129	229
Newcastle, N. S. W	Frederick W. Goding (C.)	1111	1898	Fees.	1,277	21
Niagara Falls, Ont	Harlan W. Brush (C.)	N. Y	11899	1,500	0 245	120
Nottingham, Eng Orillia, Ont	Silas C. McFarland (C.)	Me	11898	2,500 Fees.	8,345 1,137	129
Ottawa Ont	Charles E. Turner (C. G.).	Conn	1894	3,000	4,469	216
Palmerston, Ont	² Loton S. Hunt (C. A.) ² Joseph G. Stephens (C.)	N. Y	1893	Fees.	757 1,278	S 113
Port Antonio Jam	N. R. Snyder (C. A.)	Penn	1898	Fees.	2,595	
Port Hope, Ont	N. R. Snyder (C. A.) Harry P. Dill (C. A.)	Ме	1897	1.500	433	2 27
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell (C.)	Cal	1894	2,000 Fees.	$\begin{array}{c} 77 \\ 285 \end{array}$	33
Port Sarnia Ont	John P. Campbell (C.) 2G. B. Killmaster (C. A.) Neal McMillan (C.) John E. Rowen (C.)	Mich	1898	1,500	631	- 33
Port Stanley, Fiji Islands.	John E. Rowen (C.)	Iowa	1898	1.500	_	_
Prescott, Ont	Grenville James (C.)	, v. I · · ·	1291	$\frac{1,500}{2,500}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -395 \\ 2.014 \end{bmatrix}$	123
Rimouski Oue	William W. Henry (C.)	Me	1897			
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	² C. A. Boardman (C. A.) ² George W. Shotts (C. A.).	Mich	1898	Fees.	1,234	2
Sheffield, Eng	James Johnston (C.)	N. J	1897	2,500 2,000	3,423 1,857	323 35
			1898	1,500	72	
Singapore, Straits Set	John T. Williams (C.) R. A. Moseley, jr. (C. G.) John E. Hopley (C.)	Ala	1899	3.000	3,481	_
Southampton, Eng	John E. Hopley (C.)	Ohio	11898	2.500 Fees.	541 825	368 19
St. Christopher's, W. 1	12William D. Fox (V. C. A.)	Berlin	1892	Fees.	159	46
St. Helena (Island)	Robert P. Pooley (C.)	N. Y	1898	1,500	91	4
St. Hyacinthe, Que	² Joseph Hanen (C. A.) ² William D. Fox (V. C. A.) ¹ Robert P. Pooley (C.) Joseph M. Authler (C. A.). ¹ Ira B. Myers (C.)	R. L	1898	1.500 2,000	194 4,782	14 44
St. John's, N. F.	Ira B. Myers (C.)	Penn	1897	1,500	780	10
Det doing at a triffett						

UNIT	ED STATES CONSULS—(Continue	1).			
Place.	Name and title.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed,	Salary	Fees year ing 30, 13	for end- June 898. No- tari- al.
				1 - 1		
St. John's, Que	Charles Deal (C.) Charles A. McCullough (C.) Michael J. Burke (C.)	[N, Y,]	1897	1,500	412]	43
St. Stephen, N. B	Charles A. McCullough (C.)	Me	118971	1,500	233	5
St. Thomas, Ont.	Michael J. Burke (C.)	1111	1897		1,115	24
Stratford Ont	Augustus C. Seyfort (C)	Penn	1807	1,500	485	19
Curre Dist Jalanda	12 Alexander D. Jegles (C. A.)	Tress	1007	Fees.	700	10
Suva, Fiji Islands	Caiffab W. Duske (C. A.)	133750	1007	0.500	1 055	79
Swansea, Wales	Grimth W. Prees (C.)	W15	1897	2,500	1,955	
Sydney, N. S	George N. West (C.)	D. C	1897	1,500	504	1
Sydney, N. S. W	Michael J. Eurke (C.) Augustus G. Seyfert (C.) Alexander B. Joske (C. A.) Griffith W. Prees (C.) George W. West (C.) Urbain J. Ledoux (C.) William L. Sewell (C.) Alvin Smith (C.)	Wash	1893	2,000	1,543	173
Three Rivers, Que	Urbain J. Ledoux (C.)	Me	[1897]	1,500	2,195	17
Toronto. Ont	William L. Sewell (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	-3.075	405
Trinidad W. L	Alvin Smith (C.)	Ohio	1897	2,000	1,791	260
Tungtall Eng	William H Bradley (C)	m	1897	2,500	9,817	79
Turk's Island W I	2Vacant			Fees.	195	10
Voncenton B C	II. Edwin Dudton (C)	Moss	1907	2,000	2,707	37
Valicouvel, B. C	1 Abraham E Smith (C)	TII	1807	2,500		474
Victoria, B. C	Trope C. Worden (C.)	Mich	1000	1 500	1,538	214
wallaceburgh, Ont	12 Lagary W. Worden (C. A.)	MICH	1000	1,500	374	1.
Windsor, N. S	Those T. Hoke (C.)	lyv. va	1096	1,000	678	14
Windsor, Ont	Hugh C. Morris (C.)	Mich	1896	1,500	1,779	114
Winnipeg, Manitoba	William L. Sewell (C.) Alvin Smith (C.) William H. Bradley (C.) 2Vacant L. Edwin Dudley (C.) Abraham E. Smith (C.) Isaac G. Worden (C. A.) 2Joseph T. Hoke (C.) Hugh C. Morris (C.) W. H. H. Graham (C.) Frank C. Denison (C.) Radcliffe H. Ford (C.)	Ind	1898	1,500	1,456	150
Woodstock, N. B	Frank C. Denison (C.)	Vt	1897	1,500	745	10
Yarmouth, N. S	Radcliffe H. Ford (C.)	[Me	1897	1,500	1,485	8
H GREECE.			1	i '		ì
Athens	Daniel E. McGinley (C.) ² Alonzo C. Yates (C.)	' Wis	1897	2.500	65	1
Patras	12 Alonzo C. Yates (C.)	[Va	1898	1,000	782	2
GUATEMALA.	(01,10111	1	1	_,		_
Cuetomele	†Arthur M. Beaupre (C. G.)	T11	1897	2,000	4	292
HAWAII.	I Hithur Mr. Deauple (c. C.)	1,111	1001	2,000		202
TA WAII.	William Housead (C. C.)	מלו	1007	1.000	2 200	
	William Haywood (C, G.)	D. C	1991	4,000	3,290	
HAYTI.	OT THE Times (C)	Tille	11000	1 000	329	10
Cape Haitien	² L. W. Livingston (C.)	F1a	1398	1,000		10
Port-au-Prince	John B. Terres (V. C. G.)	Haytı	[1885]	Fees.	694	90
HONDURAS.	1	l	1			
Tegucigalpa	Frederick H. Allison (C.)	N. Y	1898	2,000	2	43
Utilla	2Benjamin Johnston (C.)	Iowa	1898	1,000	160	
				1	1	1
Castellamare di Stabia	Joseph E. Hayden (C. A.)	D. C	1897	1,500	875	45
Catania	Alexander Heingartner (C.)	Ohio	1898	1,500	708	18
Florence	Edward C. Cramer (C.)	Wis	1897	1,500	2.539	506
Genoa.	James Fletcher (C.)	Iowa	1883	1,500	2,992	581
Leghorn	James A. Smith (C.)	Vt	1897	1,500	2,874	74
Mossina	Charles M Caughy (C)	1 Md	1893	1,500	2,922	149
Milan	William Jarvis (C)	IN H	1897	1.500	3,042	
Naples	Joseph E. Hayden (C. A.). Alexander Heingartner (C.) Edward C. Cramer (C.). James Fletcher (C.). James A. Smith (C.). Charles M. Caughy (C.). William Jarvis (C.). A. Homer Byington (C.). Church Howe (C.).	Conn	1897	2 000	2,410	
Dalanma	Church Home (C)	Nah	1807	2,000 2,000	5,302	254
Palermo	III noton do Contro (C. C.)	IN V	11807		623	
Rome	12Denos Marineth (C. G.)	IN Y	11007	3,000		849
Turin	Church Howe (C.) Hector de Castro (C. G.) 2Percy McElrath (C.) Henry A. Johnson (C.)	IN. I	1000	1,000	469	92
venice	renty A. Johnson (C.)	ID. C	1990	1,500	801	110
				2 000	7 000	10-
Hiogo and Osaka	Damuel S. Lyon (C.)	IN. J.	1007	3,000	7,030	425
Nagasaki	Charles B. Harris (C.)	Ind	1891	3,000	225	17
Yokohama	John F. Gowey (C. G.)	wash	11897	4,000	9,704	895
Tam-Sui, Formosa	Samuel S. Lyon (C.)	Minn	1898	1,500	_	
KOREA.				PT P OC	0.0	ļ .
	†Horace N. Allen (C. G.)	Onio	1897	7,500	22	_
LIBERIA.		132 ~	1000	4.000		
Monrovia	†Owen L. W. Smith (C. G.)	N. C	1898	4,000	46	8
MASKAT.		l				
Maskat	2 (C.)			-	158	
MEXICO.				0.00-		
Acapulco	George W. Dickinson (C.)	[N. Y	1898	2,000	270	6
Chihuahua	ZWilliam W. Mills (C.)	Tex	1897	Fees.	1,429	154
City of Mexico	George W. Dickinson (C.) ² William W. Mills (C.) Andrew D. Barlow (C. G.). ² Walter H. Faulkner (C.)	Mo	1897	4,000	1,158	708
Durango	Walter H. Faulkner (C.)	Tex	[1898]	Fees.	230	41
					_	
Juarez	Charles W. Kindrick (C.)	La	1897	2,500	2,276	37
La Paz	12 Vacant (C.)	i ——	i — — I	Fees.	300	18
Matamoras,	P. M. Griffith (C.)	Ohio	1898	1.500	364	54
Mazatlan	Louis Kalser (C.)	III	1898	1.500	1,027	115
Monterey	Charles W. Kindrick (C.) 2 Vacant (C.) P. M. Griffith (C.) Louis Kalser (C.) John K. Pollard (C. G.)	Ohlo	1897	2,500	1,129	181
		,	, ,	-,	-,0	

Place.	Name and title.	Whonce appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary	Fees year ing J 30, 18	end-
Nuevo Laredo	James F. Darnall (C.) Robert B. Mahone (C.). Charles P. Snyder (C.). Edward H. Thompson (C.). Charles B. Towle (C.). Samuel E. Magill (C.). William W. Canada (C.)	Ind Va W. Va Mass N. H	1897 1898 1897 1897 1898	1;500 2,000 1,500 Fees. 2,000	3,224 1,911 2,701	300 33 24 175 39 81 68 70
MOROCCO, Tangier	 Samuel R. Gummere (C. G.)	N. J	189S	2,000	379	170
Batavia, Java Curacao, W. I	Frank D. Hill (C.)	Mass N. H Mlnn	1894 $ 1899 $ $ 1897 $	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,000 \\ 2,000 \\ 2.000 \end{bmatrix}$	750 677 5,287	\$24 117 81 553 22
N1CARAGUA. Managua San Juan del Norte	Chester Donaldson (C.) William B. Sorsby (C.)	 N. Y Miss	 1898 1897	2,000 2,000	196 401	50 18
NORWAY. Bergen	² Victor E. Nelson (C.) ² Henry Bordewich (C.)	Cal	 1898 1897	Fees.	1,955 660	
PARAGUAY.	John N. Ruffin (C.)	 Tenn	1897	1,500	10	_
PERSIA. Teheran	tHerbert W. Bowen (C. G.)	N. Y	1899	5,000	No f	ees.
PERU. Callao	William B. Dickey (C.)	 La	1897	3,500	948	188
Touronco Marquez Africa	Thomas C. Jones (C.) 2Jacob H. Thieriot (C.) W. Stanley Hollis (C.) George H. Pickerell (C.)	131255	17000	ا ۱۰۷۷ بند	245 627 122 323	8 116 11
RUMANIA. Bucharest	 Wm. G. Boxshall (V. C. G.)	 - Rum.	1884	-	-	_
Riga	[2 (C.)	N. J Minn Rus	1897 1885 1890 1897 1898	Fees. 2.000 Fees. 3.000	211 20 531 142 387 501 71	1
SALVADOR. San Salvador	John Jenkins (C.)	Neb	1897	2,000	2	\$3
SAMOA. Apia	Luther W. Osborn (C. G.).	Neb	1897	3,000	66	91
SIAM. Bangkok	† †Hamilton King (C. G.)	Mich	1897	5,000	55	384
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. Pretoria	Adelbert F. Hay (C.)	D. C	1899	2,000	-	

Place.	Name and title.	Whence wear appointed. Salary Fees year of ing 30, 18 Official.		une 98.		
		nted.	ated.		Offi-	No- tari- al.
(a)SPAIN.					Ī	
Alicante	² (C.)			Fees.	65	
Barcelona	Julius G. Lay (C. G.)	D. C	1899	3,000	480]	211
Cadiz	John H. Carroll (C.)	Md	1899	1,500	213	12
Carthagena	² Joseph Bowron (C.)	Spain	1899	Fees.	65	24
Corunna	² Vacant (C.)		i——i	Fees.	111	1
Garrucha	² Vacant			Fees.	_	
	Dwight T. Reed (V. C.)	N. Y	1899	Fees.	67	
Malaga	Richard M. Bartleman (C.).	Mass	i 1899'i	1.5001	1.156	9
	Sol. Berliner (C.)			Fees.	141	
Valencia	Horace L. Washington (C.)	Tex	1899	1,500		-
	Robert S. S. Bergh (C.)	N. D	1898	1.500	1.084	329
Stockholm	Edward D. Winslow (C.)	i III	1898	1,500		593
Aarau	Henry H. Morgan (C.)	La	11898	2.000	1,727	10
Basle	George Gifford (C.)	Me	11884	3.000		318
Berne	Adolph L. Frankenthal (C.)	Mass	1898	1.500	922	256
Geneva	Benjamin H. Ridgely (C.)	I W v	1503	1.500	359	529
St. Gall	James T. Dubois (C. G.)	Penn	1897	3.000		439
Zurich	A. Lieberknecht (C.)	1111	11807	2.000		429
TONGA.		1	1		ا 10 د.	
TURKEY AND DOMIN-	Luther W. Osborn (C. G.)	Neb	1897	†† 		*****
	William R. Davis (C.)	Obje	1890	1.500	88	87
Bagdad	Vacant (C.)	01110	1000	Fees.	576	01
Beirut Syria	Gabriel Bie Ravndal (C.)	IS D	11808	2.000		175
Cairo Egynt	¹ John D. Long (C. G.)	IF19	11800	5.000		154
Constantinonle	Charles M. Dickinson (C.G.)	IN V	11907	3,000		430
Erzerum	Leo Bergholz (C.)	N V	11806	2.000		1
Harnut	Vacant (C.)	IN . 1	1090	1.500		1
Tarucalem Cyria	Selah Merrill (C.)	Mocc	1100			459
Sivae	Milo A. Jewett (C.)	IMass	11909	1 1 500		
Smyrna						
URUGUAY.		ľ	ĺ	i] 1, 808]	41
colonia	² Benjamin D. Manton (C.).	R. I	11869	Fees.		
Montevideo	Albert W. Swalm (C.)	lowa	1897	3,000		267
VENEZUELA.	John G. Hufnagel (C. A.)	ĺ	1	Ì	į	_
La Guayra	Louis Goldschmidt (C.)	N. H	1898	1,500		
Maracaibo	E. H. Plumacher (C.)	Tenn	1883	[2,000]	2,820	64
Puerto Cabello	Luther T. Ellsworth (C.)	Ohio	1898	1,500	791	4
ZANZIBAR.			1	I	1	
Zanzibar	Robert E. Mansfield (C.)	Ind	1899	2,000	239	10
(a) All liminment's am	3			~ .		

(a) All diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in Spanish dominions

were withdrawn at the commencement of the war with Spain.

'Also diplomatic agent. 'Authorized to transact business. *Also E. E. and M. P.

†Also Secretary of Legation. 'Minister Resident. ††Also C. G. at Apia, Samoa. "C.
G.," Consul General. "C.," Consul. "V. C.," Vice-Consul. "C. A.," Consular Agent. The aggregate of official fees, when not exceeding \$2,500, is retained by officers who are not allowed a fixed salary by law; any surplus over \$2,500 is turned into the Treasury. Consuls who receive a fixed salary retain notarial fees only, and are accountable to the Government for all official fees received by them. Clerk hire, except when especially authorized by law, is not chargeable to the Government.

On September 20, 1895, an Executive order was issued incorporating in the Federal Civil Service the Consular Service to the extent embraced in this paragraph: "It is Civil Service the Consular service to the extent embraced in this paragraph. It is hereby ordered that any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency now or hereafter existing, the salary of which is not more than \$2,500 nor less than \$1,000, or the compensation of which, if derived from official fees exclusive of notarial and other unofficial receipts does not exceed \$2,500 nor fall below \$1,000, shall be filled (first) by a transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled; or (second) by appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder to its satisfaction in a canacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or to its satisfaction in a capacity tending to qualify him for the position to be filled; or (third) by the appointment of a person who, having furnished the customary evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Below are given the results of the contests in each State where the Legislatures voted to fill vacancies in the United States Scnate in 1899. It will be observed that stubborn deadlocks in the Legislatures of Callfornia, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Utah prevented the election of a Senator from each of those States before the joint sessions adjourned by limitation. Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States reads: "And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." This has uniformly been interpreted by the Senate to mean that when the Legislature had an opportunity to elect, but failed to do so, the Governor has not the power to appoint. Nevertheless the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the day following the adjournment of the Legislature, on April 21, appointed Matthew S. Quay to be United States Senator until the next meeting of the Legislature.

CALIFORNIA.

The Legislature began its biennial session on January 2, 1899, with 86 Republicans and 34 Democrats on joint ballot; hence it required 61 votes to elect a U. S. Senator to succeed Stephen M. White (D.), for the six years term beginning on March 4, 1899. The balloting began on January 10, and continued on each legis-lative day until March 18, when, at 6 p. m., the joint session adjourned without

making an election.

The Republican candidates were The Republican candidates were D. M. Burns, U. S. Grant, jr., Van R. Patterson, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court; State Senator R. R. Bulla, George A. Knight, W. H. L. Barnes, Irving A. Scott, Thomas R. Bard, M. M. Estee, C. N. Felton and John Rosenfeld. The Demorats merely cast a complimentary vote for their candidates. The leading Republicant from their beginning. Were Craft licans from the beginning were Grant, Burns, Barnes and Bulla. Burns is a mine owner and a racing man, and was the candidate of the San Francisco "machine," and had figured as a political "boss" for many years. A unique feature of the candidacy of Burns was that not a single newspaper in the State favored his election, and most of them denounced him election, and most of them denounced final as a corrupt political boss. Governor Gage favored Burns from the beginning, and for the reason that he was mainly instrumental in securing the nomination of Gage for Governor and gave him valuable help in the campaign. On the other hand, Grant, who was neck and neck with Burns in the vote from the beginning to

Burns in the vote from the beginning to the end of the contest, was bitterly opposed by the Governor, who asserted that Grant "knifed" him in San Diego County. The first ballot, on January 10, was: Grant, 26; Bulla, 11; Burns, 9; Knight, 3; Scott, 2; Estee, 2: Felton, 1. The Democrats gave 34 complimentary votes to White. The last ballot, taken on March 18, stood: Grant, 30; Burns, 30; Barnes, 18; Scott, 4; Patterson, 4; Rosenfeld, 2; Estee, 1; White, 24; Phelan, 6; Devries, 1. This ballot ended the most stubborn deadlock of the Legislature in the history of California.

of California.

Among the exciting incidents of the joint convention was the charge against and admission by Howard Wright, Speaker of the Assembly, on January 15, that he secured a loan of \$1,650 from the manager of Grant. He declared that this was not to bind him to vote and that he would refund the money, as he could not vote

for Grant. Wright had first pledged himself to Bulla and then deserted to Burns. "The San Francisco Call" printed the story, to the effect that Wright, prior to the November, 1898, election, borrowed \$1,650 from Milton Green, manager for Grant, on the understanding that Wright would vote for Grant. On January 16 the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the charges. The investigation was begun on the following day, and the was begun on the following day, and the committee held daily sessions until January 27, when it filed a report. Green, Grant's manager, admitted on January 20 that he had sent money into many Assembly districts to help the fight of Republican candidates, but declared that the candidates thus aided were not asked vote for Grant. Several charges of bribery against Burns were also hinted at dur-ing the investigation. Witnesses also testified that they had been offered money to vote for Bulla for second choice. The report found that Mr. Wright received from Green \$900 as a gift and \$750 as a loan; that prior to his election he deceived John D. Spreckels and W. S. Leake to secure their support for the Speakership, stating that he was unpledged to any candidate for Senator; that by promising to vote for Bulla he secured the latter's support for the Speakership, and that by the acceptance of money from Grant's manager and by the solicitation of Burns's influence to secure his election as Speaker, Wright led each of those candidates for U. S. Senator to expect his vote. The report further declared that Green expended large sums of money, exceeding in the aggregate \$20,-000, to secure the election of a Republican Legislature; also that Burns, Bulla. Barnes and the other candidates except Grant expended no money and promised no patronage to promote their respective interests. Wright resigned as Speaker on interests. Wright resigned as Speaker on January 31, and Alden Anderson was elected to succeed him. Wright set forth that he was guilty of no crime, that the findings of the committee were not warranted by the evidence, but as the report showed that his conduct was censurable his duty was to resign.

There were eighty-seven ballots taken. and Grant and Burns did not vary materially from the beginning to the end. On the sixty-eighth ballot Bulla was withdrawn, and his supporters voted for Barnes, who got 20 votes. On the eighty-sixth ballot Grant got 30; Burns, 27, and Barnes, 21. On the next and last ballot Grant and Burns each got 30, and Barnes 18. The Democrats voted for Phelan on the second ballot, Devries on the eighth, Charles E. Smith on the forty-fifth, and William R. Hearst on the sixtieth. On nearly every other day the Democratic vote was cast for White.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republican caucus of the General Assembly nominated General Joseph R, Hawley (R.) on January 11, 1899, to suc-ced himself as United States Senator for ced himself as United States Senator for the six years' term to begin March 4, 1899. The vote was cast as follows: Hawley, 98; Samuel Fessenden, 62; Morgan G. Bulkeley, 37; Russell, 1. On the fifth ballot Fessenden received 76, and Hawley lost 4. On the sixth ballot Bulkeley asked his friends to vote for Hawley, and he was nominated by 126 votes, Fessenden receiving 69. On the following day the Democratic caucus nominated Daniel N. Morgan as their candidate on the first ballot. date on the first ballot.

The two branches of the General Assemby took their first ballot for Senator on January 17, with this result: Senate—Hawley, 19; Morgan, 2. House—Hawley, 159; Morgan, 55. The vote as taken was formally announced in the joint convention on January 18, and General Hawley was declared elected.

was declared elected.

DELAWARE.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on March 13, 1899, without electing a successor to United States Senator George Gray for the full term of six years from March 4, 1899. The Legislature convened on January 3, with thirty-one Republicans and twenty-one Democrats on joint ballot, but it ended, as it began, in a deadlock. It was not until January 6 that the House was organized, and this was done by some of the Democrats voting with the 'Regular' Republicans for Theodore F.

Clark for Speaker.

The Senatorship campaign began on January 16, when the Democratic members met in caucus and nominated George Gray as their candidate. The "Union" Republicans met on the same day and nominated John Edward Addicks as their candidate. The "Regular" Republicans Republicans met on the same day and nominated John Edward Addicks as their candidate. The "Regular" Republicans cast their votes cast date in from their homes on account of the Addicks supporters to elect their man by the fourteen votes cast by them had five more than the twenty-two present on make up a quorum. There were in all twenty-in the following large in the first and on February 20 it jumped to 18.

The regular Republicans cast their votes as follows: H. A. Du Pont, 11 on January 21, 22, 27; 14 on January 26, 20 on January 26, 9 on January 26, 9 on January 27, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 20 on January 26, 9 on January 27, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 20 on January 26, 27, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 20, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 20, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 21, 22, 24, 60, 7, 8, 9, 24; 10 on January 26, 20 on January 26, 27, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 20, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 20, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 21, 21, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27; 28, 30, 31; February 1, 20, 21, 22, 24, 6, 7, 8, 9, 24; 10 on January 26, 9 on January 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 29, 30, 31; February 29, 30, 31; February 1, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27; 28, 30, 31; February 1, 24, 6, 7, 8, 9, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 24, 6, 7, 8, 9, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 24, 6, 7, 8, 9, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 24, 6, 7, 8, 9, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 24, 6, 7, 8, 9, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 24, 6, 7, 8, 9, 28, 30, 31; February 1, 24, 6, 7, 8, 9, 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 28, 30, 31; February 29, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31; February 39, 30, 31

seven different candidates (sixteen Republicans and eleven Democrats) voted for, but several of these got votes merely out of compliment, and not with any expectation of electing any one of them. The prominent candidates were John Edward Addicks, Henry A. Du Pont, William S. Hilles, Joseph H. Chandler, Anthony Higgins and Jonathan T. Willis, Republicans, and George Gray, John Biggs, J. H. Rodney, L. I. Handy and Willard Saulsbury, Democrats. On March 1 George Gray was withdrawn as a candidate by reason of his appointment to a United States judgeship. During the session there were several interesting features: On January 16 the County Committee of the Newcastle County Union Remarklings and resolutions protesting publicans sent resolutions protesting against the factional differences in the Legislature as tending to defeat the in-terests of the Republican voters of the State and to the disruption of the Republi-State and to the disruption of the Republican party, and indorsing the action of the Union Republicans of the Legislature. Levi C. Bird, for whom the Republicans voted on February 27 and 28, sent a request on March 1 to discontinue voting for him, as he would under no circumstances be a candidate. On March 7 a letter was received from the National Republican Committee useing an early and publican Committee urging an early and final disposition of the Senatorship, addfinal disposition of the Senatorship, the ing that "in close and bitter contests the will of the majority is a safe guide." Senator Farlow and Representatives Clark and King (all Democrats) voted for Addicks several times in the closing days of the session, and were not only hissed and groaned at by their fellow-members, but were treated with contempt at their home towns and boycotted in their business. On leaving the legislative hall for their homes leaving the legislative hall for their homes they were followed by an angry mob, and were pretected from violence by the Sheriff and his assistants.

A review of the 113 ballots shows that Addicks was voted for on every day, beginning with 15 on the first ballot and ending with 21 on the last ballot. His lowest vote was 2, on the three days (February 13, 14 and 15) of the blizzard. With these exceptions his lowest vote was 14 and on February 20 it jumped to 18. 14, and on February 20 it jumped to 18.

The regular Republicans cast their votes

February 28. H. R. Burton, 11 on March 1, 2. H. P. Cannon, 11 February 2 and March 7. C. F. Richards, 11 March 8.

March 7. C. F. Richards, 11 March 8.
The Democrats voted for George Gray
on every day until February 28, and then
on March 9, 10, 11, 13, his vote varying
from 14 to 17 until February 28; 20 on
March 9, 14 March 10, 7 March 11, 4
March 13. His lowest vote was 1, on the
days of the blizzard. John Biggs received
21 on March 4, 19 March 6, 21 March 7. 6 March 13.

6 March 15,
The Silver Democrats voted as follows:
Handy, on January 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26,
27, 28, 30, 31; February 6, 25, 26, 28;
March 2, 9, 10, 11, 13, varying from 1 to
5, except on March 2, when the regular
Democrats voted for him and be polled 19,
Sauthary on February 17, 18, 20, 21, 24; Democrats voted for him and he polled 19. Saulsbury, on February 17, 18, 20, 21, 24; March 8, 10, 11, 13, the vote ranging from 2 to 7, except that on March 8 he got 21 by aid of the regulars. J. G. Gray, on January 18, 19; February 3, 4. J. A. Nicholson, 4 on January 20, February 1 and 2; 1 February 23, 21 March 1, J. B. Penington, 2 January 21, 4 February 7, 8, J. H. Rodney, 3 January 22, 21 March 3. R. C. White, 4 February 9, W. H. Stevens, 3 March 10, 4 March 11, J. D. Hawkins, 4 February 22, 3 February 23.

During the contest in the Legislature for the election of a United States Senator there were frequent unofficial state-

tor the reverse frequent unofficial state-ments made that bribery had been dis-covered. On March 17 William F. King, Democrat, who voted on thirteen con-secutive ballots for J. Edward Addicks, upon being told by a State detective that the State officials were investigating the charges, voluntarily accompanied him to Wilmington. On March 27 Mark L. Davis was arrested for attempting to Davis was arrested for attempting to bribe F. H. Lattomus to vote for Addicks. He had a formal hearing on the following day and was admitted to bail for trial. Lattomus testified that Davis offered him \$5,000 for his vote. On April 26 the Grand Jury returned a true bill against him, the indictment charging him with offering a bribe to Lattomus to vote for Mr. Addicks for Senator. The trial of the case took place on May 2, before a jury composed of nine Democrats and three Reposed of nine Democrats and three Re-publicans, and after being out an hour and a half the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

FLORIDA.

The Legislature of 1899 was composed of 32 Senators and 68 members of the House, all of whom were Democrats. Each body voted separately on April 18, 1899, for a United States Senator to succeed Samuel Pasco (D.), for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1899, with this result: James P. Taliafero, 46; Pasco, 39; Wilkinson Call, 8; blank and scattering, 7. The joint Assembly elected Taliafero on the first hallot on April 19, the vote being: Taliafero, 99; Pasco, 39; Call, 6; Clark, 1. The Legislature of 1899 was composed

INDIANA.

The Republicans of the Legislature met in caucus on January 10 to nominate a

resulted as follows: J. F. Hanly, 32; Tay-lor, 19; Posey, 14; Albert J. Beveridge, 13; Steele, 11. Eleven ballots were taken, during which there were some changes back and forth, and then Mr. Beverldge was nominated. The Democratic caucus chose Mr. Turpie as the candidate of the The two houses of the Legislature party. voted separately on January 17, when Beveridge received the entire Republican vote and the Democrats voted for Turple. On the following day, at the joint session, composed of 87 Republicans and 63 Democrats, the election of Mr. Beveridge was ratified.

MAINE.

The Republican caucus of the Legi-lature to nominate a candidate to succeed Eugene Hale (R.) for the six years' term in the United States Senate beginning March 4, 1899, was held on January 4, and Mr. Hale was made the nominee by The Democrats met unanimous vote. caucus on January 11 and nominated Sam-uel L. Lord as their candidate. Each branch of the Legislature took the formal vote on January 11, with this result; Sen-ate—Hale, 27; Lord, 0. House—Hale, 84; Lord, 15. Many Republicans were not present, and a number refrained from votof Mr. Hale's course in regard to expansion and to the Peace Treaty. Several explained that they voted for Mr. llale only because he was the party nominee. The report of the vote was made to the joint session of the Legislature on January 18, and the election of Mr. Hale was formally declared.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republicans of the Legislature in joint caucus on January 10, 1899, made Henry Cabot Lodge the unanimous nominee for United States Senator to succeed himself for the term of six years from March 4, 1899. The first ballot taken by March 4, 1899. The first ballot taken by each House, separately, on January 17 was: House—Lodge (R.), 159; A. B. Bruce (D.), 65; W. P. Potter (Soc.), 2. Senate—Lodge, 31; Bruce, 7. Two members failed to vote. Before the joint session on the following day committees reported the votes cast and Mr. Lodge was declared elected. elected.

MICHIGAN.

Julius C. Burrows (R.) was renominated by a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature on January 4, to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1899. Albert Pack was put for-March 4, 1899. Albert Pack was put forward as an opposing candidate, but he withdrew before the caucus met, thus leaving the field clear for Mr. Burrows. Each house of the Legislature met separately on January 17, and took a ballot, and on the following day the Legislature met in joint session and took a formal ballot, resulting in the election of Mr. Burrows, the vote being Burrows, 110; Daniel J. Campau (D.), 13.

MINNESOTA.

The Republican members of the Legislasuccessor to David Turpie (D.) as United States Senator for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1899. The first ballot nominee for United States Senator to suc-

cced himself for the full term of six years from March 4, 1899. On March 17 each house voted separately, with this result: House—Davis, 93; Charles A. Towne (Fus.), 25. Senate—Davis, 43; Towne, 17. The vote was reported to the joint session of the Legislature on January 18, and Mr. Davis was declared elected.

MISSOURI.

The House and Senate on January 17 voted separately for United States Senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell (D.) for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1899, the vote being: Senate—R. C. Kerens (R.), 9; Cockrell (D.), 25. House—Kerens, 52; Cockrell, 76. The election took place in joint session on the following day, resulting in the election of following day, resulting in the election of Mr. Cockrell for the fifth term, the vote being: Kerens, 61; Cockrell, 103.

MONTANA.

The Legislature occupied seventeen days of its session and took eighteen ballots before electing William A. Clark (D.) a United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1899, to succeed Lee Mantle (Sil. R.) The Legislature, in joint session, stood 16 Republicans, 51 Democrats and 24 Populists, and on the last ballot eleven Republicans voted for Clark and elected him.

On January 9 the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate charges of bribery against the supporters of Mr. Clark, and two days afterward the latter demanded an investigation by the Grand Jury. The charges were made by Senator Whiteside, The who was credited with representing the Daly-Toole faction. Popular sympathy was with Clark, as it was believed the charges were really due to a conspiracy of his political enemy, Daly, to defeat him. The Grand Jury began its inquiry on January 14, and on January 26 it reported that no evidence had been presented on which to base a true bill against Mr. Clark. On the same day Senator Whiteside was given the privilege of explaining his position, and indulged in personal at-tacks that caused the Speaker to censure him. He was also unseated by the of a Legislature overwhelmingly Demo-He was also unseated by the vote cratic, and a Republican (Geiger) succeeded him. On January 27 the representatives of the Clark and Daly factions indulged in a war of words, and the lie was exchanged by several. Personal and political feeling ran high, and ex-Speaker Kennedy was knocked down because of some remarks concerning bribery charges.

On the next day, January 28, two ballots were taken (hitherto there had been only one ballot a day), and the second ballot elected Mr. Clark, eleven Republicans voting for him. The table below shows how the vote varied from day to day among the Democrats and Populists:

Date.	Clark.	Conrad.	Toole.
January 11	· 10	38	19
January 12		35	11
January 13		35	11
January 14	23	37	8
January 16	25	36	7
January 17	24	34	8
January . 18]		32	8
January 19	28	33	5

Da	te.	Clark.	Conrad.	Toole.
January	20	29	32	5
January	21	33	1 33 [
January	23	36	33	
January	24	38	31	
January	25	39	30	
January	26	40	30	_
January	27	40	29	_
January	$\overline{28}$	54	27	

The Republicans cast their votes for Republicans as follows: On January 11, T. C. Marshall, 15; January 12, W. F. T. C. Marshall, 15; January 12, W. F. Sanders, 15; January 13, Sanders, 15; January 13, Sanders, 15; January 14, T. C. Powell, 15; January 16, Goddard, 15; January 17, Goddard, 15; January 19, Malone, 15; January 20, Malone, 15; January 21, Marshall, 14; January 23, Cornelius Hedges, 14; January 25, Grubb, 14; January 26, Grubb, 16; January 27, Leonard, 16; January 28, Marshall, 4; Clark, 11. Others voted for by the Democrats and Populists were: On January 11, C. S. Hartman (Sil. Rep.), 4; Lee Mantle (Sil. Rep.), 1, January 20, Fox (Dem.), 5, January 23, Maginnis, 5, January 24, Maginnis, 8, January 25, Fox, 2, January 26, Fox, 1; Maginnis, 8, January 27, Fox, 3; Maginnis, 6.

3; Maginnis, 6.

NEBRASKA.

The first ballot for United States Senator for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1899, to succeed William V. Allen (Pop.) was taken on January 17. Allen received the total (58) vote of the Fusion (Democrats and Populists) members of the Legislature, while the Republicans (75) distributed their votes among nineteen candidates. The leaders of the Republicans were Judge Monroe Leland Hayward, D. E. Thompson and John L. Webster. The ballots continued day after webster. The barrots continued day after day until March 8, when Hayward received 74 votes and Allen 58, and the former was declared elected.

Several efforts were made by the Republicans to obtain unanimous consent to hold a caucus, and on February 17 fiftyfour of the seventy-five members signed an agreement to go into caucus, but as it required 67 votes to elect the caucus was not convened until March 1. Before this took place (on February 20) one of the Populist members introduced a resolution to have the Assembly declared adjourned sine die, upon the ground that as the House was not in session on February 18, and that the Senate had no official knowledge of such fact, and as no ballot was taken on that day, the right to hold a joint session to ballot for Senator had lapsed. The Lieutenant-Governor declined to rule on the point previous to taking a ballot, and after that was done a motion to adjourn cut off any opportunity.

The caucus of the Republicans convened on March 1, but failed to make a nomination until the night of March 7. In the mean while (on March 3) D. E. Thompson withdrew as a candidate, and the 71 votes were divided among nine other candidates, Hayward receiving 38. the greater number. The caucus was then adjourned until March 6, when the Republican members opposed to Hayward prevented it being held. It took place on the following evening, when Hayward was nominated, and on the next day he was elected by the solid Republican membership in Assembly (one being absent by sickness), and Allen received the full Fusion strength. Mr. Hayward died on December 5, making a vacancy again.

The first ballot on January 17 was as follows:

The first ballot on January 17 was as follows: Hayward, 28; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Field, 4; Valentine, 3; Lambertson, 3; Weston, Reese, Foss, Hinshaw, Adams and Majors, each 2; Van Dusen, Cornish, Haines, Davidson, Martin and Little, each 1; Allen, 58. All were Republicans except Allen,

The vote of the leaders on the several

ballots was:

Ballots.	Hayward	Thompson.	Webster	Allen
First	25]	1	10	58
Seventh	43	11	10	55
Twelfth	34	7	10	58
Thirteenth	35	S	10]	58 57
Fourteenth	35	9	10	111
Fifteenth	37	10	10	55
Sixteenth	28	10	10	46
Twentieth	38	10	10	55
Twenty-fifth	39	10	9	50
Thirty-first	40	12	101	56
Thirty-seventh	40	14	9	58
Forty-second	74			ž.s

NEVADA.

The Legislature of Nevada was composed of 14 Republicans, 4 Democrats, 22 Silver Republicans and 5 Independents when it met on January 23, 1899, to elect a successor to United States Senator W. M. Stewart (Sil.), for the full term beginning on March 4. A petition signed by citizens of Lyons County denouncing Stewart and urging the Assembly to vote for Congressman F. G. Newlands (Sil.) was ruled out of order by the Speaker. An appeal was taken from his decision and was lost, 14 voting aye and 14 no.

The first ballot for Senator was taken on January 24, and was as follows: Senate—Stewart, 9; A. C. Cleveland, 3; W. W. Williams (R.), 2. House—Stewart, 15; Cleveland, 3; Williams, S; Mason, 3; Woodburn, 1. Mr. Stewart was thereupon deplayed elected.

declared elected.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus on January 10 and nominated John Kean as their candidate for United States Senator, to succeed James Smith (Dem.) for the six-year term beginning March 4. The two houses met on January 24 and voted separately, the result being a Servete Vege 14. Smith 7. sult being: Senate—Kean, 14; Smith, 7. House—Kean, 37; Smith, 22. On January 25 the joint session confirmed the ballot of the day previous and declared Mr. Kean elected.

NEW-YORK.

The Legislature was composed as follows: Senate-Republicans, 27; Democrats, and named George A. Jenks as the nomi-

23. Assembly-Republicans, 57; Democrats, 63. The Republicans held a causus on January 12, 1899, and nominated Chauncey M. Depew as their candidate for nited States Schator, to succeed Edward Murphy (Dem.) for the six-year term beginning on March 4. The Democratic caucus on January 12 nominated Edward Murphy to succeed himself.

Each house of the Legislature voted separately on January 17, with this result: Senate—Depew, 27; Murphy, 23. Assembly—Depew, 84; Murphy, 60. The report of this ballot was made in the joint session on the following day, when Lieu-tenant-Governor Woodruff declared the

election of Mr. Depew.

NORTH DAKOTA,

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus several days in succession prior to January 19, and then decided upon Porter J. McCumber as their candidate for United States Senator, to succeed William N. Roach (Dem.) for the

Six-year term beginning March 4, 1899.
The first joint ballot of the Legislature was taken on January 18, when the vote stood: Johnson (R.), 29; Marshall (R.), 12; Little (R.), 8; Lamoure (R.), 3; Hanna (R.), 6; McCumber (R.), 6; Cooper (R.), 5; Roach (D.), 15; Hannafin (Pop.), 6. The next and last ballot was taken on January 20, the day following the choice of Mc-Cumber by the Republican caucus, when McCumber received 77 votes, Johnson 1 and Kleinogle (D.) 13.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The first ballot taken by the Legislature for United States Senator to succeed Matthew S. Quay for the full term of six years from March 4, 1899, was on January 17, and the last ballot was on April 19, the day preceding the day for adjourn-ment, and there being no choice the Legislature adjourned without an election. The trial of Mr. Quay on the charge of con-spiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the State of Pennsylvania was ended on April 20, and was given to the jury. On the following day the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, and immediately upon the receipt of the news Governor Stone appointed Mr. Quay United States Senator until the next meetclaiming the ing of the Legislature, power to do so under the clause in Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

The Republicans of the Legislature held their caucus on the night of January 3, and it was attended by 108 of the 164 members, who gave Quay an indorsement. About forty who refused to attend the caucus held a meeting on the following morning and unanimously agreed that they would not vote for Quay until the courts had settled whether he was innocent or guilty of the charges against him of conspiring to use the money of State in his own interest. An execu An executive committee of the anti-Quay members framed an address "To the Republicans of Pennsylvania," explaining their attitude and their reasons for it. The Democratic members held their caucus on January 4.

nee, over Chauncey F. Black, by a vote of 65 to 14. A resolution looking to fusion with the anti-Quay Republicans was defeated, and it was agreed to stand by Jenks until two-thirds of the Democrats were convinced that another candidate was advisable, when another conference should be held to decide who should have the Democratic support.

On the first ballot of the Legislature on January 17 each house voted separately as follows: Senate—Quay, 27; John Dalzell (R.), 3; ex-Congressman Huff, Charles Emory Smlth, E. A. Irwin, John Stewart and Charles M. Stone, all Republicans, each 1; Jenks, 12. House—Quay, 85; Dalzell, 13; Stone, 9; Irwin, 2; Stewart, 8; Huff, 4; Tubbs (R.), 4; Judge Rice (R.), 2; Galusha A. Grow (R.), 1; Markle (R.), 1; Judge Smith (R.), 1; Jenks, 70; Peter Smith (D.), 1, The first joint ballot was taken on January 18, when the vote stood: Quay, 112; Dalzell, 15; Huff, 5; Tubbs, 4; Stone, 9; J. F. Downing (R.), 2; Rice, 2; Irwin, 3; Markle, 1; C. E. Smith, 1; Stewart, 9; Grow, 1; Jenks, 84. The opponents of Quay again declared they would not consider the matter of glving him their support until he should prove his innocence of the charges against him.

On January 27 it was reported that the managers of Quay's canvass had perfected a scheme to break the deadlock on the following day. The plan was for seven Democrats to break their pairs and then if any votes were short enough Republicans were to break their pairs to secure Quay's election. A Democratic caucus was called, at which it was agreed that the Democrats would join with the Independents to prevent a quorum so that Quay could not be elected in the way proposed. On Saturday, January 28, just 32 votes were cast, or less than a quorum. The anti-Quay Republican and Democratic legislators adhered to their agreement again on Monday, January 30, and remained out of the Assembly when the vote was taken for Senator, and only 39 votes were recorded, 35 of which were for Quay and 4 for Jenks. The others days when there was no quorum were February 4, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26; March 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 31; April 1, 3, 8, 10, 15. The smallest vote polled on any one day was on March 25, when only 10 votes were cast.

On February 7 the Democratic leaders held a caucus, when "Joe" Sibley proposed that the Democrats in the Legislature be ordered to drop Jenks and vote for a candidate not so radically for free silver, in order to secure the support of the anti-Quay Republicans, Black and Guffey were suggested, but there was a suspicion that Sibley's scheme was prompted in the interest of Quay, hence it was not supported. On the same day the anti-Quay men managed a masy-meeting in Harrisburg, at which a resolution was adopted "that no man under arrest and awaiting trial for conspiracy to misuse the State moneys was a fit person to represent this great commonwealth in the United States Senate."

On February 8 a mass-meeting of those opposed to the re-election of Quay was

held in Philadelphia. There were several speakers, including Congressman Dalzell, who scored Quay and his political methods in unmeasured terms, and charged him with disloyalty to the Republican National Administration.

The balloting continued from day to day, the anti-Quay men scattering their votes at times for various candidates, although Mr. Dalzell was the recognized candidate as a rule, On April 4 John Stewart, the Independent Republican candidate for Governor in 1882, received 51 anti-Quay votes. On the next day the anti-Quay men voted for George F. Huff, and on the next day they voted for Charles Tubbs. On the 13th they voted for Alvan Markle. On March 27 Senator John C. Grady, chairman of the Republican caucus, issued a statement on the result of the primary elections and urged that the only logical result would be the election of Quay.

On the next day the Quay leaders held a conference at the Executive Mansion and agreed that there should not be any change made in their programme. A couple of days later Senator C. L. Magee, who had stood by the Quay supporters from the first, served notice upon Quay that he was in favor of forcing an election at this session, no matter who should be chosen, just so he was a Republican; he denied that ne had any aspiration for the office.

On April 13 the anti-Quay Republicans held a meeting and determined to take the first step looking toward a reconciliation. It resulted in a letter being sent by Chairman Film to John C. Grady (Quay's chairman) suggesting a joint conference. The response to this was a call for a meeting of the Quay supporters on April 17, and which was attended by about 80 of the 110 supporters of Quay. Magee sent a letter to the caucus that he had voted for Quay for the last time, as he was satisfied that he could not be elected. At the same caucus a letter from Mr. Quay was read, in which he declared that the State had not perceptibly suffered in the interim of the vacancy in the United States Senate; that it would be most unfortunate for any of the members to change position pending the trial of his case, and that they might as well go upon the witness stand against him, and that "to temporize with those persons who for three months have prevented the election of a Senator from Pennsylvania would extricate them from the abyss into which they have plunged. Instead of making their treason to the party odious, their treason would be made respectable. Treason made respectable will become fash-ionable."

Resolutions were adopted at the caucus, against which Senator Scott voted, which declared that as Quay was the nominee of the Republican caucus, composed of more than two-thirds of all the Republican members, in obedience to the fundamental Republican idea that the majority should control, he should receive the vote of every Republican member of the Legislature; that it was their duty to consummato an election before the session should end, and the duty of all members of the joint convention owing allegiance to the

Republican party to support Quay until the close of the session.

On the following day, the 18th, the break came when, of the 247 votes cast Quay received 93, the smallest poll received by him on any ballot when that many votes were polled—a direct loss of 14 votes. B. F. Jones, the new anti-Quay candidate, received 69 votes, and Jenks 85. On the same day, after the session closed, those who had been voting for Quay, and who were tired of the strife and unwilling to go home to face their constituents without having closed of Sen constituents without having elected a Senator, held a meeting at which this resolu-tion was adopted: "Resolved. That the time has come when fidelity to the people of Pennsylvania and the Republican party demands that public and party interests should be paramount to the interests of any individual, and that it is the duty of all Republicans, without regard to past caucus action, to take immediate steps to secure the election of a Republican to the United States Senatorship from Pennsylvania.

The last ballot was taken on the 19th, when the ballot was the same as the day before, with six memhers absent, and on the following day the Legislature ad-

journed.

TENNESSEE.

The Democratic caucus on January 3, 1899, unanimously renominated William B. Bate for United States Senator for the six years' term beginning March 4, 1899. The Republican members of the Legislature met on the same day and concluded to make no nomination. The Legislature voted on January 17 and elected William B. Bate, he receiving 93 votes to 25 cast for G. N. Tillman (Rep.).

TEXAS.

The Legislature of 1899 was composed as follows: Senate—Republican, 1; Democrats, 30. House—Republican, 1; Democrats, 118- Populists, 9. The two houses voted separately on January 24 for a successor to Popular O. Willer Democrats. voted separately on January 24 for a fuc-cessor to Roger Q. Mills (Dem.) for the six years' term in the United States Sen-ate beginning on March 4, and Charies A. Culberson (Dem.) was elected without opposition. On January 25 the Senate and House met in joint session and ratified the election of Mr. Culberson.

UTAH.

The Legislature on joint ballot was composed of 15 Republicans, 42 Democrats composed of 15 Republicans, 42 Democrats and 6 Fusionists. The first ballot for United States Senator for the full term from March 4, 1899, to succeed Frank J. Cannon (Sil. Rep.) was taken on January 17, and the balloting continued on each legislative day until the session expired by limitation; on March 10, without electing any one. The session was notable for whibitions of had spirit between members exhibitions of bad spirit between members, charges of brihery and personal conflicts. There were 141 ballots taken, the greatest number on any single day being 14. There were eighteen days when only one ballots was taken, and on the last day ten ballots were taken without result, hence the State will have only one Senator in the LVIth

Congress. There were twenty candidates voted for in all, as follows: Republicans-Sutherland, Althomas, Goodwin, Hammond, Miner, Salisbury, Bartch, Bishop, Bagley, McCarthy, McCormick and Whitemore. Democrats—King, McCune, Powers, Nebeker, Newhorn and Rideout; Silver Re-Nebeker, Newholff and Moode, Sh. publican—F. J. Cannon; Fusion—Young; also Martha H. Cannon, on January 20, the first vote ever cast for a woman for the first vote ever cast for a woman for the United States Senate. The Republican candidates received only a complimentary vote, as a rule, although Mr. Sutherland was voted for on the first day, at inter-vals after that, and on every day after

January 28. A sensation was created on February 18 when Representative Law (Rep.) made specific charges of britery in the interest of McCune and said that the charges could substantiated by positive evidence. During the investigation of the charges on March 2 there was a disagreement between Attorneys Van Cott and Evans, and the two came to blows, but the committee interfered and prevented further trouble. The committee presented a majority and minority report on March 6. The majority renorted that the charge was not sustained by the evidence; that Sloan improperly approached Nebeker to secure his support for McCune, "but the cyidence did not establish an attempted bribery or other public offence''; that in the Ivins-Jackson case the evidence was 'not sufficient to case the evidence was "not sufficient to justify the conclusion that any attempt Justify the conclusion that any attempts was made to secure by improper methods Mr. Jackson's vote''; that the evidence in the Cook-Farrar matter was so remote that the majority deemed it irrelevant to any issue under consideration; that the evidence in the Lapisch charge was not sufficient to warrant the finding of an attempted bridgery or other public offence. tempted bribery or other public offence. The specific finding in the minority report was that McCune did, by the use of money, attempt to secure the vote of Law. and that Sloan sought by improper means to secure the vote of Nebeker for McCune.

The table below gives the ballots cast on days when there were marked changes

among the leading candidates:

Dates.	Sutherland	McCune	King	Cannon, F. J	Cannon, G. Q
January 17 January 21 January 21 February 3. February 8. February 14. February 20. February 25. March 2. March 8. March 10.	13 1 13 14 12 12 10 12 11 11	11 20 26 25 28 27 24 25 19 25 20	18 13 13 12 7 7 3 4 5 13 4	127 927 8891	 13 19

G. Q. Cannon ahead, and the prediction was that he would be elected. The other Republican candidates were voted for as follows: Althomas, January 19, 13 votes; Goodwin, January 19, 14; Hammond, January 20, 15; Minny 20, 15; Minny 20, 15; Minny 20, 15; Minny 20, 15; Minny 20, 15; Minny 20, 15; Minny 20, 15; Goodwin, January 19, 14; Hammond, January 20, 15; Miner, January 21, 14; Salisbury, January 23, 14; Bartch, January 24, 14; Bishop, January 25, 14; McCormick, January 26, 13; Bagley, January 27, 13; McCarthy, January 28, 13; Whitemore, January 30, 13. At midnight March 10 the joint assembly was declared adjourned without an election, after 161 ballots had been taken been taken.

VERMONT.

On January 7, 1899, the Governor appointed Benjamin F. Fifield to succeed Justin S. Morrill (R.), who died on December 27, 1898, for the unexpired term ending on March 3, 1903. Four days later Mr. Fifield informed the Governor that, owing to family relations, he was com-pelled to decline the honor. The Governor then offered it to Chief Justice Jonathan Ross (R.), who at once resigned the judge-shlp and accepted the office of United States Senator.

WASHINGTON.

The Legislature convened on January 9 with, on joint ballot, 84 Republicans, 9 Democrats, 17 Populists, 1 Silver Republican and 1 Independent. The first ballot for United States Senator to succeed John L. Wilson (R.) for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1899, was taken in each House separately on January 17, with this result: Senate—Foster (R.), 6; Hume (R.), 5; Wilson (R.), 4; Lewis (Fus.), 19. House—Foster, 20; Hume, 17; Wilson, 21; Ankeney (R.), 1; Allen (R.), 1; Lewis, 8. The first joint ballot was taken on January 20, and balloting continued day after day until February 1, when Addison G. Foster was elected with a majority of 24 votes, Senator Wilson throwing his strength to Foster. The Republicans met in caucus on January 27, 28 for United States Senator to succeed John controlling his strength to Foster. The Republican met in caucus on January 27, 28 and 31, but did not make a nomination until the latter date. A part of the Ankeney forces left the caucus on January 31, but fifty-eight remained, and made Mr. Foster the caucus nominee by one more than enough to elect in joint session of the Legislature, The ballots on each day were: day were:

Dates.	Foster	Wilson	Hume	Ankeney.	Lewis
January 20. January 21. January 23. January 24. Jeruary 25. January 26. January 27. January 28. January 30. January 31.	27 26 25 25 26 27 27 28 27	27 27 28 28 28 26 26 27 25	21 21 12 20 20 20 19 18 2	7 8 8 8 8 9 10 10 10 28	24 24 25 25 25 26 24 21 1

On January 30 Richardson got 19 of the Lewis votes, and on January 31 Rogers got them.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Legislature was convened on Janthe Senate being composed of 17 Republicans and 9 Democrats; House, 35 Democrats, 34 Republicans. Five of the Democratic and two of the Republican members had been served with notices of contest, and the Senate refused to regard the House as organized until the contests were settled. On January 19 the Governor recognized the House organization.

The Democratic caucus on January 18 nominated John T. McGraw as its candidate, the ballot being: McGraw, 35; Watts, 5; Anderson, 2; Wilson and Bennett, each I. The nomination of McGraw was then made unanimation of McGraw

was then made unanimous.

The Republican caucus was held on January 19, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Nathan B. Scott, 18; Governor Atkinson, 14; Goff, 5; Poffenbarger, 6; Caldwell, 2; Gaines, 1. On the fourth ballot Scott received 24 votes, a majority of the caucus; but the point was raised that it was not a majority of all the Republican members of the Legislature, and balloting was continued. Eighteen ballots were taken, the final result being: Scott, 28; Goff, 15; Atkinson, 3.

The House and Senate took a ballot on January 24, with this result: Scott, 46; McGraw, 46; Goff, 1; Blizzard (R.), 1. The joint ballot was taken on the following day, resulting in the election of Scott, the vote being: Scott, 48; McGraw, 46. The Democrats filed protests against the votes of Senators Getzendanner and Pierson, claiming that they had forfeited their seats by accepting commissions in the Army, which they resigned before the Legislature convened.

WISCONSIN.

The composition of the Legislature on joint ballot when it convened in January was 111 Republicans and 22 Democrats. The Republicans held their first caucus on The Republicans held their hist caucus on January 18, and continued meeting each evening until the night of January 30, when the deadlock was broken by nominating Joseph V. Quarles to succeed United States Senator John L. Mitchell (D.) for the full term beginning March 4, 1899. He was elected on January 31, by the igint assembly receiving the religious processing the r by the joint assembly, receiving the solid Republican vote. Timothy E. Ryan re-ceived the Democratic vote. The first ballot taken by the Legislature was: Quarles (R.), 40; Stephenson (R.), 26; Babcock (R.), 17; Cook (R.), 18; Webb (R.), 10; Ryan (D.), 21. The vote on each day was practically the same until the election on Lanuary 31 January 31.

WYOMING.

The Legislature took the first ballot for The Legislature took the first ballot for United States Senator to succeed Clarence D. Clark (R.) for the full term of six years from March 4, 1899, on January 24, with this result: Senate—Clark (R.), 13; J. E. Osborn (D.), 5. House—Clark, 34; Osborn, 3. On the following day the joint session ratified the vote on the first ballot and declared. Clarence D. Clark elected. lot, and declared Clarence D. Clark elected.

THE SENATE.

WILLIAM P. FRYE, of Maine, President of the Senate. Republicans (R.), 51; Silver Republicans (Sil. R.), 2; Democrats (D.), 26; Silverites (Sil.), 2; Populists (P.), 5; Independent, 1; vacancles, 3; total, 90.

Term exp. ALABAMA. Ho 1903 E. W. Pettus (D.).....Selma. 1901 John T. Morgan (D.)...Selma. Home P. O.

ARKANSAS. 1903 James K. Jones (D.)... Washington. 1901 James H. Berry (D.)...Bentonville. CALIFORNIA.

1905 (Vacant.) 1903 George C. Perkins (R.). Oakland. COLORADO.

1903 Henry M. Teller (S. R.). Central City. 1901 Edward O. Wolcott (R.). Denver.

CONNECTICUT 1905 Jos. R. Hawley (R.)...Hartford. 1903 Orville H. Platt (R.)...Meriden. DELAWARE.

1905 (Vacant.) 1901 Rich'd R. Kenney (D.).. Dover.

FLORIDA. 1905 James P. Taliafero (D.). Jacksonville. 1903 S. R. Mallory (D.).....Pensacola. GEORGIA.

1903 A. S. Clay (D.) Marietta. 1901 A. O. Bacon (D.)......Macon.

IDAHO. 1903 Henry Heitfeld (P.) Lewiston. 1901 George L. Shoup (R.)...Salmon City. ILLINOIS.

1903 Wm. E. Mason (R.)....Chicago. 1901 Shelby M. Cullom (R.). . Springfield.

INDIANA. 1905 Albert J. Beveridge (R.). Indianapolis. 1903 C. W. Fairbanks (R.)... Indianapolis.

IOWA. 1903 Wm. B. Allison (R.).... Dubuque. 1901 John H. Gear (R.).... KANSAS. ...Burlington.

1903 Wm. A. Harris (P.) Linwood. 1901 Lucien Baker (R.)....Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY. 1903 Wm. J. Deboe (R.)....Marion. 1901 William Lindsay (D.)...Frankfort. LOUISIANA.

1903 S. D. McEnery (D.)....New-Orleans. 1901 Donelson Caffery (D.)...Franklin.

MAINE. 1905 Eugene Hale (R.)... ...Ellsworth. 1901 William P. Frye (R.)... Lewiston.

MARYLAND. 1905 Louis E. McComas (R.)..Baltimore, 1903 G. L. Wellington (R.)...Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1905 Henry C. Lodge (R.)...Nahant.
1901 George F. Hoar (R.)....Worcester. MICHIGAN.

1905 Julius C. Burrows (R.)..Kalamazoo, 1901 James McMillan (R.)...Detroit.

MINNESOTA. 1905 Cushman K. Davis (R.).St. Paul. 1901 Knute Nelson (R.).....Alexandria. MISSISSIPPI.

1899 H. de S. Money (D.)...Carrollton.

*W. V. A. Sullivan (D.).Oxford.

MISSOURI.

1905 F. M. Cockrell (D.)....Warrensburg. 1903 George G. Vest (D.) Kansas City.

MONTANA. 1905 William A. Clark (D.)...Butte City. 1901 Thos. H. Carter (R.) Helena.

NEBRASKA. 1905 ‡William V. Allen (P.). Madison. 1901 John M. Thurston (R.).. Omaha.

NEVADA. 1905 W. M. Stewart (Sil.)....Virginia City. 1903 John P. Jones (Sil.).....Gold Hill. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1903 J. H. Gallinger (R.) Concord. 1901 Wm. E. Chandler (R.).. Concord. NEW-JERSEY.

1905 John Kean (R.)......Ellzabeth. 1901 Wm. J. Sewell (R.)....Camden.

NEW-YORK. 1905 Chauncey M. Depew (R.)New-York. 1903 Thos. C. Platt (R.)....Owego. NORTH CAROLINA

1903 Jeter C. Pritchard (R.).. Marshall. 1901 Marion But'er (P.).....Raleigh. NORTH DAKOTA

1905 Porter J. McCumber(R.). Wahpeton. 1903 H. C. Hansbrough (R.). Devil's Lake.

OHIO. 1903 Jos. B. Foraker (R.)...Cincinnati. 1905 Marcus A. Hanna (R.).. Cleveland. OREGON.

1903 Joseph Simon (R.).....Portland. 190I G. W. McBride (R.)....St PENNSYLVANIA ..St. Helens.

1903 Boies Penrose (R.).....Philadelphia. 1905 †Matthew S. Quay (R.).. Beaver. RHODE ISLAND.

1905 Nelson W. Aldrich (R.).. Providence. 1901 Geo. P. Wetmore (R.)... Newport. SOUTH CAROLINA.

1903 J. L. McLaurin (D.)...Bennettsville. I901 B. R. Tillman (D.)....Trenton. SOUTH DAKOTA.

1903 Jas. H. Kyle (Ind.) Aberdeen. 1901 R. F. Pettigrew (Sil. R.)Sioux Falls. TENNESSEE.

1905 William B. Bate (D.)....Nashville. 1901 Thos. B. Turley (D.)... Memphis. TEXAS.

1905 Charles A. Culberson(D.) Dallas. 1901 Horace Chilton (D.) Tyler. UTAH.

1905 (Vacant.) 1903 Jos. L. Rawlins (D.)....Sait Lake. VERMONT.

1905 Redfield Proctor (R.)...Proctor. 1903 Jonathan Q. Ross (R.). St. Johnsburv. VIRGINIA.

1905 John W. Daniel (D.)....Lynchburg. 1901 Thos. S. Martin (D.)...Scottsville. WASHINGTON

1905 Addison G. Foster (R.). . Tacoma. 1903 Geo. Turner (P.)Spokane. WEST VIRGINIA

1905 Nathan B. Scott (R.)... Wheeling. 1901 Stephen B. Elkins (R.).. Elkins. WISCONSIN.

1905 Joseph V. Quarles (R.).. Milwaukee. 1903 John C. Spooner (R.). ... Madison. WYOMING.

1905 Clarence D. Clark (R.). Evanston. 1901 Francis E. Warren (R.). Cheyenne.

*Appointed (temporarily, until LegIslature meets, January 2, 1900), vice Edward C. Walthall (D.) died April 21, 1898. †Appointed by Governor after LegIslature adjourned without an election; eligibility to be tested. ‡Vice M. L. Hayward (R.) died December 5, 1899.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

DAVID B. HENDERSON (R.), Iowa, Speaker.

ALEXANDER M'DOWELL, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

(R.), Republicans, 186; (D.), Democrats, 160; (Pop.), Populists, 7; (Silver), Silverites, 2; vacancies, 2; total, 357.

LVITH CONGRESS.

ALABAMA.

1. Geo. W. Taylor (D.)... Demopolis. Jesse F. Stallings (D.). Greenville.

Henry D. Clayton (D.). Eufaula.

G. H. Robbins (D.)... Selma.

Willis Brewer (D.)... Hayneville.

John H. Bankhead (D.) Fayette. 8. Joseph Wheeler (D.)... Gadsden.
8. Joseph Wheeler (D.)... Wheeler.
9. O. W. Underwood (D.). Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1. P. D. McCulloch, jr. (D.) Marianna 2. John S. Little (D.)... Greenwood.
3. Thos. C. McRae (D.)... Prescott.
4. Wm. L. Terry (D.)... Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.) Fayetteville.
6. S. Brundidge, jr. (D.). Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.

1. John A. Barham (R.). Santa Rosa.
2. Marion de Vries (P.) 1. John A. Barnam (R.)... Santa Rosa.
2. Marion de Vries (D.)... Stockton.
3. Victor Metcalf (R.).... Oakland.
4. Julius Kahn (R.).... San Francisco.
5. Eugene F. Loud (R.)... San Francisco.
6. B. J. Waters (R.)... Los Angeles.
7. James Carren (R.)... Modesto.

COLORADO.

1. J. F. Shafroth (S.).... Denver. 2. John C. Bell (Pop.).... Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.

 E. Stevens Henry (R.). Rockville.
 N. D. Sperry (R.)..... New-Haven.
 Chas. A. Russell (R.). Killingly. 4. Ebenezer J. Hill (R.).. Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

1. J. H. Hoffecker (R.) ... Smyrna. FLORIDA.

1. S. M. Sparkman (D.)...Tampa. 2. R. W. Davis (D.).....Palatka.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester (D.). Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs (D.). Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis (D.)... Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson (D.). Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston (D.). Kings.
6. Chas. L. Bartlett (D.). Macon.
7. John W. Maddox (D.). Rome.
8. Wm. M. Howard (D.). Lexington.
9. Farish C. Tate (D.).... Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming (D.)... Augusta.
11. W. G. Brantley (D.)... Brunswick.

IDAHO.

1. James Gunn (Pop.)....Boise.

ILLINOIS.

1. James R. Mann (R.). Chicago.
2. Wm. Lorimer (R.)... Chicago.
3. Geo. P. Foster (D.)... Chicago.
4. Thos. Cusick (D.)... Chicago.
5. E. T. Noonan (D.)... Chicago.
6. Henry S. Boutell (R.)... Chicago.
7. George E. Foss (R.)... Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins (R.).Aurora.
9. Rob't R. Hitt (R.)... Mt. Morris.
10. Geo. W. Prince (R.)... Galesburg.

ILLINOIS.—(Continued).

11. Walter Reeves (R.)... Streator.
12. Jos. G. Cannon (R.)... Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner (R.). Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff (R.). Pekin.
15. Benj. F. Marsh (R.)... Warsaw.
16. W. E. Williams (D.)... Pittsfield.
17. B. F. Caldwell (D.)... Chatham.
18. Thomas M. Lett. (D.). Hillsboro. 18. Thomas M. Jett (D.). Hillsboro.
19. J. B. Crowley (D.)... Robinson.
20. J. R. Williams (D.)... Carmi.
21. W. A. Rodenberg (R.). East St. Louis.
22. Geo. W. Smith (R.).. Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Jas. A. Hemenway (R.) Boonville.
2. Robert W. Miers (D.). Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor (D.)... Corydon.
4. F. S. Griffith (D.)... Greensburg.
5. Geo. W. Faris (R.)... Terre Haute.
6. Lames F. Wytern (P.). Buckyllon. 5. Geo. W. Faris (R.)..... Terre Haute.
6. James E. Watson (R.). Rushville.
7. Jesse Overstreet (R.)... Franklin,
8. Geo. W. Cromer (R.).. Muncie.
9. Chas. B. Landis (R.)... Delphi.
10. E. D. Crumpacker (R.). Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Steele (R.)... Marion.
12. J. M. Robinson (D.)... Fort Wayne.
13. Abram L. Brick (R.). South Band. 13. Abram L. Brick (R.)...South Bend.

IOWA.

1. Thos. Hedge (R.).... Burlington.
2. J. R. Lane (R.).... Davenport.
3. D. B. Henderson (R.)... Dubuque.
4. G. N. Haugen (R.)... Northwood.
5. Rob't G. Cousins (R.).. Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey (R.)... Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull (R.)... Des Moines.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn (R.).. Clarinda.
9. Smith McPherson (R.). Red Oak.
10. J. P. Dolliver (R.)... Fort Dodge.
11. Lott Thomas (R.)... Storm Lake.

KANSAS.

At Large—W.J. Bailey (R.) Baileyville,
1. Chas. Curtis (R.)..... Topeka.
2. J. D. Bowersock (R.). Lawrence,
3. E. R. Ridgely (Pop.). Pittsburg,
4. J. M. Miller (R.).... Council Grove,
5. W. A. Calderhead (R.). Marysville,
6. W. A. Reeder (R.)... Logan,
7. Chester J. Long (R.)... Hutchinson, 7. Chester J. Long (R.)... Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY.

1. Chas. K. Wheeler (D.). Paducah. 2. H. D. Allen (D.)..... Morganfield. 3. John S. Rhea (D. Fus.) Russellville. 4. D. H. Smith (D.)... Hodgenville. 5. Oscar Turner (D.)... Louisville. 6. Albert S. Berry (D.)... Newport. 7. 8Vacant...... 8. G. G. Gilbert (D.).... Shelbyville.
9. Samuel J. Pugh (R.).. Vanceburg.
10. T. Y. Fitzpatrick (D.). Prestonburg.
11. Vincent Boering (R.)... London.

LOUISTANA.

 Adolph Meyer (D.)....New-Orleans.
 Robert C. Davey (D.). New-Orleans.
 Rob't F. Broussard (D.) New-Orleans. 4. T. Brazeale (D.).....Natchitoches.

LOUISIANA.—(Continued.)

5. Joseph E. Ransdell (D.).

6. S. M. Robertson (D.). Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. *Amos L. Allen (R.)....Portland, 2. *Charles E. Littlefield(R.)Rockland, 3. E. C. Burleigh (R.)... Angusta. 4. Chas. A. Boutelle (R.). Bangor.

MARYLAND.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Geo. P. Lawrence (R.) North Adams,
2. Fred'k H. Gillett (R.)...Springfield.
3. J. R. Thayer (D.).... Worcester,
4. G. W. Weymouth (R.). Fitchburg.
5. Wm. S. Knox (R.)... Lawrence.
6. Wm. H. Moody (R.)... Haverhill.
7. E. W. Roberts (R.)... Chelsea.
8. Sam'l W. McCall (R.). Winchester,
9. John F. Fitzgerald (D.)Boston.
10. Henry F. Naphen (D.). Boston.
11. Chas. F. Sprague (R.). Boston.
12. Wm. C. Lovering (R.). Taunton.
13. Wm. S. Greene (R.)... Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

 John B. Corliss (R.)... Detroit.
 H. C. Smith (R.)... Adrian.
 W. Gardner (R.)... Albion.
 E. L. Hamilton (R.)... Niles. 5. Wm. A. Smith (R.)... Grand Rapids. 6. Samuel W. Smith (R.). Pontiac. 7. Edgar Weeks (R.)... Mount Clemens 8. J. W. Fordney (R.)... Saginaw. 9. Roswell P. Bishop (R.) Ludington. 10. Rosseau O. Crump (R.). Bay City. 11. Wm. S. Mesick (R.)... Mancelona. 12. Carlos D. Shelden (R.). Houghton.

MINNESOTA

 James A. Tawney (R.) Winona.
 Jas. T. McCleary (R.) Mankato.
 Joel P. Heatwole (R.) Northfield. 5. Joer F. Heatwoie (R.)...Strfffffeld.
4. F. C. Stevens (R.)....St. Paul.
5. Loren Fletcher (R.)....Minneapolis,
6. Page Morris (R.)....Duluth.
7. Frank M. Eddy (R.)...Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John M. Allen (D.)... Tupelo.

2. Thomas Speight (D.).. Ripley.

3. T. C. Catchings (D.).. Vicksburg.

4. A. F. Fox (D.)..... West Point.

5. John S. Williams (D.). Yazoo City. 6. F. A. McLain (D.)... Gloster. 7. Patrick Henry (D.)... Brandon.

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd (D.)... Shelbyville. 1. James I. Lloyd (D.)... Snelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker (D.)... Keytesville.
3. J. T. Dougherty (D.).. Liberty.
4. C. F. Cochran (D.)... St. Joseph.
5. Wm. S. Cowherd (D.). Kansas City.
6. D. A. De Armond (D.) Butler. 8. 5D. W. Shackleford (D.)... Marshall.
9. Champ Clark (D.).... Bowling Green.

10. Rich'd Bartholdt (R.). St. Louis.
11. Charles F. Joy (R.). St. Louis.
12. Chas. E. Pearce (R.). St. Louis.
13. Edward Robb (D.)... Perryville.

MISSOURI.—(Continued).

14. W. D. Vandiver (D.).. Cape Girardeau 15. M. E. Benton (D.).... Neosho.

MONTANA.

1. A. J. Campbell (D.) . . . Butte.

NEBRASKA.

1. E. J. Burk (t. (R.).... Lincoln.

2. David II. Mercer (R.), Omaha,

3. John S. Robinson (D.), Madison. 4. Wm, L. Stark (Pop.).. Aurora.
5. C. E. Adams (Pop.).. Nelson.
6. William Neville (Pop.).North Platte.

NEVADA.

1. F. G. Newlands (S.)... Reno. NEW-HAMPSHIRE. 1. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.) Manchester. 2. Frank G. Clarke (R.). Peterboro.

NEW-JERSEY,

I. H. C. Loudenslager (R.) Paulsboro. 1. H. C. Loudenslager (R.) Paulsoofo,
2. John J. Gardner (R.). Atlantic City,
3. Benj, F. Howell (R.). N. Brunswick,
4. J. S. Solomon, jr. (D.). Boonton,
5. James F. Stewart (R.) Paterson,
6. Rich'd W. Parker (R.) Newark,
7. Why. D. Dalle (D.) Hobelson 7. Wm. D. Daly (D.).... Hoboken. S. Chas. N. Fowler (R.). Elizabeth.

NEW-YORK

1. T. B. Scudder (D.)... Glenhead. 2. John J. Fitzgerald (D.) Brooklyn. 3. Edmund H. Driggs (D.) Brooklyn. 4. B. F. Clayton (D.)... Brooklyn. 5. Frank E. Wilson (D.).. Brooklyn. 6. Mitchell May (D.).... Brooklyn. 7. Nicholas Muller (D.)... New-York. 8. D. J. Riordan (D.)... New-York. 9. Thos. J. Bradley (D.)..New-York.
10. Amos J. Cummings (D.)New-York.
11. William Sulzer (D.)...New-York.
12. Geo. B. McClellan (D.)New-York. 13. Jefferson M. Levy (D.). New-York. 14. Wm. Astor Chanler (D. New-York. 15. Jacob Ruppert, jr. (D.) New-York.
16. John Q. Underhill (D.) New-Rochelle.
17. A. S. Tompkins (R.). Nyack.
18. John H. Ketcham (R.) Dover Plains.
19. A. V. S. Cochrane (R.) Hudson. 20. Martin H. Glynn (D.). Albany. 20. Martin H. Glynn (D.), Albany,
21. J. K. Stewart (R.)... Amsterdam,
22. L. N. Littauer (R.)... Gloversville,
23. L. W. Emerson (R.)... Warrensburg,
24. Chas. A. Chickering (R.) Copenhagen,
25. James S. Sherman (R.) Utica,
26. George W. Ray (R.)... Norwich,
27. M. J. Drivell, (P.)... 26. George W. Ray (R.)... Norwich.
27. M. J. Driscoll (R.)... Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne (R.).. Addison.
30. Jas. W. Wadsworth (R. Geneseo.
31. J. M. E. O'Grady (R.). Rochester.
32. W. H. Ryan (D.).... Buffalo.
33. D. S. Alexander (R.). Buffalo.
34. 48. E. Vreeland (R.)....

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small (D.)... Elizabeth City. 2. Geo. H. White (R.)... Tarboro. 3. C. R. Thomas (D.).... Newbern.

NORTH DAKOTA. B. F. Spalding (R.) ... Fargo.

CONGRESS OF THE
OHIO. 1. Wm. B. Shattuc (R.) Cincinnati. 2. Jacob H. Bromwell (R.) Cincinnati. 3. John L. Brenner (D.) Dayton. 4. R. B. Gordon (D.) St. Marys. 5. D. Meekison (D.) Napoleon. 6. Seth W. Brown (R.) Lebanon. 7. Walter L. Weaver (R.) Springfield. 8. Archibald Lybrand (R.) Delaware. 9. James H. Southard (R.) Toledo. 10. S. R. Morgan (R.) Oak Hill. 11. Chas. H. Grosvenor (R.) Athens. 12. John J. Lentz (D.) Columbus. 13. James A. Norton (D.) Seneca Co. 14. Winfield S. Kerr (R.). Mansfield. 15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.) Zanesville. 16. Joseph Gill (R.) Steubenville. 17. J. A. McDowell (D.Pop.) Millersburg. 18. Robert W. Tayler (R.). New-Lisbon. 19. Charles Dick (R.) Akron. 20. F. O. Phillips (R.) Medina, 21. Theodore E. Burton (R.) Cleveland. OREGON.
1. Wm. B. Shattuc (R.) Cincinnati.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell (R.) Cincinnati.
3. John L. Brenner (D.). Dayton.
5 D Meekison (D.) Nanoleon
6. Seth W. Brown (R.)Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver (R.) Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand (R.) Delaware.
9. James H. Southard (R.) Toledo.
11 Chas H Grosvenor (P.) Athens
12. John J. Lentz (D.)Columbus.
13. James A. Norton (D.). Seneca Co.
14. Winfield S. Kerr (R.). Mansfield.
15. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.) Zanesville.
17 I A McDowell(D Pop.) Millorsburg
18. Robert W. Tayler (R.), New-Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick (R.)Akron.
20. F. O. Phillips (R.)Medina.
21. Theodore E. Burton (R.) Cleveland.
OREGON.
1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.) Hillsboro. 2. Malcolm A. Moody (R.) Dalles.
2. Malcolli A. Moody (R.) Dalles.
PENNSYLVANIA.
S. B. Davenport (R.) Gienwood.
1. H. H. Bingham (R.). Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, jr. (R.) Philadelphia.
3. Wm. McAleer (D.)Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young (R.). Philadelphia.
6 Thos S Butler (R.) West Chester
7. Irving P. Wanger (R.) Norristown
1. Thomas H. Tongue (R.) Hillsboro. 2. Malcolm A. Moody (R.) Dalles. PENNSYLVANIA. At Large—G. A. Grow (R.) Glenwood. S. R. Davenport (R.). Erie. 1. H. H. Bingham (R.). Philadelphia. 2. Robert Adams, jr. (R.) Philadelphia. 3. Wm. McAleer (D.) Philadelphia. 4. James R. Young (R.). Philadelphia. 5. Alfred C. Harmer (R.). Philadelphia. 6. Thos. S. Butler (R.) West Chester. 7. Irving P. Wanger (R.) Norristown. 8. L. H. Barber (D.) Mauch Chunk. 9. 7H. D. Green (D.) 10. Marriott Brosius (R.). Lancaster. 11. Wm. Connell (R.) Scranton. 12. S. W. Davenport (D.). Plymouth. 13. J. W. Ryan (D.) Pottsville. 14. Marlin E. Olmsted (R.) Harrisburg. 15. F. C. Wright (R.). Susquehanna. 16. Horace B. Packer (R.). Wellsboro. 17. R. K. Polk (D.) Danville. 18. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.) Chambersburg. 19. Edw. Zeigler (D.) York. 20. Jos. E. Thropp (R.). Bedford. 21. S. N. Jack (R.). Indiana. 22. John Dalzell (R.) Ildiana. 22. John Dalzell (R.) Pittsburg. 23. W. H. Graham (R.). Allegheny. 24. Ernest F. Acheson (R.) Washington. 25. J. B. Showalter (R.). Chicora. 26. A. Gaston (D.) Meadville. 27. J. C. Sibley (D.) Franklin. 28. J. K. P. Hall (D.) Ridgway. RHODE ISLAND. 1. Melville Bull (R.) Newport.
9. 7H. D. Green (D.)
10. Marriott Brosius (R.). Lancaster.
12 S W Davenport (D) Plymouth
13. J. W. Ryan (D.) Pottsville.
14. Marlin E. Olmsted (R.) Harrisburg.
15. F. C. Wright (R.)Susquehanna.
16. Horace B. Packer (R.). Wellsboro.
18 Thaddeus M Mahon (R) Chambershurg
19. Edw. Zeigler (D.) York.
20. Jos. E. Thropp (R.) Bedford.
21. S. N. Jack (R.)Indiana.
22. John Dalzell (R.) Pittsburg.
24 Ernest E Acheson (P.) Weshington
25. J. B. Showalter (R.) Chicora
26. A. Gaston (D.)Meadville.
27. J. C. Sibley (D.)Franklin.
28. J. K. P. Hall (D.) Ridgway.
RHODE ISLAND.
2 Adin P. Capron (P.) Stillwater
SOUTH CAROLINA
1. William Elliott (D.)Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert (D.) Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.) Belton.
4. Stanyarne Wilson (D.). Spartanburg.
6. James Norton (D) Mulling
7. J. William Stokes (D.), Orangeburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
28. J. K. P. Hall (D.) Ridgway. RHODE ISLAND. 1. Melville Bull (R.) Newport. 2. Adin P. Capron (R.) Stillwater. SOUTH CAROLINA. 1. William Elliott (D.) Beaufort. 2. W. Jasper Talbert (D.) Parksville. 3. Asbury C. Latimer (D.) Belton. 4. Stanyarne Wilson (D.). Spartanburg. 5. D. E. Fenley (D.) Lancaster. 6. James Norton (D.) Mullins. 7. J. William Stokes (D.). Orangeburg. SOUTH DAKOTA. At Large—R. J.Gamble (R.) Yankton. C. H. Burke (R.) Pierre.
*Vice Thomas B. Reed (R.) resigned A

251 TENNESSEE. 1. Walter P. Brownlow(R.) Jonesboro. 2. Henry R. Gibson (R.).. Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon (D.)... Chattanooga,
4. C. E. Snodgrass (D.).. Crossville. 5. Jas. D. Richardson (D.) Murfreesboro. 6. J. W. Galines (D.)... Nashville. 7. Nicholas N. Cox (D.).. Franklin. 8. T. W. Sims (D.).... Linden. 9. Rice A. Pierce (D.).. Union City. 10. E. W. Carmack (D.).. Memphis. TEXAS. 1. Thomas H. Ball (D.). Huntsville. 2. Sam. B. Cooper (D.)..... Woodville. 3. R. C. de Graffenreid (D.) Longview. 4. J. L. Sheppard (D.)... Pittsburg. 5. Joseph W. Bailey (D.). Gainesville. 6. R. E. Burke (D.)..... Dallas. 7. R. L. Henry (D.)..... Waco. 8. S. W. T. Lanham (D.). Weatherford. 9. A. S. Burleson (D.)... Austin. 10. R. B. Hawley (R.).... Galveston. Rudolph Kleberg (D.).. Cuero.
 J. L. Slayden (D.).... San Antonio. 13. John H. Stephens (D.). Vernon. UTAH. At Large-B.H.Roberts(D.) Salt Lake City VERMONT. 1. H. Henry Powers (R.). Morrisville. 2. William W. Grout (R.) Barton. VIRGINIA. 1. William A. Jones (D.). Warsaw. 2. William A. Young (D.). Norfolk. 3. John Lamb (D.)....Richmond.
4. Sydney P. Epes (D.)...Nottoway.
5. Claude A. Swanson (D.) Chatham. 6. Peter J. Otey (D.). Lynchburg,
7. James Hay (D.). Madison.
8. J. F. Rixey (D.). Brandy,
9. Wm. F. Rhea (D.). Bristol.
10. J. M. Quarles (D.). Staunton. WASHINGTON. At Large—W. L. Jones (R.) Yakima. F. W. Cushman (R.). Tacoma. WEST VIRGINIA.

1. B. B. Dovener (R.)... Wheeling.

2. Alston G. Dayton (R.) Phillippi.

3. David A. Johnson (D.) Bluefield.

4. R. H. Freer (R.).... Harrisville. WISCONSIN. Henry A. Cooper (R.). Racine.
 H. P. Dahle (R.)..... Mount Horab. 3. Joseph W. Babcock (R.) Necedah. 5. Joseph W. Baccek (R.), Necedan,
4. Theobald Otjen (R.). Milwaukee,
5. Sam'l S. Barney (R.). West Bend,
6. J. H. Davidson (R.). Oshkosh,
7. J. J. Esch (R.).... La Crosse,
8. Edw'd S. Minor (R.). Sturgeons Bay,
9. Alexander Stewart (R.) Wausau,
10. John J. Joseph (R.). Chipropow Falls John J. Jenkins (R.)... Chippewa Falls WYOMING. At Large-F. W. Mondell (R.) Newcastle. Territorial Delegates. ARIZONA. J. F. Wilson (D.) Tucson. NEW-MEXICO

Pedro Perea (R.).....Santa Fe. OKLAHOMA. Dennis T. Flynn (R.). Guthric.

*Vice Thomas B. Reed (R.) resigned August 22, 1899. ¹Vice Samuel T. Baird (D.) died April 22, 1899. ²Vice Nelson Dingley (R.) died January 13, 1899. ³Vice William L. Greene (Pop.) died March 11, 1899. ⁴Vice Warren B. Hooker (R.) resigned March 30, 1899. ⁵Vice Richard P. Bland (D.) died June 15, 1899. ⁶Vice Lorenzo Danford (R.) died June 19, 1899. ⁷Vice Daniel Ermentrout (D.) died September 17, 1899. ⁸Evan E. Settle (D.) died November 16, 1899. ⁹John W. Smith (D.), elected Governor of Maryland, November 7, 1899.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1856.

		Ser.	nate.				Hou	se.	
Congress.	Years.	Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Amer.	Ind.
XXXV	1857-9	20	39	5 1	_	92	131	14	
XXXVI	1859-61	26	38	1 2 1	— Ì	113	101	23	_
*XXXVII	1861-3	31	10	12	-	106	42	128	_
*XXXVIII	1863-5	36	9	15	- 1	102	75	- 1	9
XXXXX	1865-7	41	11	-	-	145	40	1 - 1	-
'XL	1867-9	42	11	-		143	49	1 - 1	_
XLI	1869-71	58	j 11	1 - 1	-	151	78	- 1	_
XLII	1871-3	57	17	1 - 1	- 1	138	103	1 - 1	25
XLIII	1873-5	47	20	-	27	194	92		14
XLIV	1875-7	43	29	1 - 1	22	107	168	- 1	_
XLV	1877-9	36	39	1 - 1	"1 l	142	151	1 - 1	
XLVI	1879-81	32	44	-	_	129	148	- 1	616
XLVII	1881-3	37	38	I - !	1	146	138	-	61(
XLVIII	1883-5	†40	36	1 - 1		124	198	1 - 1	8
XLIX	1185-7	42	34	I - 1	_	120	204	-	• 1
L	1887-9	39	37	1 - 1	_	153	168	-	4
LI	1889-91	39	37	1 - 1	_	166	159	1 - 1	_
LII	1891-3	47	39	-	32	88	236	- 1	3,
LIII	1893-5	1 437	44	1 - 1	3.4	126	220	1 -	35
LIV	1895-7	43	39	-	‡6	244	7104	- 1	37
LV	1897-9	48	1034		88	11199	12131		132

*During Civil War some Southern States were unrepresented. †Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters and voted with Republicans. ‡Four Populists and two Silver, the latter of Nevada. ¹Union party. ²Liberal Republicans. ³Populists. ⁴Three vacancies. 6Greenbackers. ⁵One vacancy. ⁵Five Populists, two Silver Republicans, one Independent. ⁵Nine are Silver Republicans. ¹oTwenty-nine are Silver Democrats. 11Ten are Silver Republicans; also one vacancy, 12One hundred and twenty-nine are Silver Democrats. 13Fifteen Populists; eleven Democratic Populists.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION SINCE 1789.

How determined.	Year.	Ratio.	No. of Rep- resentatives.	Population.
Constitution First census. Second census. Third census. Fourth census. Fifth census. Sixth census. Seventh census Lighth census Ninth census. Tenth census. Tenth census.	1789 1793 1803 1813 1823 1833 1843 1853 1863 1873 1883 1893	30,000 30,000 33,000 35,000 40,000 47,700 70,680 93,423 127,381 131,425 151,911 173,901	65 105 141 181 213 223 233 243 293 325 356	3,920,214 5,308,483 7,230,881 9,633,822 12,866,020 17,069,453 23,191,876 31,443,321 38,558,371 50,155,873 62,331,900

Note .- For representation of each State at present see "States and Territorles, General Information.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The original territory of the United ates comprised 827,844 square miles; transferred from Great Britain by Treaty of Paris. September 3, 1783. The present total area of the United States (main body) is 3,090,777 square miles; total area of outlying territory, 747,733 square miles; aggregate, 3,838,510 square miles; LOUISIANA TERRITORY (1,171,931 square miles).—Purchased for

square miles) .- Purchased from France, by reaty, April 30, 1803, for \$15,000,000, FLORIDA PROVINCES (59,268 square miles).—Purchased from Spain, by treaty,

February 22, 1819, for \$5,000,000.

OREGON (291,000 square mlles).—By discovery, 1792; exploration, 1805–'06; settlement, 1811; and treatles with France (1803), Spain (1819), Russia (1825), and disco-tlement, 181.

England (1846), TEXAS ANNEXATION (376,133 square miles) .- By convention with Texas Repub- pines.

lic, March 2, 1845, and payment of \$10,-000,000.

lic, March 2, 165, 000,000, 000, 000, MEXICAN CESSION (first, 545,783 square miles).—By conquest and purchase from Mexico for \$15,000,000, Treaty of the Hidalgo, February 2, 1548, miles).—cougare miles).—cougare hides.—cougare hides.—by Purchased from Mexico for \$10,000, Gadsden Treaty, December 30, 1853, ALASKA (577,390 square miles).—P

chased from Russia, March 30, 1867, for \$7,200,000

by joint resolution of Congress, July 6, 1898. HAWAII (6,567 square mlles).-Annexed

SPANISH CESSIONS .- Porto Rico, 3,531 square miles: Philippines. 114.361 square miles; Guam, 100 square miles. By Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, and payment to Spain of \$20,000,000 for the Philippines.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE. JUDICIAL AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

THE EXECUTIVE. WILLIAM M'KINLEY, of Ohio, President of the U. S	Annual salary. \$50,000 8,000 5,000
THE CABINET.	į
John Hay, of the District of Columbia, Secretary of State	\$8,000
Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury	8,000
Elihu Root, of New-York, Secretary of War	8,000
John W. Griggs, of New-Jersey, Attorney-General	8,000
Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General	8,000
John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy	8,000
Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior	8,000
James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture	8,000

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary-David J. Hill (1898),

New-York, \$4,500. Second Ass't Secretary—Alvey A. Adee

Second Ass't Secretary—Alvey A. Adec (1886), D. C., \$4,000. Third Ass't Secretary—Thos. W. Cridier (1897), West Virginia, \$4,000. Chief Clerk—W. H. Michael (1897), Neb., \$2,500.

Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney Y. Smith (1897), D. C., \$2,100.
Chief of Consular Bureau—Rob't S. Chilton (1895), D. C., \$2,100.
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives

-Pendleton King (1894), North Carolina,

\$2,100.

Solicitor-Wm. L. Penfield (1897), Ind. Chief of Bureau of Accounts-Frank A.

Branagan (1895), Ohio, \$2,100.
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—Andrew H. Allen (1892), North Carolina, \$2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Foreign Commerce-Frederic Emory (1894), Maryland, \$2,100. Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Robert Brent Mosher (1898), Kentucky, \$2,100.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretaries—Horace A. Taylor (1899), Wis.; Oliver L. Spalding (1897), Mich.; Frank A. Vanderlip (1897), Ill., each \$4,500. Chief Clerk—Theodore F. Swayze (1897),

Chief Clerk—Theodo.
New-Jersey, \$3,000.
Chief of Division of Appointments—
Charles Lyman (1898), \$2,750.
Controller—Robert T. Tracewell (1897),

Assistant Controller—Leander P. Mitch-ell, (1897), Ind., \$4,500. Auditor for Treasury Department—William E, Andrews (1897), Neb., \$4,000.

Auditor for War Department-Frank H.

Morris (1899), Ohio, \$4,000.

Auditor for Navy Department—William W. Brown (1899), Penn., \$4,000.

Auditor for Interior Department—William Youngblood (1897), Ala., \$4,000.

for State Department-Ernest G. Auditor

Additor for State Department—Effices G. Timme (1897), Wis., \$4,000.
Auditor for Postoffice Department—Henry A. Castle (1897), Minn., \$4,000.
Treasurer of United States—Ellis II.
Roberts (1897), New-York, \$6,000.

Register of the Treasury—Judson W. Lyons (1898), Ga., \$4,000.

Controller of the Currency-C. G. Dawes (1897), 111., \$5,000.

Solicitor of the Treasury-Maurice D.

O'Connell (1897), Iowa, \$4,500. Commissioner of Navigation—E. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., \$3,600. T.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue-George M. Thomas (1897), Ky., \$4,500,

Director of the Mint-George E. Roberts (1897), \$4,500. Chief of Secret

Service Division-John

E. Wilkie (1897), Ill., \$3,500.
Supervising Surgeon General of Marine
Hospital Service—Walter Wyman (1891), Mo., \$4,000.

Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels-James A. Dumont (1876), N. Y., \$3,500.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Oscar P. Austin (1898), D. C., \$3,000, Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor (1897), Penn., \$4,500.

Chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing-Claude M. Johnson (1893), Ky., \$4,500. Superintendent of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey—H. S. Pritchett and Geodetic Sur (1897), Mo., \$5,000.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—Commis-oner General, T. V. Powderly (1897), sioner General, T. V. Powderly (1897 Penn., \$4,000. Commissioners at Ports Thomas Fitchie (1897), New-York, \$4,500; Percy C. Henninghausen (1897). Baltimore, \$2,200; George B. Billings (1897), Boston, \$2,200; John J. S. Rogers (1895), Philadelphia, \$2,200; Walter Stradley (1895), San Francisco, \$2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor General-John K. Richards

(1897), Ohio, \$7,000. (1897), Ohio, \$7,000.

Assistant Attorneys—James E. Boyd (1897), N. C.; John G. Thompson (1897), II.; Louis A. Pradt (1897), Wis.; Henry M. Hoyt (1897), Penn., \$5,000 each.

Assistant Attorney General, Int. Dept.—Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming, \$5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, P. O. Dept.

—James N. Tyner, Ind., \$4,000.

Solicitor, State Department—William L. Penfield, Ind. \$3,500.

Penfield, Ind., \$3,500.

Solicitor of Treasury-M. D. O'Connell, Iowa, \$4,500.

Solicitor Internal Revenue-George M.

Thomas, Ky., \$4,500.
Law Clerk—A. J. Bentley, Ohio, \$2,700.
Rudy Appointment Clerk-Joseph P. Rudy,

Penn., \$1,800. Attorney in Charge of Pardons-J. S.

Easby Smith, Ala., \$2,400. Disbursing Clerk—Henry Rechtin, Ohio, \$2,300.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General-

First Assistant Postmaster General-Perry S. Heath (1897), Ind., \$4,000. Second Assistant Postmaster General-William S. Shallenberger (1897), Penn. Penn., \$4,000.

Third Assistant Postmaster General-Edward C. Madden (1899), Mich., \$4,000. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Joseph L. Bristow (1897), Kan., \$4,000. Chief Clerk—Blain W. Taylor (1896), W.

Va., \$2.500.

Assistant Attorney General-James N. Tyner (1897), Ind., \$4,000.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Newton M. Brooks (1890), Va., \$3,000. Superintendent of Money Order System—James T. Metcalf (1897), Iowa, \$3,000. Superintendent of Railway Mail Service James E. White (1890), Ill., \$3,500.

Superintendent of Dead Letter Office-David P. Leibhardt (1897), Ind., \$2,500. Chief Postoffice Inspector—George

Hamlet (1897), Ohio, \$3,000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,

First Assistant Secretary-Thomas Ryan (1897), Kan., \$4,500,

Assistant Secretary—Webster Davis (1897), Mo., \$4,000. Cbief Clerk—Edward M. Dawson (1897),

Md., \$2,750.

Assistant Attorney General-Willis Van

Deventer (1897), Wyo., \$5,000, Commissioner of General Land Office-Binger Hermann (1897), Ore., \$5,000. Clay

Commissioner of Pensions—H. Evans (1897), Tenn., \$5,000, Commissioner of Patents—Charles

Duell (1898), New-York, \$5,000. Commissioner of Education—Wm.

Harris (1889), Mass., \$3,000.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Wm. A. Jones (1897), Wis., \$4,000. Commissioner of Railroads—James Long-

street (1897), Ga., \$4,500.
Director of Geological Survey--Charles D.
Walcott (1897), N. Y., \$5,000.
Architect of the Capitol—Edward Clark

(1865), Penn., \$4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary-Joseph H. Brigham (1897), Ohio, \$4.500. Chief of Weather

Bureau-Willis L. Moore (1895), Chio, \$4.500.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer-Frank W. Palmer (1897). III., \$4,500.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Librarian-Herbert Putnam (1899).Penn., \$5,000.

Assistant Librarian—A. R. (1897), Ohio, \$4,000. Spofford

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

John R. Procter, Kentucky; Mark S. Brewer, Michigan; John B. Harlow, Missouri; \$3,500 each. John T. Doyle, secretary; A. R. Serven, chief examiner.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMIS-SIONERS.

Martin A. Knapp, New-York, cbairman; Judson C. Clements, Grorgia; James D. Yeomans, Illinois; Charles S. Prouty, Ver-mont; Joseph W. Fifer, Illinois.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman, Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, Merrell E. Gates, Washington, D. C.; E. Whittlesey, Washington, D. C.; Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.; William D. Walker, Fargo, N. D.; William H. Lyon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia; Bishop Henry B. Whipple, Fairbault, Minn.; William M. Beardshear, Ames. Journ Beardshear, Ames, lowa.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner-Carroll D. Wright (1888), Mass., \$5,000.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUB-LICS.

Woodville Director-William Rockhill (828), 1-st., N. W., \$5,000.

Secretary-Dr. Horacio Guzman, 1,714 1st., N. W.

Chief Clerk-Williams C. Fox, 2,558 University Place.

Chief Translator-A. W. Fergusson, 5 Cooke Place.

OF INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL EGYPT.

as the result of negotiations In 1876. between the Ottoman and Egyptian governments and the various Christian Powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of mixed civil causes arising between persons of different foreign nationalities and suite of foreign nationalities and suite of foreign nationalities. alities, and suits of foreigners against natives, the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign judges of five judges, three of whom are loreigners and two natives. The foreign judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great Powers, each of which is represented by from one to three judges. There are several tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance) and a court of appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by is represented in these courts by States

States is represented in these courts by the following judges:

Court of Appeals at Alexandria—Anthony M. Keiley, Virginia (app'd 1894).

Court of First Instance at Cairo—Geo. S. Batcheller, N. Y. (app'd 1897).

Court of First Instance at Mansourah—Somerville P. Tuck, New-York (app'd 1897). 1894).

WAR DEPARTMENT.

l	
I	(Corrected to December 1, 1899.)
l	SECRETARY OF WAR
ı	ASSISTANT SECRETARYGeorge D. Meiklejohn, Nebraska
ı	COMMANDING GENERALMajor General Nelson A. Miles, retires August 8, 1903
i	DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS. Date of retirement for age.
	Adjutant-GeneralBrigGen. Henry C. CorbinSeptember 15, 1906.
	Inspector-GeneralBrigGen. Joseph C. Breckinridge. January 14, 1906.
	Quartermaster-GeneralBrigGen. M. f. LudingtonJuly 4, 1903.
i	Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence.BrigGen. John F. WestonNovember 13, 1909.
ľ	Surgeon-GeneralBrigGen. George M. SternbergJune S, 1902.
ŀ	Paymaster-GeneralBrigGen. A. E. BatesJuly 15, 1904
	Chief of EngineersBrigGen. John M. WilsonOctober 8, 1901.
I	Chief of OrdnanceBrigGen. A. R. BuffingtonNovember 22, 1901.
ĺ	Judge Advocate-GeneralBrigGen. G. N. LieberMay 21, 1901.
ľ	Chief Signal OfficerBrigGen. Adolphus W. GreelyMarch 27, 1908.
	Chief Record and Pension Officer. BrigGcn. F. C. AinsworthSeptember 11, 1916.
	Public Buildings SuperintendentColonel T. A. BinghamMay 14, 1922.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

(Date of retirement in parenthesis.) REGULAR SERVICE.

MAJOR GENERALS.—Nelson A. Miles (Aug. 8, 1903); Wesley Merritt (June 16, 1900); John R. Brooke (July 21, 1902).

GENERALS.—Elwell BRIGADIER

BRIGADIER GENERALS.—Elwell S. Otis (March 25, 1902); James F. Wade (April 14, 1907); Henry C. Merriam (Nov. 13, 1901); Edgar R. Kellogg (March 25, 1906); Gilbert S. Carpenter (April 17, 1900). COLONELS OF CAVALRY.—Abraham K. Arnold (March 25, 1901); Henry E. Noyes (Aug. 23, 1903); Samuel B. M. Young (Jan. 9, 1904); Charles D. Viele (Feb. 7, 1905); William A. Rafferty (Feb. 16, 1906); Samuel S. Sumner (Feb. 6, 1906); T. A. Baldwin (Dec. 31, 1903); Adna R. Chaffee (April 14, 1906); Thomas McGregor (June 26, 1901); S. M. Whitside (Jan. 9, 1903).

(Jan. 9, 1903).

COLONELS OF ARTILLERY.—Wallace
F. Randolph (June 11, 1905); William L.
Haskin (May 31, 1905); Jacob B. Rawles
(Arg. 4, 1903); F. L. Guenther (Feb. 22,
1902); John I. Rodgers (April 18, 1903);
E. B. Williston (July 15, 1900); H. C. Hasbrouck (Oct. 26, 1903).

COLONELS OF INFANTRY.—Abraham A Harback (Aug. 14, 1905); John C.

COLONELS OF INFANTRY,—Abra-ham A. Harback (Aug. 14, 1905); John C. Bates (Aug. 26, 1906); John H. Page (March 26, 1906); Robert H. Hall (Nov. 15, 1901); Richard Comba (July 11, 1901); Charles W. Miner (November 21, 1904); E. M. Coates (Jan. 29, 1900); George M. Randall (Oct. 8, 1905); E. H. Liscum (July 16, 1905); Ezra-P. Ewers (April 13, 1901); Isaac D. De Russy (June 13, 1904); C. McKibbin (Nov. 2, 1904); William H. Bisbee (Jan. 28, 1904); Russy (June 13, 1904); C. McKibbin (Nov. 2, 1904); William H. Bisbee (Jan. 28, 1904); A. S. Daggett (June 14, 1903); E. Moale (Jan. 29, 1904); C. C. Hood (Aug. 28, 1905); J. H. Smith (Jan. 29, 1904); James M. J. Sanno (Dec. 10, 1904); S. Snyder (Feb. 9, 1903); Loyd Wheaton (July 15, 1902); Jacob Kline (Nov. 5, 1904); J. W. French (June 2, 1907); George W. Davis (July 26, 1903); H. B. Freeman (Jan. 17, 1901); A. F. Burt (Nov. 29, 1903). (Note.—The names of the colonels are given in the numerical order of the regiment of each.)

ment of each.)

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

MAJOR GENERALS. — William Shafter, Elwell S. Otis, Thomas M. derson, Henry W. Lawton, Arthur An-Mc-Arthur

BRIGADIER GENERALS.—James Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, John C. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, William Ludlow, Leonard Wood, George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Robert H. Hall, Loyd Wheaton, Frederick D. Grant, Robert P. Hughes,

James I. Smith, Frederick Funston. COLONELS.—James Lockett, 11th Cava:ry; Edmund Rice, 26th Infantry; James M. Bell, 27th Infantry; William B. Birk-himer, 28th Infantry; Edward E. Hardin, 29th Infantry; Cornelius Gardener, 30th In-29th Infantry; Cornelius Gardener, 30th Infantry; James S. Pettit, 31st Infantry; Louis A. Craig, 32d Infantry; Luther R. Hare, 33d Infantry; Lyman W. V. Kennon, 34th Infantry; William A. Kobbé, 35th Infantry; J. Franklin Bell, 36th Infantry; Robert B. Wallace, 37th Infantry; George S. Anderson, 38th Infantry; Robert L. Bullard, 39th Infantry; Edward A. Godwin, 40th Infantry; Edward A. Godwin, 40th Infantry; Ephraim T. C. 1st Infantry; J. Milton Godwin, 40th Infantry; Ephraim T. C. Richmond, 41st Infantry; J. Milton Thompson, 42d Infantry; Arthur Murray, 43d Infantry; Edward J. McClernand, 44th Infantry; Joseph H. Dorst, 45th Infantry; Walter S. Schuyler, 46th Infantry; Walter Howe, 47th Infantry; William P. Duvall, 48th Infantry; William H. Beck, 49th Infantry

(Note,—All of the above colonels are officers of the regular service of ranks of lieutenant to major, and given temporary appointments in volunteer service.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST .- Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding. Headquarters, Governor's Island, New-Harbor. Geographical limits: York Harbor. Geographical limits: The New-England States, States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.

Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North

Carolina and the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—
Major General William R. Shafter (retired). commanding Headquarters San commanding. Headquarters, co, Cal. Geographical l tired). Francisco, limits: States of California and Nevada and Hawaii.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.— Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, commanding. Headquarters, Denver, Col. Geographical limits: State of Colorado and Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico, Utah and such portion of Wyoming as is not embraced in Yellowstone National Park.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA. Major General William R. Shafter (retired), commanding. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Geographical limits: States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska Territory, excepting part of Idaho embraced in the Yellowstone Na-

tional Park

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA .-- Brigadier General James F. Wade, commanding. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Geographical limits: States of Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, and such portions of Wyoming and Idaho as are National embraced in the Yellowstone Park.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.— Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson, commanding. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Geographical limits: Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky Illinois.

Tennessee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.— Brigadier General Henry C. Merriam, com-Omaha, manding. Headquarters, Neb. Geographical limits: States of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas,

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.

Major General Elwell S. Otis, commanding. Seadquarters, Manila, Philippine Islands. Geographical limits: All territory in control of the United States troops in the Philippine Islands and the Ladrones.

DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO .-Brigadier General George W. Davis, com-manding. Headquarters, San Juan. Geographical limits: The island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—State of
Texas. Headquarters. San Antonio, Tex. Colonel Chambers McKibbin, 12th United States Infantry, commanding.

DIVISION OF CUBA.

Major General John R. Brooke, com-manding; headquarters, Havana, Cuba. DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA,—That portion of the island of Cuba embraced within the following boundaries: Begin-ning at the mouth of the Umparage. ning at the mouth of the Almendares River: thence south and east following the Almendares to its tributary, the Rio Grande; thence along the Rio Grande to near its head; thence north via Santa Maria del Rosario to the headwaters of the Rio las Vegas; thence along the Rio las Vegas and the Rio Cojimar to the sea;

headquarters, Havana, Cuba. Brigadier General William Ludlow, commanding. DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA.—Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara; headquarters, Matanzas,

Cuha. Brigadier General J. II. Wilson,

commanding.
DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA PINAR DEL RIO .- Consisting of all that the island of Cuba within the limits of the Province of Havana (except such portion as is embraced in the Department of Havana) and the Province of Pinar del Rio; headquarters, Havana, Cuba, Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee,

commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE.—Provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe; headquarters, Santiago, Cuba. Brigadier General Leon-ard Wood, commanding.

NATIONAL DIS-HOME FOR ABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Board of Managers: President, General William Franklin, Hartford, Conn.; B. vice-presidents, General William J. Sewell, Camden, N. J., and Colonel John L. and Colonel John L. Camden, N. J., and Mitchell, Milwaukee, Camden, Mithealt, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, General T. J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; managers, General A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Penn.; Colonel G. W. Steele, Marion, Ind.; Major W. H. Bonsall, Los Angeles, Cal.; General C. M. Anderson, Greenville, Ohio; Colonel Sidney G. Cooke, Herlngton, Wan. General Thomas J. Henderson, Wan. Kan.; General Thomas J. Henderson, Princeton, Ill.; General J. M. Brown, Portland, Me.; treasurer, Major J. M. Bermingham, Hartford, Conn.

Branches of the National Home and Branches of the National Holle and membership cared for during fiscal year 1897: Central, Dayton Ohlo, 7,037; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis., 3,429; Eastern, Togus, Me., 3,130; Southern, Hampton, Va., 5,076; Western, Leavenworth, Kan., 3,801; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal., 2,310;

Marion, Marion, Ind., 2.530.

Principal officers of branch homes: Central: Governor, J. B. Thomas; treasurer, M. McCoy: surgeon, D. C. Huffman. Northwestern: Governor, Cornelius Wheel-er: treasurer, J. E. Armltage; surgeon, er; treasurer, J. E. Armltage; surgeon, Almon Clarke. Eastern: Governor, S. H. Allen; treasurer, A. L. Smith; surgeon, W. E. Elwell. Southern: Governor, P. T. Woodfin; treasurer, William Thompson; surgeon, R. S. Vickery. Western: Governor, J. G. Rowland; treasurer, W. B. Shockley; surgeon, D. C. Jones. Pacific: Governor, A. J. Smith; treasurer, F. K. Upham; surgeon, Il. E. Hasse. Marion: Governor, J. H. Chapman; treasurer, H. O. Heichert; surgeon, A. D. Kimball.

The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United treasurer, J.

an honorable discharge from the United States service: disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed \$16 a month are not eligible to the Home undess the reasons are explained to the managers and are satisfactory to him.

There are also twenty-six State homes, located as follows: New-York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.; Vermont Soldiers' Home, Bennington, Vt.; Soldlers' Soldiers' Home, Bennington, Vt.; Soldiers Home in Massachusetts, Chelsea, Mass.; Fltch's Home for the Soldiers, Noroton Heights, Conn.; New-Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J.; Pennsylvania Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sallors, Erie, Penn.; Michigan Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ohio

Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Soldiers and Ohio; Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill.; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Ohio; Illinois So'diers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill.; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca, Wis.; Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha, Minn.; Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa; Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island and Milford, Neb.; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kan.; California Veterans' Home, Yountville, Cal.; South Dakota Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs, S. D.; Colorado Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista, Col.; New-Hampshire Soldiers' Home, Tilton, N. H.; Washington's Soldiers' Home, Orting, Wash.; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol, R. I.; North Dakota Soldiers' Home, Eisbon, N. D.; Oregon Soldiers' Home, Boise. Idaho; Wyoming Soldiers' Home, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Indiana State Home, La Fayette, Ind.

SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSIONERS.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, dent; Adjutant General Henry C. Corbin, Quartermaster General M. I. Ludington, Acting Commissary General John F. Wes-ton, Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, Ludge, Advocate General G. N. Ligher Judge Advocate General G. N. Lieber, Brigadier General George D. Ruggles. Officers of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington.—Brigadier General

Home, Washington.—Brigadier General George D. Ruggles, governor; Brevet Brig-adier General R. F. Bernard, deputy gov-ernor; Captain C. W. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Colonel W. H. Forwood, sur-

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Con-gressional District and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the academy; the cadet to be named by the Representative in Congress, and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the district or Territory from which the appointment is made. There are also twenty appointments at large at the disposition of the President. The number of students is thus limited to 381. Appointments are usually required to be made one year in advance of date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative, should he desire, may nominate a legally qualified alternate, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and admitted in the event of his success and the latter's failure to pass the

prescribed preliminary examinations.

Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twentytwo years of age at date of admission, at least five feet three inches in helght, free from any infectious or moral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity; must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of the United States), and of the history of the United

States.

The course of Instruction, which is quite

thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, con-stitutional and military law, Spanish, and civil and military engineering and science of war. About one-fourth of those ap-pointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little over one-half the remainder finally graduate.

The discipline is very strict, and the enforcement of penalties for offences is infacilly nation than severe. Academic duflexible rather than severe. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each January and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either con-duct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence dur-ing the four years' course, and, as a rule, it is granted at the expiration of the first two years.

The pay of a cadet is \$540 a year, and with proper economy is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the

Academy is usually about 337.
Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army.

The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1898 has been 3,867.

MANNER OF APPLICATION. - Applications can be made at any time, by letter, to the Secretary of War, to have the applicant's name registered for submission to the proper Representative when a vacancy The application must exhibit the occurs. full name, date of birth and permanent abode of applicant, with the number of the Congressional district in which his residence is situated.

Immediately after his admission, and before receiving his warrant of appointment, the cadet must sign the following engage-ment for service, in the presence of the Superintendent or some officer deputed by

aged, of the State (or Territory) of I. I. —, of the State (or Territory) of hereby engage (with the consent of my parent or guardian) that, from the date of my admission as a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy, I will serve in the Army of the U. S. for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority.

In the presence ____. ___.
The candidate must then take the for-

lowing oath or affirmation:

lowing oath or affirmation:

I, —————, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the U. S., and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the U. S. paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty I may owe to any State or country whatsoever, and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers and the rules and articles superior officers, and the rules and articles governing the armies of the U. S.

ARMY PAY.

	I PAY OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE	OFFIC	N 22.3	ACTIV	FE SE	AVICE	-	PAV OF REPTRED OFFICERS	REVETE	ED 0.E	FICED	U	
	Pay of grade.	rade.		Monthly pay.	y pay.		-	Pay of grade.	-	Mon	Monthly pay	ن ان	1
GRADE.	Xearly. Monthly service 8 10 p. c. 2	fonthly	After 5 y'rs' service 10 p. c.	After After After After After 5 yrs 10 yrs 15 yrs 20 yrs service service service service 10 p. c. 20 p. c. 30 p. c. 40 p. c.	After 15 y'rs service 30 p. e	After 20 y'r service 40 p.		Yearly. Monthly After After After After 5 yrs, 10 yrs.	After 5 y'rs	After After After After After Syris' 10y'rs' 15y'rs' 20 y'rs Service service service	After After 15 y'rs' 20 y'rs	S' 20 y	ter 'rs
Lieutenant-General	\$11,000 00	33			:	-	\$8,250 00	_	0	-	-	:	
Major-General Brightfier-General	2000000	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2		:		-	5,625 0		:		:	:	:
*Coloael	3,500 00	291 67	\$320 83	\$320 83 \$350 00 \$3	\$375 00 8375	8375 0	0 2,625 00	218 758	5 8240 62	\$240 62 8262 50 82	50 8281 25 828	5.5281	
‡Lleutenant Colonel	3,000 00	250 00	275 00	300 00	325 00	333 3			3 200 J	225 0	0 243 7	5 250	00
Major	2,500 00	208 33	229 17	250 00	270 83	291 67			171 87	187 50	0 203 1	2 218 7	22
Captain, mounted	2,000 00	166 67	183 33	200 00	16				137 50	150 00	0 162 5	0 175	00
Captain, not mounted		150 00	165 00	180 00	5				123 70	135 0	0 146 2	51 157	20
"Regimental Adjutant		150 00	165 00	180 00	9							-	:
"Regimental Quartermaster		150 00	165 00	180 00	35	_		-					
First Lieutenant, mounted	1,600 00	133 33	1.16 67	160 00	23			100	110	120	130		
First Lieutenant, not monated		125 60	137 50	150 00	31			93	103	112	121		
Second Lleutenant, mounted		125 00	137 50	150 00	잃		_	93	103	112	121		
Second Lieutenant, not mounted	1,400 00	116 67	128 33	140 00	151 67		3 1,050 00	87 50		105 00	ž	75 122	20
Chaptain	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	33		_	112	123	135	146		

*Regimental Adjutants and Regimental Quartermasters never retired as such. 4The maximum pay of a Colonel is, by law, \$1,500 per annum.

The maximum pay of a Lieutenant Colonel is, by law, \$1,000 per annum.

NOTES .- Under Sec 1,261, Revised Statutes, an Alde-de-Canap to a Major-General is allowed \$200 a year in addition to the pay his rank, not to be included in computing the service increase; an Aide-de-Camp to a Brigadier-General, \$150 a year, and an Acting Commissary of Subsistence \$100 a year. Assistant Surgeons are entitled to pay of Captain after five years' service, service to be reckoned from date of aeeeptanee of appointment or commission, Retired officers receive 75 per cent of pay (salary and lacrease) of their rank. Retired officers detailed for duty at colleges 3, 1893, are entitled to the full pay of offleers of corresponding rank. Those detailed under other laws under the act of November

Mileage, from and after July 1, 1897, is allowed to offleers travelling on duty under orders at the rate of 4 cents per mile, by are not entitled to anything beyond their retired pay.

The monthly pay of enlisted men in the Army is as follows: Artiflery, infantry and cavalry-Privates, \$13; corporals, \$15; sergeants, \$18; first sergeants, \$25. Engineers and ordnanee-Corporals, \$20: sergeants, \$31. The pay increases \$1 per month each year during the term of the first five years' enlistment. For the second term of enlistment the pay is \$2 per month above that of pay of others on the first year of enlistment is: Ordnance sergeaut, commissary ser-\$34; hospital steward, \$45; acting hospital steward, \$25; senior veterinary surgeon, Ç in addition, a elothing allowance. Enlisted men when rethred are entitled the shortest usually travelled routes, payable by the Pay Department, pay which they received in active service. the last year of the first enlistment. The There is, geant and post quartermaster sergeant, junior veterinary surgeon, \$75. of the

NAVY DEPARTMENT. Name. Bureau. Name. Term expires. Navigation. *Captain A. S. Crowninshield. April 8, 1901 Equipment. *Captain Royal B. Bradford. September 7, 1901 Ordnance. *Captain Charles O'Neil. June 1, 1901 Medicine and Surgery. *Surgeon General W. K. Van Reypen. October 21, 1901 Supplies and Accounts. *Pay Director Albert S. Kenney. May 4, 1903 Steam Engineering. *Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville. August 9, 1903 Construction and Repair. *Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn. September 7, 1901 Yards and Docks. *Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott. April 4, 1902 Judgo Advocate General...†Lieutenant Commander Samuel C. Lemly...June 5, 1900 Office of Naval Intelligence..Captain Charles D. Sigsbee.........November, 1903 *Rank of Rear Admiral while Chief of Bureau, †Rank of Captain while holding said office. OFFICERS OF GRADES FROM ADMIRAL TO COMMANDER ON ACTIVE LIST. ADMIRAL. State from which appointed. Name. Retirement date. George Dewey..... State from Retirement which appointed. date. REAR ADMIRALS. Name, which appointed. date. Richard P. Leary. ... Md. .. Nov. 3, 1904 William H. Whiting. .. Wis. .. July 8, 1905 Charles O'Neil Mass.Mar. 15, 1904 Caspar F. Goodrich ... Conn. .Jan. 7, 1909 French E. Chadwick ... W.Va. Feb. 29, 1906 Theodore F. Jewell ... Va. ... Aug. 5, 1906 William M. Folger ... Ohio. May 19, 1906 Cipriano Andrade ... Penn.Mar. 16, 1902 John Lowe ... Ohio. Dec. 11, 1900 John Schouler ... Mass. Nov. 30, 1908 Francis W. Dickins ... Conn. .Nov. 2, 1906 (Rank with Major General in Army.) (Rank with Major General in Army.) State from Retirement Name, which appointed. date. Frederick V. McNair. Penn..Jan. 13, 1901 John A. Howell. N. Y. Mar. 16, 1902 Albert Kautz. Ohio. Jan. 29, 1901 George C. Remey. Iowa Aug. 10, 1903 Norman H. Farquhar. Penn..July 28, 1902 John C. Watson. Ky. Aug. 24, 1904 Winfield S. Schley. Md. Oct. 9, 1901 Silas Casey. N. Y. Sept. 11, 1903 William T. Sampson. N. Y. Feb. 9, 1902 Bartlett J. Cromwell. Neb. Feb. 11, 1902 John W. Philip. N. Y. Aug. 26, 1902 Francis J. Higginson. Mass. July 19, 1905 Frederick Rodgers. Md. Oct. 3, 1904 Louis Kempf. Ill. Oct. 11, 1903 Charles H. Davis.....Mass.Aug. 28, 1907 Bowman H. McCalla...N. J. June 19, 1906 CAPTAINS. (Rank with Colonel in Army.) (Rank with Colonel in Army.) Charles S. Cotton. Wis. Feb. 15, 1905 Silas W. Terry. Ky. Dec. 28, 1904 Merrill Miller. Ohio. Sept. 13, 1904 John J. Read. N. J. June 17, 1904 Mortimer L. Johnson. Mass. June 1, 1904 Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Sept. 16, 1905 Robley D. Evans. Utah. Aug. 18, 1908 Frank Wildes. Mass. June 17, 1905 Henry Glass. Ill. Jan. 7, 1906 Philip H. Cooper. N. Y. Aug. 5, 1906 Henry C. Taylor. Ohio. Mar. 4, 1907 George H. Wadleigh. N. H. Sept. 28, 1904 A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Mar. 14, 1905 James H. Sands. Md. July 12, 1907 Yates Stirling. Md. May 6, 1905 COMMANDERS. (Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Eugene W. Watson....Penn.Feb. 17, 1905 Walliam C. Gibson. N. Y. July 23, 1900 Washburn Maynard. Tenn. Dec. 5, 1906

Henry W. Lyon......Mass..Nov. 8, 1907 James H. Dayton......Md...Oct. 25, 1908 Morris R. S. Mackenzie, N. J., May 5, 1910

Name. Which ap Charles S. Sperry	from Retirer	nent .
Nome which ar	nointed day	0
Name, which ap	pointed, da	1000
Charles S. Sperry	.Conn. Sept. 3,	1909
Frank Courtis	.CalJune 18,	1906 -
William W. Reislnger.	.MdDec. 14.	1905
William T Burwell	Mo July 19	1908
Tohn T Hunkon	Oblo Tuno 19	1000
John J. Hunker	.OntoJune 12,	1000
Franklin Hanford	.N. Y Nov. 8,	1906
Robert M. Berry	.KyJan. 28,	1908
Samuel W Very	. Mass. April 23.	1908
Frank Courtis William W. ReisInger. William T. Burwell. John J. Hunker Franklin Hanford. Robert M. Berry. Samuel W. Very. Henry N. Manney. Chapman C. Todd. Joseph N. Hemphill. Abraham B. H. Lillie. William T. Swinburne. William H. Emory. George A. Bicknell. Charles T. Hutchins. Seth M. Ackley. Benjamin F. Tilley. Harry Knox. Clifford H. West.	Minn Dec 27	1906
Observer C. Fold	IZ. April 5	1010
Chapman C. Toud	Object Trees 10	1000
Joseph N. Hemphill	.OnioJune 18,	1909
Abraham B. H. Lillie.	.N. Y.Sept. 23,	1907
William T. Swinburne.	.R. I. Aug. 24.	1909
William H Emory	D C Dec 17	1908
Coorgo A Dicknoll	Ind May 15	1000
George A. Dickneil	. Iliu may 15,	1000
Charles T. Hutchins	. PennFeb. 3,	1900
Seth M. Ackley	.MassOct. 13,	1907
Benjamin F. Tilley	.R. I., Mar. 29.	1910
Harry Knoy	Ohio July 2	1910
Clifford H Wort	N V Nov 10	1010
Ciliford H. West	Mish Cost 7	1000
John P. Merrell	. Mich., Sept. 1,	1000
Joseph G. Eaton	.Mass.Jan. 28,	1909
Clifford H. West John P. Merrell Joseph G. Eaton William I. Moore Charles Belknap	.VaJune 12.	1906
Charles Belknan.	.N. Y.Aug. 25.	1908
Charles Belknap	Ohio Aug 15	1909
Eugene II C Louise.	D C Nov 16	1000
Eugene H. C. Leutze	. D. C. Nov. 16,	1909
Uriel Sebree	. Mo Feb. 20,	1910
¹ William A. Windsor.	.MdFeb. 13,	1904
Albert R. Couden	. Utah Oct. 30.	1908
F C Pendleton Son of	officer May 27	1909
William Coult	Conn Man 17	1910
William Switt	. Conn. Mar. 14,	1910
Henry B. Mansheld	. Mass Mar. 5,	1908
Charles R. Roelker	. N. Y.Sept. 23,	1903
Frederick M. Symonds.	. N. Y., May 16.	1908
Walton Goodwin	Me April 10	1908
¹John D. Ford	Md May 10	1902
Jonn D. Ford	. Mu May 13,	
Albert Ross	.Penn. Jan. 3,	1908
Albert Ross. Richardson Clover. James M. Miller. J. V. B. Bleecker.Son of Andrew Dunlap. John A. B. Smith Edward H. Gheen. Wells L. Bield	.MoJuly 11,	1908
James M. Miller	.MoMay 23.	1909
Frederick M Wise	Md. May 19.	1907
T W D Pleasker Son of	officer Aug 16	1909
J. V. B. Bleecker. Son of	oincer Aug. 10,	
Andrew Duniap	.N. Y Oct. 1,	1906
¹ John A. B. Smith	.MdMar. 2,	1905 -
Edward H. Gheen	.PennDec. 11.	1907 -
Wells L. Field	N Y Jan. 31	1908
Wells L. Field Harrison G. O. Colby Leavitt C. Logan C. H. ArnoldSon of	Mace Ian 28	1908
Transitt C. T. Colby	Ohio Ton 20	1908
Leavitt C. Logan	.Oniojan. 50,	
C. H. ArnoldSon of	omcer. Nov. 14,	1910
William S. Cowles	.Conn., Aug. 1,	1908
C. H. ArnoldSon of William S. Cowles Charles O. Allibone Alexander B. Bates Edward D. Taussig John E. PillsburyAl William H. Reeder Robert W. Milligan.	. N. J Sept. 2.	1908
1 Alexander B Bates	Md Nov. 25.	1904
Edmord D Toussis	Mo Nov 20	1909
Edward D. Taussig	. MO NOV. 20,	
John E. PhisburyA	t large. Dec. 13,	1908
William H. Reeder	. 10wa. Aug. 24,	1910
Robert W. Milligan	.PennApril 8,	1905
George W. Baird	.D. C.April 22.	1905
1Richard Inch	.D. C. June 29	1905
Worker	D C Feb 12	1005
Parist Databant	D. C. Feb. 12,	1000
Daniel Delenanty	.N. Y.Aug. 12,	1907
William H. Reeder ¹Robert W. Milligan ¹George W. Baird ¹Richard Inch ¹Harrie Webster Daniel Delehanty Charles C. Cornwell ¹Holland N. Stevenson ¹Charles W. Rae ¹George H. Kearney ¹William S. Moore Royal R. Ingersoll Adolph Marx	.UtahDec. 18,	1909
¹ Holland N. Stevenson.	.N. YSept. 3.	1906
Charles W. Rae	N. Y. June 30.	1909
1George H Kearney	N V Mar 21	1910
William C Maama	Moss Esh 92	1000
william S. Moore	. Mass. Feb. 25,	1305
Royal R. Ingersoll	. Mich Dec. 4.	1909
Adolph Marx	.lowaMay 10,	1910
Duncan Kennedy	. N. Y., Dec. 28.	1909
James D. J. Kelley At	large Dec. 25	1909
Jefferson E Mocor	Penn Mary	
D D Dodgers Court	officer Dec Co	1910
James D. J. Kelley. At Jefferson F. Moser R. P. Rodgers Son of	omcer. Dec. 30.	1911
		1911
Franklin J. Drake	.N. Y. Mar. 4.	1908
Thomas C. McLean	.N. Y., Oct. 25	1909
William J. Barnette	Y Y Feb 2	1909
Franklin J. Drake Thomas C. McLean William J. Barnette Francis H. Delano	Moss April 14	
Charles T. Delallo	. mass. April 14,	1910
Charles T. Forse	.KyDec. 29,	1909
Edwin K. Moore	.OhioJuly 24, .N. YJune 8,	1909
Alblon V. Wadhams	.N. Y. June S.	1909

State from Retirement which appointed. Name date. James D. Adams.....Mlss...May 4, 1910 R. Wainwright. Son of officer. Dec. 17, 1911 James R. Selfridge Cal... July 11, 1911 William H. Everett....Conn..Mar. 6, 1909 John M. Hawley.......Mass..July 28, 1908 John A. Rodgers.Son of officer.July 26, 1910 James W. Carlin,111....May 14, 1910 Gottfried Blocklinger...1owa..Oct. 23, 1909 Perry Garst...............................July 11, 1910 James K. Cogswell. Wis. Sept. 27, 1909
Frederick Singer. Ohio. May 3, 1909
Arthur B. Speyers. N. Y. Aug. 15, 1908
Ebenezer S. Prime. Ohio. Jan. 16, 1909
Nathan E. Niles. Penn. Dec. 27, 1909 T. H. Stevens...Son of officer. July 12, 1910 ¹Julien S. Ogden.....N. Y.Dec. 10, 1908 ¹George Cowie............1owa.April 25, 1908 Charles P. Perkins....Mass.Feb. 18, 1910 Charles P. Perkins....Mass.Feb. 18, 1910
Charles G. Bowman...Ind...Oct. 15, 1910
William P. Potter....N. Y...May 10, 1912
William H. Beehler...Md...April 2, 1910
Giles B. Harber...Ohio.Sept. 24, 1911
John B. Briggs....Mass...Mar. 1, 1911
Newton E. Mason....Penn..Oct. 14, 1912
Arthur P. Nazro....Mass..Dec. 3, 1912
Why. W. Kimbell. Son of officer. Jan. 9, 1910 Arthur P. Nazro......Mass. Dec. 3, 1912 Wm. W. Kimball. Son of officer. Jan. 9, 1910 Dennis W. Mullan Ky ... Nov. 10, 1905

¹To perform engineer duty only, on shore only. The Engineer Corps was amalgamated with the line on March 3, 1899, by act, of Congress.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.)
William G. Farwell. Mich. April 5, 1905
John C. Wise. ... Md. Feb. 7, 1910
George P. Bradley. Me. Jan. 3, 1910
Charles N. Gravatt. Va. June 28, 1911
Paul Fitzsimmons. Ga. Feb. 27, 1909
William S. Dixon. ... D. C. Jan. 3, 1909
Charles A. Siegfried. Penn. June 6, 1912
Remus C. Persons. Ala. Dec. 28, 1912
Nelson M. Ferebee. N. C. April 16, 1912
Franklin Rogers. Penn. July 29, 1912
James R. Wagener. Ky. Oct. 20, 1908
Thomas H. Streets. Penn. Nov. 20, 1909
Manly H. Simons. Ohio. July 10, 1911
John W. Boyd. S. C. Dec. 24, 1912
George E. H. Harmon Md. Mar. 5, 1910

PAY DIRECTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)
Charles H. Eldredge. N. Y.Sept. 21, 1901
Edward May. Mass.Jan. 20, 1900
Henry M. Denniston. N. Y.June 13, 1902
Frank C. Cosby. Ky. April 10, 1902
George Cochran. Penn. April 8, 1901
Albert S. Kenny. Vt. Jan. 19, 1903
Edward Bellows. N. H.April 28, 1902
Arthur Burtis. N. Y.June 29, 1903

	State from Retirement
Name	which appointed. date.
Edwin	PutnamMeSept. 28, 1902
Robert	P. LislePenn.Aug. 28, 1904
Leonard	A. FraileyD. C., Aug. 8, 1905
George	A. HendeeMass.June 30, 1903
	T. WrightWisFeb6, 1905

PAY INSPECTORS.

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Daniel A. Smith. ... N. H. Aug. 27, 1901
George H. Griffing ... Md. .. April 25, 1901
Albert W. Bacon. ... Penn. .. Jan. 5, 1903 Albert W. Bacon. Penn. Jan. 5, 1903
Joseph Foster. N. H. June 17, 1903
Theodore S. Thompson. Mass. Nov. 6, 1902
William J. Thomson. Md. April 27, 1903
Henry G. Colby. Vt. Mar. 4, 1901
John B. Redfield. Mich. April 13, 1904
Ichabod G. Hobbs. Me. Mar. 13, 1904
Ichabod G. Hobbs. Me. Mar. 5, 1901
H. T. B. Harris. N. Y. April 5, 1905
Stephen Rand. N. H. May 11, 1906
Lawrence G. Boggs. D. C. April 5, 1908

CHAPLAINS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.) Wesley O. Halloway... Me... June 9, 1901 David H. Tribou... Me.. Sept. 16, 1910 Henry H. Clark... Me... Mar. 6, 1907 Adam A. McAllister... Cal... Mar. 2, 1903 (Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Thomas A. Gill......Penn..Feb. 8, 1902 Frank Thompson...La...July 14, 1918 Roswell R. Haes....N. Y.Feb. 25, 1912 Carroll Q. Wright....Penn..Nov. 6, 1918

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.) W. W. Hendrickson...Ohio..June 21, 1906 Henry D. Todd......Penn.Aug. 25, 1900 Marshall Oliver.....N. Y.April 25, 1905

(Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Stimson J. Brown.....N. Y. Sept. 7, 1916 Edward K. Rawson....N. Y. Feb. 21, 1908 Philip R. Alger....At large Sept. 29, 1921 Omenzo G. Dodge.....Kan...June 1, 1918

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Philip Hichborn.....Cal...Mar. 4, 1901 William H. Varney...Mass.April 19, 1900 John F. Hanscom....Mass..May 21, 1904 Francis T. Bowles....Mass...Oct. 7, 1920 Joseph H. Linnard....Penn.Sept. 27, 1922 (Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Joseph J. Woodward. At large. Oct. 2, 1922
David W. Taylor. ... Va. ... Mar. 4, 1926
Albert W. Stahl ... N. Y. May 12, 1918
William J. Baxter ... Ohio. Oct. 19, 1920
Wachington 1, Coppe. Va. Lag. 31, 1926 Washington L. Capps..Va....Jan. 31, 1926

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

(Rank with Colonel in Army.)

Peter C. Asserson.....Va....Jan. 5, 1901 Mordecai T. Endicott...N. J..Nov. 26, 1906 (Rank with Lieutenant Colonel in Army.) Franklin C. Prindle....Penn...July 8, 1903

Ulysses S. G. White...Ohio..Oct. 20, 1910 In addition to those above named there are 170 lieutenant commanders, 300 lieutenants, 132 lieutenants (junior grade), 107 ensigns, 92 naval cadets, 50 surgeons, 51 passed assistant surgeons, 37 assistant

surgeons, 41 paymasters, 30 passed assistant paymasters, 28 assistant paymasters, 13 chaplains with rank of lieutenant, 5 professors of mathematics with rank of lieutenant, 29 naval constructors and assistant payal aconstructors and assistant payal aconstructors and assistant payal aconstructors and assistant payal aconstructors. sistant naval constructors with rank of lieutenant, 2 civil engineers with rank of lieutenant commander, 4 with rank of lieutenant and 11 with rank of lieutenant djunior grade); 68 boatswains, 71 gunners, 56 carpenters, 11 sailmakers, 25 pharmacists and 12 mates.

MARINE CORPS OF THE NAVY.

COMMANDANT. — Brigadier General Charles Heywood, New-York.
GENERAL STAFF.—Colonel George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector; Colonel Frank L. Denny, quartermaster; Colonel Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster; Major Charles H. Laucheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector; Major Thomas C. Prince assistant guartermaster. Major Prince, assistant quartermaster; Major Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster; Major George Richards, assistant paymaster; captains Cyrus S. Radford, William B. Lemly and R. P. Faunt Le

William B. Lemly and R. P. Faunt Le Roy, assistant quartermasters. COLONELS.—James Forney, Percival C. Pope, Robert L. Meade, Charles F. Will-iams and Henry C. Cochrane. LIEUTENANT COLONELS.—William S. Muse, Francis H. Harrington, Mancil C. Goodrell, George F. Elliott and Allan C. Kelton. C. Kelton.

In addition there are 10 majors, 41 captains, 45 first lieutenants and 18 second lieutenants.

NAVY PAY TABLE.

Section 13 of the Navy Personnel bill, which became a law on March 3, 1899, provided that "after June 30, 1899, commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, exreceive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of corresponding rank in the Army: Provided, that such officers when on shore duty shall receive the allowances, but 15 per centum less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warant officers commissioned under section rant officers commissioned under section 12 of this act. Provided further, that when naval officers are detailed for shore duty beyond seas they shall receive the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for officers of the Army detailed for duty in similar places." The pay of officers of the Army of and below the rank of colonel is increased 10 per cent for each five years of service in the grade, until the increase amounts to 40 per cent of the original pay, when no further increase may be made. The pay of a retired officer is 75 per cent of the highest pay of his grade on the active list.

The relative rank between officers of the Navy (whether on the active or retired list) and officers of the Army is as follows: Admiral with general, rear-admiral with major general, captain with colonel, commander with lieutenant colonely. nel, lieutenant commander with major, lieutenant with captain, lieutenant of junior grade with first lieutenant, ensign with second lieutenant. The following is

the pay table:

	Sea duty	
	or shore	
Rank.] duty]	On
	beyond	shore.
	sea.	
*NAVY (LINE).		
Admiral	\$13,500	\$13,500
Rear-Admirals:		
First nine	7,500	6,375
Second nine	5,500	4,675
Chiefs of Bureau		5,500
Captains	3,500	2,975
Judge Advocate-Gen'l.		3,500
Commanders	[-3,000]	2,550
LieutCommanders	2,500	2,125
Lieutenants	1,800	1,536
Lieuts. (junior grade).	[1.500]	1,275
Ensigns	[1,400]	1,190
Chief boatswains, chief		
gunners, chief car-		
penters, chief sail-		
makers	1,400]	1,400
Cadets	950	500
MARINE CORPS.	1	
Brigadier-General		5,500
Colonels	3,500[3,500
Lieutenant-Colonels	3,000]	3,000
Majors	2,500	2,500
Captains (line)	1.800	1,800
Captains (staff)	2,000	2,000
First lieutenants	1,500	1,500
Second lieutenants	1,400	1,400
Leader of band	1,500	1,500
		-

*Officers of the Pay and Medical Corps receive the same pay as other officers with whom they rank.

NAVY (STAFF).

Chaplains.—First five years, at sea, 2,500; shore duty, \$2,000; leave or wait-\$2,500; shore duty, ing orders, \$1,600. Second five years, \$2,800, \$2,300, \$1,900.

Professors of Mathematics .- First years, at sea or shore duty, \$2,400; leave \$1,500. or waiting orders. Second five years, \$2,700, \$2,700, \$1,800. Third five years, \$3,000, \$3,000, \$2,100. Fourth five years and thereafter, \$3,500, \$3,500, \$2,600. Civil Engineers.—Same as professors of

mathematics. Naval Constructors .- First five years, on duty, \$3,200; on leave or waiting orders, \$2,200, Second five years, \$3,400, \$2,400. Third five years, \$3,700, \$2,700. Fourth five years, \$4,000, \$3,000. After twenty

years, \$4,200, \$3,200. Assistant Naval Assistant Nava four years, \$2,000. Constructors.—First

Warrant officers (boatswains, gunners, sailmakers and machinists). -First three years, at sea, \$1,200; shore —First three years, at sea, \$1,200; shore duty, \$900; leave or waiting orders, \$700. Second three years, \$1,300, \$1,000, \$800. Third three years, \$1,400, \$1,300, \$900. Fourth three years, \$1,600, \$1,300, \$1,000. After twelve years, \$1,800, \$1,600, \$1,200. Mates (in service August 1, 1894).—At sea, \$1,200; shore duty, \$900; leave or waiting orders, \$700, (Appointed since August 1, 1896), at sea, \$900; shore duty, \$700; leave or waiting orders, \$500.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

STUDENTS AND COURSE.—The students of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are styled Naval Cadets. One cadet is allowed for each member or delegate of the House of Rep-

resentatives, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large. No more than ten appointed at large are allowed in the Academy at any one time. The course of study is six years, four years at the Academy and two at sea, at the end of which time the cadet returns to the Academy for final graduation, and the district then becomes vacant.

NOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the

Navy, as soon after March 5 in each year as possible, notifies in writing each me'n-ber or delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, if such recom-mendation is made by July 1 of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his ap-pointment an actual and bona fide resident of the district in which the vacancy exists and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large are selected Candidates allowed for by the President. Congressional districts, for Territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or Territories from which they are nominated. And all candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of fifteen and twenty, physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION .- Candidates nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy by May 15 receive per-mission to present themselves on that date to the Superintendent for examination for admission. Those not nominated in time to present themselves at the May examina-tion are examined on the 1st of September following. When either of the above dates falls on Sunday, the candidates present themselves on the Monday following. Can-When either of the above dates the candidates present aidates are required to enter the Academy Immediately after passing the prescribed examinations. No leave of absence is granted to cadets of the fourth class.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS. — Appointments to fill all vacancies that may occur during a year in the lower grades of the line of the Navy and of the Marine Corps are made from the Naval Cadets. graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable dis-charge, and one year's sea pay, as provided for Naval Cadets.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

In the following tables "B. L. R." means breech-loading rifles; "M. L. R.," muzzle-loading rifles; "S. B.," smooth-bore guns; loading rifles; "S. B.," smooth-bore guns; "B. L. H.," breech-loading howitzers; "S. B. H.," smooth-bore howitzers; "R. F.," rapid-firing guns; "H. R. C." Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "R. F. B. L. R.," rapid-

firing breech-loading rifles; "mm.," millimetre, or 39-1,000ths of an inch; "D.," speed displacement in tons; "T.," torpedo tubes; 3Triple screw; 4Twin screw; 5Captured in Spanish-American War.

BATTLE-SHIPS-FIRST CLASS.

armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F., 16 6-pdr. R. F., 6 1-pdr. R. F., 2 3-in. R. F. field and 4 Coits; 4 T. Launched May, 1898. 4ALABAMA-D., 11,565; speed, 16 knots;

R. F. field and 4 Coits; 4 T. Launched May, 1898.

4GEORGIA—Particulars not yet fixed.

4ILLINOIS—Same as Alabama; 4 T. Launched Oct., 1898.

4INDIANA—D., 10,810; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 4 13-in., 8 8-in., 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F., 2 T. Launched Feb., 1893.

4IOWA—D., 11,340; speed, 17.0 knots; armament, 4 12-in., 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 20 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1896.

1896.

⁴KEARSARGE-D., 11,565; speed, 16 knots; armament, 4 13-in, and 4 8-in, B. L. R.; 14 5-in, 20 6-pdr, and 6 1-pdr, B. F.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched March, 1898.

4KENTUCKY—Same as Kearsarge.
4MAINE—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots;
same armament as Missouri. Building.

4MASSACHUSETTS—D., 10,810; speed, 16.2 knots; armament, same as Indiana; 2

T. Launched June, 1893.

*MISSOURI—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. R. F., 16 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. auto; 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 3-in. R. F. field; 2 T. Building.

NEW-JERSEY—Same as Georgia.

Missouri.

40HIO—Same as Missouri. 40REGON—Same as Indiana, except D., 11,000. Launched Oct., 1893. PENNSYLVANIA—Same as Georgia. WISCONSIN—Same as Alabama.

BATTLE-SHIPS-SECOND-CLASS.

*TEXAS--D., 6.315; speed, 17.8 knots; \$2,500,000; armament, 2 12-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.: 12 6-pdr., 6 1-pdr., 4 37-mm.; Colts; 1 field; 2 T. Launched June, 1892.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

⁴BROOKLYN—D., 9,215; speed, 21.9 knots; armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R.; 4 Colts and 2 field guns; 4 T. Launched

F.; 4 Colts and 2 heig guis, 7 1. Batherico Oct., 1895,
4CALIFORNIA—Particulars not yet fixed,
4NEBRASKA—Same as California,
4NEW-YORK—D., 8,200; speed, 21 knots;
armament, 6 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 4-in. R. F.
B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 Colts,
2 field guns, 2 T. Launched Dec., 1891,
4WEST VIRGINIA—Same as California,

DOUBLE-TURRET MONITORS.

4AMPHITRITE—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in., 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 5 1-pdr. H. R. C. Launched June, 1893.

June, 1893.

*MIANTONOMOH—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in, B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 6 1-pdr. R. F. G.; 1 Gatling. Launched Dec., 1876.

*MONADNOCK—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, same as Miantonomoh; also 2 4-in. R. F. B. L. R. and 2 37-mm. H. R. C. Launched Sept. 1883. H. R. C. Launched Sept., 1883.

4MONTEREY-D., 4,084; speed, 13.6 knots; armament, 2 12-in., 2 10-in. B. L. lt.; 6 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gattings. Launched April, 1891.

Aunched April, 1891.

APURITAN—D., 6,060; speed, 12.4 knots; armament, 4 12-in, B. L. R.; 6 4-in, R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm, R. C. Launched Dec., 1882.

4TERROR—D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament. same as Miantonomoh.

armament, same Launched March, 1883. as Miantonomoh.

SINGLE-TURRET HARBOR-DEFENCE MONITORS.

ARKANSAS—D. 3,235; speed, 11.5 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F. 3 6-pdr. R. F.; 5 1-pdr. R. F. Building. CONNECTICUT—Same as Arkansas.

FLORIDA—Same as Arkansas. WYOMING—Same as Arkansas.

FREEBOARD SINGLE-TURRET MONITORS (BUILT IN 1862).

CANONICUS—Iron; D., 2,100; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in. S. B.; 2 12-pdr. howitzers

CATSKILL-Iron; D., 1,875; speed, 6 knots; armament, 2 15-in, S. B.

JASON-Same as Catskill,

LEHIGH—Same as Catskill. MAHOPAC—Iron; D., 2,100; speed and

armament same as Ajax.

MANHATTAN—Same as Mahopac.

MONTAUK—Same as Catskill.

NAHANT—Same as Catskill.

NANTUCKET-Same as Catskill.

HARBOR DEFENCE RAM. ⁴KATAHDIN—D., 2,155; speed, 16.11 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F. Launched

PROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

ATLANTA—D., 3,000; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in. R. F. and 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-in. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.;

K.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-in, and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1884.

*BALTIMORE—D., 4,570; speed, 20.096 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 4 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1888.

BOSTON—D., 3,035; speed, 15.6 knots; armament, 6 6-in., 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 47-mm. H. R. C., 2 37-mm. H. R. C., 2 Gatlings. Launched Dec., 1884.

*CHARLESTON—D., 3,730; speed, 18.9

Launched Dec., 1884.

4CHARLESTON—D., 3,730; speed, 18.2 knots; armament, 2 8-in., 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts, 1 field gun. Launched July, 1888. (Wrecked in Philippine Islands, November 1500) 1899.)

7, 1899.)

4CHICAGO—D., 5,000; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 8-in., 14 5-in. R. F.; 7 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts and 1 field gun. Launched Dec., 1885.

gun. Launcned Dec., 1880.

4CINCINNATI—D., 3,213; speed, 19
knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.;
8 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 1 3-in. R. F.; 2 Colts.
Launched Nov., 1892.

3COLUMBIA—D., 7,375; speed, 22.8

*COLUMBIA—D., 1,313; speed, 22.0 knots; 2\$2,725,000; armament, 1 8-in, B. L. R.; 2 6-in., 8 4-in, R. F. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts, 1 field gun, 4 T. Launched July, 1892.

*MINNEAPOLIS—Same as Columbia; 4 T. Launched Aug. 1893

T. Launched Aug., 1893.

4NEWARK—D., 4,098; speed, 19 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F. G.; 8 6-pdr. 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Colts. Launched March, 1890.

*OLYMPIA-D., 5,870; speed, 21.7 knots;

armament, 4 S-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 14 6-pdr., 7 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Gatling; 6 T. Launched Nov., 1892.

4PHILADELPHIA — D., 4,410; speed, 19.67 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F. G.; 4 6-pdr., 4 3 pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 37-mm. R. C.; 2 Cotts.; 1 3-in. Launched Sept., 1889, 4RALEIGH—D., 3,213; speed, 19 knots; armament, 1 6-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in R. F. G.; 8 6-pdr., 4 1-pdr., 1 Cotts, 1 3-in. Launched March, 1892.

4SAN FRANCISCO—D. 4 098; speed

4SAN FRANCISCO—D., 4,098; speed, 19.5 knots; armament, 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr., 2 Colts, 4 T. Launched Oct., 1889.

PROTECTED CRUISERS, SHEATHED.

⁴ALBANY—D., 3,769; speed, 20 knots; armament, 6 6-in., 4 4.7-in., 10 6-pdr. and 8 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched Jan., 1899, England.

CHATTANOOGA-D., 3,200; speed, 16.5 knots; armament, 10 5-in., 8 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Building.

*CLEVELAND—Same as Chattanooga.

*DENVER—Same as Chattanooga.

MOINES-Same as Chattanooga. GALVESTON-Same as Chattanooga. 4NEW-ORLEANS. Same as Albany. Launched Dec., 1896.

4TACOMA-Same as Chattanooga. UNPROTECTED STEEL CRUISERS.

4DETROIT-D., 2,089; speed, 18.7 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field;

armament, 10 5-in, R. F. B. L. R.; 0 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field; 2 T. Launched Oct., 1891. 4MARBLEHEAD — D., 2,089; speed, 18.44 knots; armament, 10 5-in, R. F. G.; 6 6-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 T. Launched Aug., 1892. 4MONTGOMERY—D., 2,089; speed, 19

MONTGOMERY—D., 2,089; speed, 19 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F., guns, 6 G-pdr. R. F., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 2 T. Launched Dec., 1891.

*REINA MERCEDES—D., 3,090; speed, 17.5 knots. Built 1887.

UNARMORED

'BANCROFT—D., S39: speed, 14.4 knots; armament, 4 4-in, R. F. B. L. R.; 8 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt; 1 T. Launched April, 1892.

'BENNINGTON—D., 1,710; speed, 17.5 knots; armament, 6 6-in, B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm, H. R. C., and 2 Gatlings. Launched June, 1890.

'CASTINE—D., 1,177; speed, 16 knots; armament, same as Machias. Launched May 1892

May, 1892

4CONCORD—D., 1,710; speed, 16.8 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr. and 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings Laughed March, 1896

Gatlings. Launched March, 1896.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA—D., 1,130;
speed, 14 knots. Launched 1887.

SISLA DE CUBA—D., 1,030; speed, 14 knots; armament, 6 4.7-in, R. F.; 4 6-pdr.; 4 Nordenfeldts,

SISLA DE LUZON-Same as Isla de

*MACHIAS—D. 1,177; speed, 15 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F. B. L. R.; 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Launched Dec., 1891

PETREL—D., \$92; speed, 11.8 knots; armament, 4 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 3-pdr., 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 37-mm. H. R. C.; 2 Gatlings. Launched Oct., 1888.

armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. Purchased. Launched 1881.

4YORKTOWN—D., 1,710; speed, 16.14 knots; armament, 6 6-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Launched April, 1888, No. 16—Plans being prepared.

LIGHT DRAUGHT GUNBOATS.

⁴HELENA-D., 1,397; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F., 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts; 1 field gun. Launched

Jan., 1896.

ANASHVILLE—D., 1,371; speed, 16.30 knots; armament, 8 4-in., 4 6-pdr. R. F. guns. 2 1-pdr. Hotchkiss, 2 Colts.

guns, 2 1-pdr. Hotchkiss, 2 Colts. Launched Oct., 1895. WILMINGTON—Same as Helena; exception, speed, 15 knots. Launched Oct., 1895.

UNARMORED COMPOSITE GUNBOATS.

⁴ANNAPOLIS—D., 1,000; speed. 13.17 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr. R. F., 1 Colt, 1 field gun. Launched Dec., 1896.

4MARIETTA-D., 1,000; speed, knots. Launched March, 1897.

NEWPORT-Same as Annapolis; D., 1.000; speed, 12.29 knots. Launched Dec., 1896.

PRINCETON-Same as Annapolis; D., 1.000; speed, 12 knots. Launched June, 1897.

VICKSBURG-Same as Annapolis; D., 1,000; speed, 12.71 knots. Launched Dec.,

WHEELING-Same as Marietta; speed, 12.88 knots; no field gun. Launched March, 1897.

UNARMORED VESSELS - SPECIAL CLASS.

DOLPHIN—Dispatch boat; D., 1,486; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 3 4-in, R. F. B. L. R.; 2 14pdr., 2 3-pdr., and 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 Gatlings, Launched April,

4VESUVIUS—Dynamite cruiser; D., 929; speed, 21.4 knots; armament, 3 15-in. dynamite; 5 3-pdr. R. F.; 1 Colt. April, 1888. Launched

CHESAPEAKE-Training ship (sailing); D., 1,175; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr., and 2 1-pdr. R. F. G. Launched June, 1899.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

⁴BA1NBR1DGE—D., 420; speed, 29 knots; armament, 2 long 18-in, Whitehead torpedo tubes; 2 14-pdr. R. F.; 5 6-pdr. R. F. Launched 1899. *BARRY—Same as Bainbridge.

CHAUNCEY-Same as Bainbridge. *DALE-Same as Bainbridge. Speed, 28 knots.

⁴DECATUR—Same as Dale. ⁴HOPKINS—Same as Bainbridge.

D., 408 HULL-Same as Bainbridge. D., 408,

*LAWRENCE-Same as Bainbridge, D., 400; speed, 50 knots.

4MACDONOUGH—Same as Bainbridge.

PAUL JONES—Same as Bainbridge.
PERRY—Same as Bainbridge.

PREBLE—Same as Bainbridge,

*STEWART—Same as Bainbridge.

*TRUXTUN—D., 433; speed, 30 knots; armament, 2 14-pdr. and 5 6-pdr. R. F., TOPEKA-D., 1,814; speed, 16 knots; and 2 long 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes.

WH1PPLE-Same as Truxtun. 4WORDEN-Same as Truxtun.

TORPEDO BOATS (ALL TWIN SCREWS).

BAGLEY-D., 167; speed, 28 knots; armament, 3 3-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. White-head torpedo tubes. Built 1899.
BAILEY-D., 235; speed, 30 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. White-bead torpedo tubes.

head torpedo tubes. Built 1899.
BARCELO—Speed, 17 knots.
BARNEY—Same as Bagley. BIDDLE-Same as Bagley.

BLAKELEY-Same as Bagley, 26 knots

CUSHING—D., 105; speed, 22.5 knots; armament, 3 torpedo tubes, 3 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1890.

Built 1890,
DAHLGREN—D., 146.4; speed, 30½ knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1898.
DAVIS—D., 154; speed, 22½ knots; armament, 3 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.
DE LONG—Same as Blakeley.
DU PONT—D., 165; speed, 27.5 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1896.
ERICSSON—D., 120; speed, 24 knots; armament, 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 3 18-in. Whitehead T, built 1892.
FARRAGUT—D., 279; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built 1898.

armament, same as Bailey. Built 1898. FOOTE—D., 142; speed, 24.53 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896. FOX—D., 154; speed, 23.1 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1897. GOLDSBOROUGH—D., 247.5; speed, 30 knots; armament, same as Bailey. Built

1899.

GWIN-D., 45.8; speed, 20 knots; armament, 1 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. Whitehead torpedo tubes. Built 1897.

MACKENZIE—D., 65; speed, 20.1 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.

armament, same as Gwin, Bullt 1807.
M'KEE—D., 65; speed, 19.8 knots; armament, same as Gwin, Built 1897.
MANLY—Yarrow boat; purchased 1898.
MORRIS—D., 104.7; speed, 24 knots; armament, same as Davis, Built 1897.
MANLY—VALUE SON—D. 174: speed, 26 knots;

NICHOLSON—D., 174; speed, 26 knots; armament, same as Blakeley. Built 1899.
O'BRIEN—Same as Nicholson.

PLUNGER-Submarine torpedo-boat; D.,

168; speed, 8 knots; armament, 2 White-head torpedo tubes. Built 1897. PORTER—D., 165; speed, 28.6 knots; armament, same as Du Pont. Built 1896. RODGERS—D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots;

armament, same as Davis. Built 1896. ROWAN—D., 182; speed, 26 km armament, same as Du Pont. Built 180 SHUBRICK—Same as Blakeley. speed, 26 km. Pont. Built 1897. knots:

SOMERS-Purchased in 1898. STOCKTON--Same as Blakeley

STILETTO—(Single screw) D., 31; speed, 18 knots; wooden vessel; 2 Howell torpedoes.

STRINGHAM-D., 340; speed, 30 knots;

srmament, 7 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 18-in. White-head torpedo tubes. Built 1899.
TALBOT-D., 46½; speed, 21.2 knots; armament, same as Gwin. Built 1897.
T. A. M. CRAVEN-D., 146.4; speed.

T. A. M. CRAVEN—D., 146.1, by knots; armament, same as Dahlgren. Built 1898

THORNTON-Same as Blakeley. TINGEY—Same as Blakeley, WILKES—Same as Blakeley; speed, 26.5 knots.

WINSLOW-D., 142; speed, 24.5 knots; armament, same as Davis. Built 1896.

OLD STEAM NAVY.

ADAMS.—Wooden; D., 1,400; speed, 9.8 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 2 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 12 Colts. Built 1874-76. ALERT.—Iron; D., 1,100; speed, 10 knots; armament, 6 4-in. and 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 3-in field and 1 Colt. Built R. F.; 1873-'75.

ALLIANCE.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 9.98 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F. Built 1873-76. ENTERPRISE.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 11.4 knots; armament, 1 3-in.

speed, 11.4 knots; armament, 1 3-in. B. L. H., 1 field. Nautical Schoolship of Massachusetts. Built 1873-'76.

ESSEX.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.4 knots; armament, 6 4-in., 4 6-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.; 1 field and 2 Colts. Train ing ship. Built 1874-'76.

FERN.—Wooden; D., 840; armament, 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr. and 2 1-pdr. R. F.

Built 1871.

FRANKLIN.—Wooden; D., 5,170; receiving ship, Norfolk Navy Yard. Built 1855; rebuilt 1865.
HARTFORD.—Wooden; D., 2,790; ar-

mament, 13 5-in., 4 1-pdr. and 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 1 3-in. field and 2 Colts. Built 1858; rebuilt 1898.

IROQUOIS.—Wooden; D., 1,575; Marine Hospital Service, Built 1858,
LANCASTER.—Wooden; D., 3,250;

LANCASTER. — Wooden; D., 3,250; speed, 9.6 knots; armament, 10 5-in. R. F. G.; 2 5-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr., 1 3-pdr. and 4 1-pdr. R. F.; 2 Colts. Built

1858
MARION.—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed,
11¼ knots; armament, 1 8-in. M. L. R.;
6 9-in. S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. R.; 2 20pdr. B. L. R.; 1 3-in. B. L. H.; 2 37-mm.
H. R. C.; 1 Gatling. Built 1871-'75.
MICHIGAN.—Iron; D., 685; speed, 10.5
knots; armament, 6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr.
R. F.; 2 Gatlings. Built 1844.
MINNESOTA.—Wooden; D., 4,700;
speed, 9.25 knots. Nayal militia ship.

speed, 9.25 knots. Naval militia ship,

speed, 9.25 knots. Naval militia ship, Massachusetts.

MOHICAN.—Wooden; D., 1,900; speed, 10.65 knots. Built 1872; rebuilt 1883.

MONOCACY.—Iron; D., 1,370; speed, 11.2 knots. Armament, 4 8-in. S. B.; 2 60-pdr, and 1 3-in. B. L. R.; 1 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 4 37-mm, H. R. C.; 2 47-mm. II. R. C.; 2 Gatling. Built 1863. On China station.

NIPSIC.—Wooden; D., 1,375; speed, 10.7 knots; station-ship at Puget Sound Naval Station. Built 1873-9.

OMAHA.—Wooden; D., 2,400; speed, 11.3 knots. Marine hospital service. Built 1867 - 9

PINTA.—Iron; D., 550; speed, 8.5 knots, Armament, 2 12-pdr. S. B. H.; 1 Colt; 3 3-pdr. R. F. Built 1865.

PENSACOLA. — Wooden; D., 3,000; speed, 9 knots. Built 1858.

RANGER.—Iron; D., 1,110; speed, knots. Armament, 6 4-in, R. F. G.; 6-pdr, R. F.; 1 field gun; 1 Colt. Bu Built

RICHMOND,—Wooden; D., 2,700; receiving-ship, League Island, Built 1858, WABASH.—Wooden; D., 4,650; receiving-ship, Boston, Armament, 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 12-pdr. S. B. H. Built 1854.
YANTIC.—Wooden; D., 900; speed, 8.3

knots. Naval Militia ship, Michigan. Built 1864,

WOODEN SAILING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION. — Training - ship. Newport. Armament, 8 8-in. S. B.; 2 20-pdr. and 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-in. B. L. H.; 1 Gatling, and 2 37-mm. H. R. C. Built 1854.

CONSTITUTION.—Armament, 4 32-pdr.

Built 1797.

DALE.—Receiving-ship, Maryland Naval Militia ship; no battery. Built 1839, INDEPENDENCE.— Receiving - ship.

Mare Island. Armament, 3 20-pdr. and 1 12-pdr. S. B. Built 1837.

JAMESTOWN.—Quarantine ship. Built

1845.

MONONGAHELA .- Training Squadron, Armament, 4 8-in, S. B.; 1 3-in, B. L. H.; 4 37-min, H. R. C.; 2 6-pdr, R. H. C. Built 1862, as steam vessel.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—New-York Naval Armament, 2 20-pdr. Militia practice-ship.

B. L. R. Built 1818.

PORTSMOUTH. - Training Squadron. Armament, 11 8-in, S. B.; 1 60-pdr. B. L. Built 1843. ST, LOUIS.—Pennsylvania Naval Militia

ship; no battery. Built 1828, ST. MARY'S. — Nautical ST. MARY'S. — Nauton New-York. Built 1844. SARATOGA.—Nautical schoolship, Philadelphia, Built 1842.

VERMONT.—Receiving-ship, New-York avy Yard, Armament, 1 12-pdr. S. B. Navy Yard.

H. Built 1818.

In addition to the above there are seventeen tugboats, five gunboats under 500 tons, captured during the war with Spain; fourteen gunboats, under 500 tons, purchased by War Department and transferred to Navy list, and the following purchased during the war with Spain for the "Auxiliary Navy": 7 cruisers, 23 tous 17 couliers and 12 special "Auxiliary yachts, 27 tugs, 17 colliers and 12 special class.

PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT. Chief Justice—MELVILLE W. FULLER,

	Timions, wi	pomicu	1000	
No. of			11	Then ap-
Circuit.	Justi	ces.		pointed.
1.	Horace Gray	. Mass.		1881
2.	Rufus W. Pe	ekham,	N. Y.	1895
3.	George Shira			
4.	Melville W.	Fuller,	Ill	1888
5.	Edward D.	White,	La	1894
6.	John M. Har	lan, Ke	ntucky	1877
7.	Henry B. Br	own, Mi	chigan	1890
S.	David J. Br	ewer. K	ansas.	1889
9.	Joseph McKe	enna. Ca	iliforni	a1898
¹ Salar	y of Chief Ju	istice, \$	10,500:	of cach
	\$10,000.			
CIRCUI	T JUDGES	OF T	HE U	JNITED

STATES.

(Salary, \$6,000 a year each.)

1. Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island; William L. Putnam, Maine.

 William J. Wallace and E. Henry La-combe, New-York; Nathaniel Shipman, Connecticut.

3. Marcus W. Achee

W. Acheson and Pennsylvania, and Acheson and George M. Dallas, Pennsylva Gray, Delaware, 4. Nathan Goff, West George

Virginia; C. H. Simonton, South Carolina.

5. Don A. Pardee, Louisiana; Cormick, Texas, and David D. Shelby. Alabama.

6. William H. Taft, Ohio; Horace Tennessee, and William R. Lurton.

Day, Ohio.
7. W. A. Woods, Indiana; James G. Jen-kins, Wisconsin and Peter S. Grosskins, Wiscon

Henry C. Caldwell, Arkansas; Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota; Amos M.

Thayer, Missouri.

9. William W. Morrow, California; William B. Gilbert, Oregon; Erskine M. Ross, California.

The first circuit consists of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

The Second, of Connecticut, New-York and Vermont.

The Third, of Delaware, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Fourth, of Maryland, North Carona, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Fifth, of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas,

The Sixth, of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee.

The Seventh, of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

The Eighth, of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and North Wyoming.

The Ninth, of California, Idaho, Mtana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. Idaho. Mon-

DISTRICT JUDGES. ANNUAL SALARY,

\$5,000.

Where Name. detailed.

State. Alabama (N. and M.D.)-John Bruce.. Montgomery

(S.D.)—Harry T. Toulmin......Mobile Ark. (E.D.)—J. A. Williams. Little Rock (W.D.)—John H. Rogers....Fort Smith California (N.D.)—John J. De Haven.S. Fr. (S.D.)—Olin Wellborn.....Los Angeles Colorado—Moses Hallett Denver Connecticut—W. K. Townsend.New-Haven Delaware—Edw'd G. Bradford.Wilmington Florida (N.D.)—C Swayne Pensacola

(S.D.)—James W. Locke...Jacksonville Georgia (N.D.)—W. T. Newman...Atlanta

Georgia (N.D.)—W. T. Newman...Atianta (S.D.)—Emory Speer........Macon Idaho—James H. Beatty.....Boisc City Illinois (N. D.)—C. C. Kohlsaat...Chicago (S.D.)—William J. Allen....Springfield Indiana—John H. Baker.....Indianapolis Iowa (N.D.)—Oliver P. Shiras..Dubuque (S.D.)—John S. Woolson....Des Moines Kansas—William C. Hook...Leavenworth Kentucky—Walter Fyans.....Louisville

Kentucky—Walter Evans.....Louisville Louisiana (E.D.)—Chas. Parlange.N.-O'ns (W.D.)—Aleck BoarmanShreveport Maine—Nathan Webb......Portland Maryland-Thomas J. Morris....Baltimore

Massachusetts—Francis C. Lowell. Boston Michigan (E.D.)—Hy. H. Swan...Detroit (W.D.)—Henry F. Severens Grand Rapids Minnesota—William Lochren. Minneapolis Mississippi (N.&S.D.)—Henry C. Niles. Kosciusko

Missouri (E.D.)—E. B. Adams...St. Louis (W.D.)—John F. Phillips...Kansas City Montana—Hiram Knowles......Helena Nebraska-William H. Munger....Omaha

Where State. Name. detailed. Nevada—Thomas P. Hawley. Carson City detailed. New-Hampshire—Edgar Aldrich...Littleton New-Jersey—Andrew Kirkpatrick..Ncwark New-York (N.D.)—Alfred C. Coxe...Utica

North Dakota—Charles F. Almuon. Page Ohio (N.D.)—Aug. J. Ricks.... Cleveland (S.D.)—Albert C. Thompson... Cincinnati Oregon—Charles B. Bellinger... Portland Pennsylvania (E.D.)—John B. McPherson, Philadelphia

.Pittsburg (W.D.)—Joseph Buffington... Rhode Island-Arthur L. Brown. Providence South Carolina-W. H. Brawley. Charleston South Dakota—J. E. Carland. Sioux Falls Tennessee (E. and M.D.)—C. D. Clark. Chat

(W.D.)—Eli S, Hammond.....Memphis Texas (N.D.)—Edward R, Meek.Ft. Worth Texas (N.D.)—Edward R, Meek, Ft. Worth (E.D.)—David E. Bryant....Sherman (W.D.)—Thomas S. Maxey....Austin Utah—John A. Marshall...Salt Lake City Vermont—Hoyt H. Wheeler..Brattleboro Virginia (E.D.)—E, Waddill, jr..Richmond (W.D.)—J. Paul.......Harrisonburg Washington—Cornelius H. Hanford..Seattle West Virginia—I. I. Jackson Parkersburg West Virginia—J. J. Jackson..Parkersburg Wisconsin (E.D.)—W. H. Seaman...

Sheboygan Minnesota; Charles L. Benedict, New-York; Robert W. Hughes, Virginia; George R. Sage, Ohio. The salaries of Samuel Treat and Martin Welker, \$3,500; of all the other retired Judges, \$5,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

*Alaska—Judge—Charles S. Johnson, Sitka. *Arizona—Chief Justice—Webster Street. Associates—George R. Davis, Fletcher M. Doan, Richard E. Sloan. *New-Mexico-Chief Justice-Wm. J. Mills,

Associates-John R. McFee, Jonathan W. Crumpacker, Frank W. Parker, Charles A. Leland.

A. Leland,
'Indian Territory—Judge U. S. Court—
Joseph A. Gill; (N.D.), William M.
Springer; (S.D.), Hosea Townsend;
(C.D.), William H. H. Clayton,
'Oklahoma—Chief Justice—J. H. Burford.
Associates—B. F. Burwell, John L. McAtee, Bayard T. Hainer, John C. Tarsper. ney.

*Annual salary, \$3,000. †Annual salary, \$5,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS, OLD CORCORAN ART GALLERY, PENNSYLVANIA-AVE. AND 17TH-ST. (TEMPO-RARY), WASHINGTON.

*Chief Justice-Charles C. Nott, New-York. *Judges-Lawrence Weldon, Illinois; John

Davis, District of Columbia; Stanton J. Peelle, Indiana; Charles B. Howry, Missis-

*Annual salary, \$4,500 eacn.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS. *Chief Justice—Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

cil Bluffs, Iowa.

*Associate Justices—Henry C. Sluss, Wichita, Kan.; Wilbur F. Stone, Denver, Col.; William W. Murray, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Thomas C. Fuller, Raleigh, N. C. Attorney—Matthew G. Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo., \$3,500.

*Annual salary, \$5,000 each.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Chief Justice-Edward F. Bingham, Ohio.

*Associate Justices—Alexander B. Hagner, Maryland; Andrew C. Bradley, Charles C. Cole, Job Barnard and Harry M. Clabaugh, all of District of Columbia.

*Annual salary, \$5,000 each. Retired Associate Justices—Andrew Wylie and Charles P. James. Salary, \$4,000 each. COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice-Richard H. Alvey, Maryland, \$6,500.

Associate Justices-Martin F. Morris and Seth Shepard, \$6,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District.	Name.	Address.
Alabama, N. D	Vaughan, William	Birmingham, Ala.
Alabama, M. D		
Alabama, S. D	Wickersham, Morris D	Mobile, Ala.
Arkansas, E. D		
Arkansas, W. D		
Alaska		
Arizona		
California, N. D		
California, S. D		
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida, N. D		
Florida, S. D.,		
Georgia, N. D		
Georgia, S. D		
Idaho		
Illinois, N. D		
Illinois, S. D		
Indiana	Wishard, Albert W	Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS-(Continued).

UNITED STAT	ES DISTRICT ATTORNET	5—(Continued).
District.	Name.	Address,
	Soper, Pliny L	
Indian Territory, C. D	Wilkins, John H	S. McAlester, I. T.
Indian Territory, S. D	Johnson, Wm. B	Ardmore, I. T.
lowa, N. D	McMillan, Horace G	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Iowa, S. D	Miles, Lewis	Corydon, Iowa.
Kansas	Lambert, Isaac E	Topeka, Kan.
Kentucky	Hill, Reuben D	Louisville, Ky.
Louisiana, E. D	Gurley, J. Ward, jr	New-Orleans, La.
Louisiana, W. D	Elstner, Milton C	Shreveport, La.
Maine	Dyer, Isaac W	Portland, Me.
Maryland	Rose, John C	Baltimore, Md.
	Jones, Boyd B	
Michigan, E. D	Gordon, William D	
Michigan, W. D	Covell, George G	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Minnesota	Evans, Robert G	St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi, N. D	Montgomery, Mack A	Oxford, Miss.
Mississippi, S. D	Lea, Albert M	Vicksburg, Miss.
Missouri, E. D	Rozier, Edward A	St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri, W. D	Warner, William	Kansas City.
	Rodgers, William B	
Nebraska	Summers, Williamson S	
Nevada		
New-Hampshire	Hamblett, Charles J	Concord, N. H.
New-Jersey	Rice, J. Kearney	New-Brunswick, N. J.
New-Mexico	Childers, William B Brown, Charles H	Albuquerque, N. M.
New-10rk, N. D	Burnett, Henry L	Buffalo, N. Y. New-York City,
Yen-Vork E D	Pettit, George H	Brooklyn X Y
North Carolina E D	Bernard, Claude M	Raleloh N C
North Carolina W D	Holton, Alfred E	Winston, N. C.
North Dakota	Rourke Patrick H	Fargo, N. D.
Ohio. N. D	Rourke, Patrick H	Cleveland, Ohio,
Ohio. S. D	Bundy, William E	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oklahoma	Scothorn, John W. (ad int.).	Guthrie, Okla.
Oregon	Hall, John H	Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania, E. D	Beck, James M	Philadelphia, Penn.
Pennsylvania, W. D	Heiner, Daniel B	
Rhode Island	Wilson, Charles A	Providence, R. I.
South Carolina	Lathrop, Abial	Charleston, S. C.
South Dakota	Elliott, James D	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Tennessee, E. D	Wright, William D	
Tennessee, M. D	Tillman, Abram M	Nashville, Tenn.
Tennessee, W. D	Randolph, George	Memphis, Tenn.
Texas, E. D	McLemore, Marcus C	Galveston, Texas.
Texas, N. D	Atwell, William H	Dallas, Texas.
Texas, W. D		San Antonio, Texas.
	Whittemore, Charles O	
	Allan, Edgar	
Virginia W D	Alderson, Thomas M	Ahingdon Va
Washington	Gay, Wilson R	Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia	Gains, Joseph H	Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin, E. D	Phillips, Milton C	Oshkosh, Wis.
Wisconsin, W. D	Jones, David F	Madison, Wis.
Wyoming	Burke, Timothy F	Cheyenne, Wyo.

TREATIES.

The new treaty between the United States and Japan went into effect on July 17, 1899. It was ratified in February, 1895, but its actual operation was deferred so as to give time for adjusting affairs to the changed conditions. Similar treaties were made by Japan with most of the other first-class Powers. Their essential feature is to give Japan a status as a modern nation instead of impressions. modern nation. instead of Imposing the restrictions which she was under, along with China and other Eastern countries, before her advance to modern methods. The entire extra-territorial system is swept away by the new treaties. This gave to foreign Powers, including the United States, a right to try civil and treatles negotiated with Great Britain dur-

criminal cases relating to their own citlzens in consular courts, instead of in the Japanese courts. Hereafter these foreign courts will be abolished and Japanese courts will try all cases alike. Another feature is in opening up the entire interior of Japan to the capital and enterprise of foreign merchants. (See "Tribune Almanac" for 1896 for sections of treaty).

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Immediately after the beginning of the session of the LVIth Congress the President transmitted to the Senate four

the Congressional session. and one with France, for reciprocal reductions of tariff rates. Those negotiated with Great Britain were: Jamaica, Guiana, Barbadoes and Bermuda. In the main the concessions to the colonies were on food products, and there were also reductions on manufactured goods, flour, etc.

The most important of the treaties was that between the United States and France. Among the reductions allowed France are the following: Alcoholic perfumery, toilet water, etc., 10 per cent; medical preparations, 10 per cent; cosmeties, etc., without alcohol, 10 per cent; opera glasses, magnifying glasses, 10 per cent; watch and clock movements, 15 per cent; other metal articles, not otherwise specified, 10 per cent; macaroni, vermicelli, etc., 10 per cent; preserved fruits, 10 per cent; prunes, 10 per cent; nuts, 20 per cent; liquers, 10 per cent; mineral waters, 20 per cent; plush and cotton velvet, 5 per cent; silk goods under Schedule L, 5 per cent; toys, 20 per cent; fans, 10 per cent; jewelry, 5 per cent; gloves, except gloves called "Schauschen," 10 per cent; musical instruments, 15 per cent; sparkling wines receive the same benefits accorded to other European countries other European countries.

Reductions allowed the United States are understood to comprise all the articles of the French minimum tariff list except horses, stallions, mares and colts; eggs, cheese, butter, honey, cloverseed and lu-cerne, sugar, chicory root, feed, type, porcelain, cardboard, tanned hides, leather soles, boot and shoe uppers, boots, shoes, belting, dynamo electric machines, ma-chinery tools, parts of dynamos and elec-

tric machines.

PORTUGAL.—A treaty with Portugal was proclaimed by President McKinley on July 22, 1899. Under its provisions Portugal secures a reduction of duties on argols, still wines, sparkling wines, brandies, paintings and drawings. The United States secures a reduction of duties to the minimum rate on flour of cereals except wheat, wheat, lard and grease, mineral oils and products, agricultural machinery, instruments and tools, tar and pitch. The text of the arrangement is as follows:

Article I. Upon the following articles of commerce, being the product of the soil or Industry of Portugal or of the Azores and Madeira Islands, imported into the United States, the present rates of duty shall be reduced and shall hereafter be as follows:

Upon argols or crude tartar or wine lees, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Upon still wines in casks, 30 cents per gallon; in bottles, per case of one dozen bottles, containing each not more than one bottles, quart and more than one pint, or twentyquart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles containing not more than one pint, \$125 per case; and any excess be-yond these qualities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles.

Upon sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, \$6 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, \$3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$150 per

dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to \$6 per dozen bottles, on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of \$150 per gallon.

Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, whether the product of Portugal or of the Portuguese possessions, \$1 75 per

proof gallon.

Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statu-

ary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Article II. Reciprocally, and in consideration of the preceding concessions, upon the following articles of commerce, being the products of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the kingdom of Portugal and the Azores and Madeira Islands, the rates of duty shall be as low as those accorded to any other country (Spain and Brazil being excepted from this provision), namely:

Tariff No. 325-Flour of cereals, except

wheat.

Tariff No. 326—Maize in the grain. Tariff No. 327—Wheat in the grain. Tariff No. 354—Lard and grease.

Tariff No. 97. Tariff No. 98.

Tariff No. 99-Mineral oils and their products, not elsewhere specified in the tariff.

Tariff No. 373-Reaping, mowing and thrashing machines for compressed hay and straw, steam ploughs and separate parts of these machines and ploughshares.

Tariff No. 386-Instruments, implements and tools for the arts, manufactures, agriculture and gardening; and upon the following articles shall not exceed the rates hereinafter stated, namely:

Upon the foregoing machines described in No. 373, 5 reis per kilogram.
Upon the instruments, implements and tools described above in No. 386 for use in agriculture and gardening, 60 reis per kilogram.

Upon lighter mineral oils for illuminating purposes (density 0.780 up to 0.820, point of ignition from 37 degrees up to 49

degrees), 46 reis per litre. Upon medium mineral Upon medium mineral oils (density above 0.820 and up to 0.860, point of ignition from 50 degrees up to 150 degrees),

52 rels per kilogram.
Upon tar and mineral pitch, 10 reis per

Under Article XIII Portugal reserved the right, after three months' prior notification to the United States Government of its intention to do so, to arrest the operation of this convention in case the United States shall hereafter impose a duty on crude cork or coffee, being the product of Portu-gal or of the Portuguese possessions, or shall give less favored treatment to the of following articles, being the product Portugal or of her possessions, than that accorded to the like articles, being the product of any other country not under the control of the United States, namely: Argols, crude tartar or wine lees, coffee, wines, brandies, cork (raw or ctured), sardines and anchovies manufactured), sardines and anchovies preserved, and frults not preserved; but In

respect to fruits the United States reserves the right to make special arrangements to any of the West India Islands.

SPORTS.

ATHLETICS.

INTERCOLLEGIATE -EASTERN COLLEGES.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Association had its twenty-fourth annual track and field meeting at Manhattan Field, New-York City, on May 27, 1899, with an over-whelming victory for the University of Pennsylvania. The records were: Pennsylvania, first, 57 points; Harvard second, 28 points; Yale, 22½ points; Princeton, 11 points; Syracuse, 10 points; Columbia and Camell, 2004, 5 points; Williams, 2 points. Cornell, each 5 points; Williams, 3 points; Georgetown, 1 point; Haverford, ½ point. The summary of events is as follows:

One hundred vard run—U, of P., first, 10 sec.: Princeton, second; U. of P., third; Harvard, fourth. (Best previous record by B. J. Wefers, Ceorgetown, 1806, 9% sec.) One hundred and twenty yard hurdle-

U. of P., first, 15% sec.; Harvard, second;

U. of P., hrst, 1978 sec.; Harvard, second; Syracuse, third; Yale, fourth.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—
U. of P., first, 23% sec.; Harvard, second; Harvard, third; U. of P., fourth. (Best previous record, A. C. Kraenzlein, U. of P., 1898, 23 % sec.)

Two hundred and twenty yard run— U. of P., first, 21% sec.; Yale, second; Harvard, third; Syracuse, fourth. (Best previous record, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896, 21 % sec.)

Four hundred and forty yard run—Co-ambia, first, 49% sec.; Yale, second; Yale,

third: Georgetown, fourth.

Half mile run—Harvard, first, 1 min.
58% sec.; U, of P., second; Yale, third; Yale, fourth. (Best previous record, Evan Hollister, Harvard, 1896, 1 min. 56% sec.)

Mile run—Princeton, first, 4 min. 56% sec.)
Mile run—Princeton, first, 4 min. 25%
sec.; Williams, second; Yale, third; Yale,
fourth. (Best previous record, G. W. Orton, U. of P., 1895, 4 min. 23% sec.)
Two mile run—U. of P., first, 10 min.
3% sec.; U. of P., second; Harvard,
third. Cornell fourth

third: Cornell, fourth.

Running high jump—U. of P., first, 6 ft., 2 in.; Harvard, second; Princeton third; Yale fourth. (Best previous record, J. D. Winson, jr., U. of P., 1897, 6 ft.

Running broad jump—U. of P., first, 24 ft. 4½ in.; Syracuse, second; Harvard, third; Syracuse, fourth.

Throwing the 16 pound hammer—U. of P., first, 144 ft. 1 in.; U. of P., second; Harvard, third; Harvard, fourth. (Best previous record, J. C. McCracken, U. of P., 1898, 149 ft. 5 in.)

Putting 16 pound shot—U. of P., first; 42 ft. ½ in.; Syracuse, second; Harvard, third; Princeton, fourth. (Best previous record, J. C. McCracken, U. of P., 1898, 43 ft. 8½ in.)

Pole vault—Yale, first, 11 ft. 5 in.; ale, second; Cornell, third; Cornell, Yale,

fourth. INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

-WESTERN COLLEGES.

Meeting held at Chicago, June 3, 1899, resulting in the following scores: University of Chicago, 46 points; Notre Dame, versity of Chicago, 40 points; Notre Dame, on April 12, 1895, froke the intercongiate 33 points; Michigan University, 27 points; Strength-test records with a total of the University, 14 points; Illinols 1,761½. The best previous record was by points; Iowa University, 4 points; Grin-1,716.

CHAMPIONSHIPS | nell College and Northwestern University, each 3 points. The summary of the each 3 points. events is as follows:

One hundred and twenty yard hurdles—Fisher (Grinnell), McLean (Michigan), and O'Dea (Wisconsin) tied for first place; points divided. Time—16% sec. W. I. A. A. record, 15% sec.

One hundred yard dash—Burroughs, Corcoran, Notre Dame. Chicago, first; Corcoran, Notre Dame, second; Jones, Northwestern, third, Time

-10 scc. Record, 94s sec.

Mile run—Smith, Chicago, first; Wood, Michigan, second; Conger, Michigan. third. Time-4 min. 39 % sec. Record,

4 min, 33 sec,
Four hundred and forty yards—Slack,
Chicago, first; Teetzel, Michigan, second; yards-Slack, Thomson, Michigan, third. Time, record -53 sec.

Half mile—Maloney, Chicago, first; Mills, Illinois, second; Sturgeon, North-western, third. Time, record—2 min. 646

Iilinois, hisec Mile walk—Hoagland, Illinois, first; Bredsteen, Wisconsin, second; Parker, Chicago, third. Time, record—7 min. 5

Discus—Powers, Notre Dame, first; ehr, Michigan, second; Cochems, Wis-ensin, third, Distance, record—115 ft. Lehr, Michigan, censin, 11 in.

Hammer-Mortimer, Chlcago, Stangel, Wisconsin, second; Avery, Michi-

stangel, Wisconsin, second; Avery, Michigan, third. Distance—121 ft. 2 in. Record—123 ft. 9½ in. Shot—Powers, Notre Dame, first; Lehr, Michigan, second; Eggeman, Notre Dame, third. Distance—40 ft. 5½ in. Record third. Dista

Two hundred and twenty yard dash—Burroughs, Chicago, first; Corcoran, Notre Dame, second; McGowan, Wisconsin, third. Time—22% sec. Record—21% sec. third. Two hundred and twenty yard hundred—McLean, Michigan, first; O'Dea, Wisconsin, second; Trude, Chicago, third. Time—27% sec. Record—25% sec.

Mile bicycle race—Brown, Chicago, first; Baldwin, Michigan, second; Ross, Chicago, third. Time—2 min. 39% sec. Record—2 min. 25 sec.

Quarter-mile bicycle race—Gaffney, Notre Dame, first; Goodenow, Chicago, second: Brown, Chicago, third. Time, record-31% sec.

High jump-Powers (Notre Dame and Louis (Iowa) tied for first place; Flournoy. Michigan, third. Height, record-5 ft. 11 in.

Broad jump—Holland, Drake, first; Powers, Notre Dame, second; D. Garrett, Illinois, third, Distance—22 ft. 2.4 in. Illinois, third, Dista Record—22 ft. 7½ in.

Pole vault-Powers (Notre Dame) and (Chicago) tied for Herschberger place: Booth, Northwestern, third. Height
—10 ft. S in. Record—11 ft.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

H. F. Cochems, of Harvard University, on April 12, 1899, broke the intercollegiate strength-test records with a total of 1.761½. The best previous record was by

271 SPORTS.

Double-kick-The world's for record double-kick was broken on April 15, 1899, by D. C. Briggs, of Columbus, Ohio, who made 7 It. 3% in.

INTERNATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE

MATCH.

The International Intercollegiate (Oxford-Cambridge-Harvard-Yale) track games took place on the Queen's Club grounds (London) on July 22, 1899. The games were in response to a joint invitation from Oxford and Cambridge, and it was the third occasion on which English and American university athletic teams have contested. In 1894 Yale met Oxford in London, and was beaten—5½ firsts and 5 seconds to 3½ firsts and 4 seconds. In 1895 Cambridge met Yale in New-York, and was defeated
—8 firsts and 7 seconds to 3 firsts and 4
seconds. The personnel of the Harvard-Yale team sent to London in 1899 was in every case an amateur, both in spirit and in the letter of the English as well as of the American athletic law. 'The English athletes won five out of the nine contests. The following is the summary:

One hundred yard dash—Won by F. J. time 0:10: C. R. Quiman, Harvard; time, 0:10; C. R. Thomas, Oxford, second; F. A. Blount, Yale, third; A. E. Hind, Cambridge, fourth. English university record, 0:10, American university record (world's rec-

ord), 0:09%.

ord), 0:09%.
Four hundred and forty yard run—Won by C. G. Davison, Cambridge, by five yards; time, 0:49%; D. Boardman, Yale, second; T. R. Fisher, jr., Yale, third; A. M. Hollins, Oxford, fourth. English university record, 0:49%. (On straightaway track, against time, Wendell Baker (Harvard) holds world's record, 0:47%.)
Eight hundred and eighty yard run—

Eight hundred and eighty yard run Won by H. E. Graham, Cambridge, by twelve yards, in 1:57%; C. F. W. Struben, Oxford, second; J. P. Adams, Yale, third; T. E. Burke, Harvard, fourth. English university record (also British amateur record), 1:54%. American university record (also world's record), 1:53%.

ord (also world's record), 1:53%.
One mile run—Won by M. H. Hunter, Cambridge, by twenty-five yards, in 4:24; A. L. Dawson, Oxford, second; C. B. Spitzer, Yale, third; H. P. Smith, Yale, fourth. English university record, 4:19%. American university record, 4:23%.
Three mile run—Won by H. W. Workman, Cambridge, in 15:24%; C. K. Palmer, Yale, second; H. W. Foote and H. P. Clarke, of Harvard, and A. R. G. Wilberforce, of Oxford, did not finish. English

force, of Oxford, did not finish. English university record, 14:44%. No American

university record,

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race—Won by F. L. Fox, Harvard, by two yards, in 0:15%; W. G. Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge, second; H. R. Parkes, Oxford, third; J. W. Hallowell, Harvard, fourth. English university record (also British amateur record), 0:15%. American university vecord (world's record), 0:15%.

wersity record (world's record), 0:15%.

Running high jump—Won by A. N. Rice,
Harvard, 6 ft.; H. S. Adair, Oxford, second, 5 ft. 11 in.; C. M. Rotch, Harvard,
third, 5 ft. 10 in.; W. G. Paget-Tomlinson,
Combridge fourth Cambridge, fourth, 5 ft. 5 in. English university record, 6 ft. 2½ in. American university record, 6 ft. 4 in. Running broad jump—Won by G. C. Vassall, Oxford, 23 ft.; C. D. Daly, Harvard, second, 22 ft. 3 in.; J. T. Roche, Harvard, third, 21 ft. 9 in.; L. R. O. Bevan, Cambridge, fourth, 20 ft. 4½ in. English university record, 23 ft. 6½ in. American university record (world's record), 24 ft. 41/2 in.

ord), 24 ft. 4½ in.
Sixteen pound hammer—Won by W. A.
Boal, Harvard, 136 ft. 8½ in.; H. J.
Brown, Harvard, second, 122 ft. 9 in.; J.
G. Greenshields, Oxford, third, 109 ft. 6 in.
English university record, 138 ft. 3 in.
American university record, 153 ft. 8 in.

RECORDS OF 1899.

Broad jump—Distance, 24 ft. 4½ in.; A. Kraenzlein, New-York City, May 26, 1899.

Throwing the sixteen pound hammer for distance from seven foot circle without follow—Distance, 167 ft. 8 in.; John Flanagan, New-York Athletic Club, at New-York, September 23, 1899.

Throwing the sixteen pound hammer from nine foot circle without follow for distance—Distance, 164 ft. 6 in.; John Flanagan, New-York Athletic Club, Bayonne, N. J., September 4, 1899.
Standing broad jump—Distance, 11 ft. 1/2 in.; R. C. Ewry, at Asbury Park, N. J.,

August 9, 1899.

Forty-five-yard hurdle race (three hurdles, each 2 ft. 6 in. high)—Time, 0:05%; F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 18,

Forty-yard run—Time—0:04%; Scheuber, Boston, Mass., February 16, 1899. Also A. F. Duffey, Boston, Mass., February 18, 1899. Also three times in one evening by A. F. Duffey, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1899.

One-thousand yards record--At the Aberavon (Wales) athletic meeting on August 5, 1899, Harry Cullum covered the distance in 2:09½, thus beating the world's record.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSIONAL MATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES .- On May 15, Schaefer and Slosson played a match of 600 points at the Lenox Lyceum, New-York City, the former wirning. Score: Schaefer, 600; average, 13 28-44; highest run, 139. Slosson, 418; average, 9 31-43; highest run, 58.

May 22 Slosson defeated Schaefer in second game, 400 points, at Lenox Lyceum. Score: Slosson, 400; average, 452-87; high runs, 34 and 27. Schaefer, 359; average,

4 15-86; high runs, 55, 34 and 22.
The amateur balkline tournament played in New-York City and was finished on April 3, 1899, with W. G. Douglas, of the New-York Athletic Club, in first place, having won all three of the games. I. H. Mannes and L. A. Servatius tied, and upon playing off Mannes got second place and made the novice record run of 40, with Servatius second.

Three cushion caroms.—May 25, 26 and 27, Ives's Billiard Academy, New-York City. First game: Schaefer and Harrison beat Ives and Thatcher; score, 60 (Schaefer made 37 and Harrison 23). Schaefer's highest runs, 5, 5, 3, 3, 3; total innings, 46. Harrison's highest runs, 3 and 3; total innings, 45 Ives's total score, 33: highest innings, 45. Ives's total score, 33; highest

Thatcher's total score, 12; runs, 5, 5, 3. Thatcher's total score, 12; highest runs, 3, 3, 2. Second game: Same players. Score: Schaefer and Harrison, 65; lives and Thatcher, 55. Schaefer's total score, 26; highest runs, 5, 4, 3; innings, 50. Harrison's total score, 39; highest score, 26; highest runs, 5, 50. Harrison's total score, 39; highest runs, 5, 4, 4, 3, 3; linnings, 50. 1ves's total score, 32; highest runs, 5, 4, 3; innings, score, 32; highest runs, 5, 4, 3; innings, 49. Thatcher's total score, 22; highest

49. Thatcher's total score, 22; highest runs, 5, 3; innings, 50.
George Slosson and Jacob Schaefer played a three-nights' cushion carrom match in New-York City, on October 30, 31 and November 1. The scores on each night were: First night, Slosson, 300; Schaefer, 185. Second night, Slosson, 600; Schaefer, 495. Third night, Slosson, 900; Schaefer, 495. Third night, Slosson, 900; Schaefer, 757. Average for the tournament: Slosson, 4.56; Schaefer, 3.84. Highest run: Slosson, 37; Schaefer, 41.
ENGLAND'S CHAMPIONSHIP.— This

ENGLAND'S CHAMPIONSHIP. — This 7. The grat was a match of 18,000 points up, for f100 Payton, 479,

a side and all the gate receipts, between John Roberts and Charles Dawson The match was played in London, hegirning on March 20, 1899, and ending on April 3, on even terms, and was won by Roberts, who scored the full 18,000 points to 16,186 by Dawson.

POOL CHAMPIONSHIP.—Games played in New-York City on November 30 and December 1 and 2, 1899, between Alfredo de Oro, holder of the title, and Frederick Payton, the challenger. The match was 600 ball continuous pool, in blocks of 200, for three pights and a purse of \$200. De for three nights, and a purse of \$300. or three nights, and a purse of \$300. De Oro won on each night, the scores being: First night, De Oro, 207; Payton, 183. Second night, De Oro, 203; Payton, 172. Third night, De Oro, 198; Payton, 131. De Oro made 8 scratches and Payton made 7. The grand totals were: De Oro, 600; Payton, 479.

BASEBALL.

The basetall season for 1899 was mainly successful and few of the clubs in the National League lost money. The Brooklyn club spent the most money for players and other expenses, and its liberal policy resulted in its winning the championship. Boston finished second, Philadelphia third and Baltimore fourth. The West was again forced to be content with minor positions in the race.

Torced to be content in]	RECO	RD	FOR	TH	E S	EASC	ON					
Clubs.	Brooklyn	Boston	Philadelphia.	Baltimore	St. Louis	Cincinnati	Pittsburg	Chicago	Louisville	New-York	Washington.	Cleveland	Games won.
Brooklyn Bostor. Philadelphia Baltimore St. Louis. Cincinnati Pittsburg Chicago Louisville New-York Washington Cleveland	- 6 6 6 4 6 5 3 2 3 0	8 - 9 7 6 4 4 5 5 2 2 3	85 67 48 57 4 22	8 7 7 6 9 3 5 7 4 4 2 2	8 8 7 8 5 7 8 5 4 6 1	10 10 4 8 8 6 6 0	8 10 6 9 7 10 6 6 6 6 3 2	8 5 9 6 6 7 7 6 9 1	11 9 6 6 9 8 8 7 7 2 4	10 12 10 10 10 10 10 7 7 7 1	11 12 12 12 8 8 8 11 4 12 7 -4	14 11 12 13 14 12 13 14 12 13 10 13 10 13	101 95 94 86 84 83 76 75 75 60 54 20
Games lost	1 47	57	58	1 62	67	67	73	<u> </u>			-	-	2-14-
Bolts best work Of the second basemen Reitz,													

Boston led in club batting, with Baltimore second; Brooklyn, third. In cluh fielding Baltimore led; Boston, second; Brooklyn, third. Philadelphia scored the largest number of runs. Hughes made the best individual record among the pitchers who played in ten games or more, winning 29 out of 35 games.

Of the first hasemen Clarke, of Louis-ville, and O'Connor, of St. Louis, did the

best work. Of the second basemen Reitz, of Pittsburg, led; De Mont, second; Mc-Phee, third. Cross, of St. Louis, led the third basemen; Collins, second; McGraw, third. Davis, of New-York, led the short-stops. Brodie, of Baltimore, led the outsplace. fielders; Lange, second; Blake, third. Of the catchers Peitz, of Cincinnati, led; Of Zimmer, second; Farrell, third.

BATTING RECORDS.

	BATTIVA	TELECOTELECT	
Player and Club.	Per cent	Player and Club.	Per cent
Delehanty, Philadelphia. Burkett, St. Louis. Hickman, Boston. McGraw, Baltimore. Lajoie, Philadelphia. Keeler, Brooklyn. Barrett, Cincinnati. Wagner, Louisville. Williams, Pittsburg.	18 397 118 390 72 379 143 376 26 374 144 359	Tenney, Boston. Davis, New-York Clarke, Louisville. Stahl, Boston. Flick, Philadelphia. Breitenstein, Cincinnati.	104 .350 150 .350 111 .348 147 .348 148 .348 125 .345 33 .339

SPORTS. 273

BASEBALL-BATTING RECORDS.

DASEDA		DAI.	IING RECORDS.		
	Ga	Pe		ରୁ ।	Per
	an	100		Games	P.
Player and Club.	mes	0	Player and Club.	ne	
	(Ž	cen		ζΩ.	cen
		12		•]] <u>=</u>
Grady, New-York		.336		147	.279
Beckley, Cincinnati	135	.333		135	.279
McFarland, Philadelphia	j 90 j	.333	Corcoran, Cincinati		.379
Keister, Baltimore	134	.331	O'Brien, Washington	121	.279
Frisbie, Boston	39	331	Bonner, Washington	65	.276
Heidrick St. Louis	[147]	1.329	Dahlen Chicago & Brooklyn	122	.276
Donlin, St. Louis	67	.329	Dowd, Cleveland	146	.275
Kelley, Brooklyn	144	.329	Collins, Boston	l 151 i	275
Chiles. Philadelphia	81	1.329	Hemphill, Cleveland & St. Louis	62	.274
McCreery, Pittsburg	113	.320	Anderson Brooklyn	112	1.274
Lange, Chicago	107	1.324	Slagle, Washington		.273
Thomas, Philadelphia		1.324	Piatt. Philadelphia		273
Freeman, Washington		318	Padden, Washington		272
Wood, Cincinnati			Warner, New-York	83	271
Holmes, Baltimore		1.315	Peitz, Cincinnati	91	.271
Daly, Brooklyn	143		Nops, Baltimore	107	1 260
Colliflower, Cleveland	15	.311	Bowerman, Pittsburg	107	
Ketcham, Louisville Everitt, Chicago	136	1,300	Madison, Pittsburg		.268
Ritchey Louisville	1147	1.309	Wilson, New-York		.268
Brodie Baltimore	138	309	Gleason, New-York	148	.267
Brodie, Baltimore Smith, Baltimore and Brooklyn	57	309	Lowe, Boston	11321	1.267
Doyle, New-York	117		Taylor, Chicago	42	.266
Zimmer, Cleveland and Louisville.	94	.308	Childs, St. Louis	125	266
Crawford, Cincinnati	31	1.308	Douglass Philadelphia	72	.264
McCarthy, Pittsburg		307	Smith, Pittsburg	15	.264
McCarthy, Pittsburg Bradley, Chicago	35	.307	Reitz, Pittsburg	30	.263
Lachance, Baltimore	116	307	Lauder, Philadelphia	149	.263
Hamilton, Boston	81	.306	Dexter, Louisville	76	.262
Fultz, Baltimore	56	306	Hartzell, Louisville	20	.261
Hoy, Louisville	155	306	O'Connor, St. Louis	79	.261
Foster, New-York	88	305	Hughes, Brooklyn	35	.261
O'Brien, New-York	152		Griffith, Chicago	39	.260
Mertes, Chicago	1109	305	Elberfield Cincinnati		.259
McGuire, Brooklyn & Washington.	1 59	305	Cross, Philadelphia	1153	1.259
McGuire, Brooklyn & Washington. Mercer, Washington Barry, Washington	98		Cunningham, Louisville	43	.258
Crisham Paltington	75		Dillon, Pittsburg	[30]	[.258]
Crisham, Baltimore	44	1.303	Miller, St. Louis & Cincinnati		
Schrecongost, Cleveland & St. L		303 11.302	Casey, Washington & Brooklyn		257
Selback, Cincinnati	139 151	$\frac{01.302}{1.302}$	Flemming, New-York		.257
Wallace, St. Louis Van Haltren, New-York	151 153		Long, Boston	145	
Van Haltren, New-York Ryan, Chicago	124		Bergen, Boston	71 75	
Jennings. Brooklyn	63		Criger. St. Louis		1.256
Sheckard, Baltimore			Callahan, Chicago		1.255
Cassidy, Brooklyn & Washington.	51	.298	Wills, Louisville	24	.255
McGann, Brooklyn & Washington.	138	3 .298	McCormick, Chicago		
Schriver, Pittsburg	84	.297	Tebeau, St. Louis		.253
Donovan, Pittsburg	123	31.296	Lewis, Boston	27	.252
Green, Chicago	114	1.296	Donahue, Chicago	90	.250
Dinneen, Washington	36	31.296	Harley, Cleveland	145	.250
Wolverton, Chicago	99	0[.295]	Sullivan, Cleveland	126	.250
Farrell, Brooklyn & Washington.	83	31.295	Tiernan, New-York	36	.250
Smith Cincinnati	1 87	.293	Kelly, Louisville	76	.247
Quinn. Cleveland	1146	51.292			1.246
Cross, St. Louis and Cleveland	1141	.292	Tannehill, Pittsburg	20	1.246
Leach, Louisville	106	3 .289	Bernhardt, Philadelphia	$\lfloor 17 \rfloor$.245
Chance, Chicago	57	.289	Orth, Philadelphia	17	.245
Ely, Pittsburg	138	3 .288	Magoon, Chicago & Baltimore	120	.244
Sheibeck, Washington	27	1.287	Dunn Brooklyn	39	.244
Jones, Brooklyn	95		Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	107	242
Stafford, Washington and Boston.	80	1.285	Kennedy, Brooklyn	37	.241
Robinson, Baltimore	1 99	284	Fifield, Philadelphia & Washing,	1 20	.241
Goeckel Dhiladelphic	22	284	Leever, Pittsburg	50	241
Harris Paltimona	35	1.283 1.283 31.283	Hartman, New-York	02	1.241 1.240
nams. Ballimore		1.283	Atherton, Washington	21	.240 $.239 $
McPhee, Cincinnati	106	$\frac{51.283}{91.282}$	Gettig, New-York		1.239 1.238
Sugden, Cleveland	1 69	1.282	McAllister, Cleveland	1 94	.238
McKean, St. Louis	67	$3 .281 \\ .281$	Tucker, Cleveland	190	.238
De Montreville, Chicago & Balt	142	1.280	Roach, Washington	21	1.237
Cooley, Philadelphia				24	.236
	_			_	

BASEBALL-BATTING RECORDS

BASEBALL—BATTING RECORDS.	
Player and Club.	Per cent
Carsey, Cleveland, Wash. & N. Y. 20 .234 Doheny, New-York .35 .233 McGinnity, Baltimore. Duron, Cleveland & Washington .45 .233 Jawis, Washington .35 .233 Jirwin, Cincinnati .35 .233 Jirwin, Cincinnati .35 .233 McFarland, Washington .36 .229 Mardesty, New-York .21 .228 Jates, Cleveland & St. Louis .23 .227 Jates, Cleveland & St. Louis .23 .227 Jates, Cleveland & St. Louis .23 .227 Jates, Cleveland & St. Louis .23 .227 Jates, Cleveland & .35 .225 Jates, Cleveland .36 .225 Jates, Cleveland .36 .225 Jates, Cleveland .36 .225 Jates, Cleveland .36 .225 Jates, Cleveland .36 .225 Jates, Cleveland .36 .225 Jates, Cleveland .37 Jates, Cleveland .38 Jates	46 .198 47 .195 47 .195 30 .186 41 .181 33 .179 28 .178 34 .177 37 .176 21 .174 40 .174 87 .162 35 .162 35 .162 31 .162 31 .162 31 .162 31 .135 22 .147 22 .147 22 .147 22 .147 22 .147 22 .147 22 .136 23 .134 24 .135 27 .135 28 .134 25 .134
LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.	
Year. Club. Won. Lost.	Per cent.
1876 Chicago 52 14 1877 Boston 31 17 1878 Boston 41 19 1879 Providence 55 23 1880 Chicago 67 17 1881 Chicago 56 28 1882 Chicago 55 29 1883 Boston 63 35 1884 Providence 84 28 1885 Chicago 87 25 1886 Chicago 90 34 1887 Detroit 79 45 1888 New-York 84 47 1889 New-York 83 43 1890 Brooklyn 86 43 1891 Boston 87 51 1892 *Boston (first half) 55 22 1893 Boston 86 44 1894 Baltimore 89 39	.788 .648 .707 .705 .798 .637 .643 .776 .725 .637 .641 .659 .662 .697 .697 .669 .698 .703
1000	

CHESS.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRIT-AIN.—The fourth annual match between teams of the United States and Great Britain for the Anglo-American trophy given by Sir George Newnes took place on March 10 and 11, 1899, when the Americans won with a score of 6 to 4. The Americans have won the first and fourth matches, and the English the second and third. The next match will be the deciding one. The Americans played their games in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and the British players were at the Hotel Cecil, London. The result of the match, i

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRIT- giving the players and scores, is in the IN -The fourth annual match between table below:

UNITED STATES.							
1—H. N. Pillsbury	0						
2—J. W. Showalter							
3—J. F. Barry							
4—A. B. Hodges	1						
5-E, Hymes	3,5						
6—H. G. Voigt	1/2						
7—S. P. Johnston	1,6						
S—F. J. Marshall	1/2						
9-C. J. Newmann							
10-D. G. Baird	1/2						
Total	6						

275 SPORTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.	
1-J. H. Blackburne	
2-H. E. Atkins	0
3—T. F. Lawrence	0
4-E. M. Jackson	0 -
5—D. Y. Mills	1/2
6—H. Jacobs	1/2
7—C. D. Locock	1/2
8—G. E. Wainwright	1/2
9-G. E. H. Bellingham	1/2 1/2
10-H. W. Trenchard	1/2
<u>-</u>	

The totals in previous matches were: 1896—United States, 4½; Great Britain, 3½. 1897—United States, 4½; Great 5½. 1898—United States, ritain, 5½. Britain, Great Britain,

BRITISH INTER-UNIVERSITY .match, between teams from the Cambridge and Oxford universities, was played on March 24, 1899, with seven players on a Cambridge won.

VIENNA—ST. PETERSBURG.—The two clubs of these two cities played a telegraphic match on February 8, 1899, for 1,000 francs a side. The Vienna club won.

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE. -This match, always played in the Christmas holidays, was finished on December 31, 1898. Harvard won with ten points to its credit, Columbia second, Princeton third, Yale fourth. The records of the colleges to date are:

Year.	Colum- bia.	Har- vard.	Prince-	Yale.
1892 1893 1894	. 9 . 8½ . 3	7½	2½ 3½ 6	5 5
1895 1896	8 41/2	8½ 10	51/2	3 ½ 4
1897 1898	6½ 8½	10 10	3 3	$\frac{4^{1/2}}{2^{1/2}}$
Totals	48	62	271/2	301/2

INTERNATIONAL MASTERS' Tournament was begun in St. Stephen's Hall, London, on May 30, and finished on July 10. The result was that Lasker won the first prize of \$1,250; Pillsbury, Maroczy and Janowski divided the second, third and fourth prizes each may receiving \$575. fourth prizes, each man receiving \$575; Schlechter won the fifth prize of \$325; Blackburne sixth, \$250; Tschigorin seventh, \$200; Showalter eighth, \$150; Mason ninth and last prize, \$100. The records of the players were as follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Lasker	221/2	4 1/2
Pillsbury	18	9~~
Maroczy	18	9
Janowski	18	i ğ
Schlechter	17	10
Blackburne	15%	111/2
Tschigorin	15 .	12
Showalter	121/2	141/2
Mason	12	15
Cohn	111/2	151/2
Steinitz	11½	151/2
Lee	9 1/2	171/2
Bird	7	20
Tinsley	6	21

The first prize for the most brilliant game was awarded to Lasker for his game with Steinitz, and Blackburne won the second prize for his game against Lasker.

The minor tournament ended on June 14

London, when the American player, Marshall, won the first prize of \$350: Marco and Physick divided the second and third prizes, \$250 and \$150; Jones and Mieses divided the fourth and fifth prizes, \$100 and \$75; Jackson and Smith divided the sixth and seventh prizes, \$60 and \$25. The following are the final records:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Marshall	81/2	21/2
Marco	8	3
Physick	8	3 1/2
Jones	71/2	31/2
Mieses		31/2
Jackson		51/2
Smith		51/2
Muller		6
Esser	4	7
Tabuntschikoff		7 1/2
Erskine	1 3	8
Klimsch	0	11

CORRESPONDENCE.—In 1896 a "correspondence tournament" was arranged under the direction of the Pillsbury National Correspondence Association. There were 117 entries from eight divisions distributed over the United States, the plan being that the champion of each division should receive a medal and a prize, and that the several division champions should that the several division champions should subsequently play for the National championship. On August 2, 1899, J. E. Eaton, of Collinsville, Conn., won the championship for the New-England division. In the series of ten games played by Mr. Eaton the time taken for the longest one was eleven months.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP .-Played at Amsterdam, Holland, August, 1899: sixteen contestants. H. E. Atkins, 1889: sixteen contestants. H. E. Atkins, Northampton, England, won first prize of 200 florins, with fifteen games won, none lost. M. Olland. Utrecht, 11 won, 4 lost, second prize, 150 florins. Third, fourth and fifth prizes (total of 280 florins), divided between D. B.eykmans, Amsterdam; Dr. D. J. D. Treshing, Winschoten; N. Mannheimer, Frankenthal, and R. Swinderski Leinsic, Seventh and eighth prizes. derski, Leipsic. Seventh and eighth prizes, 50 florins, divided between J. Dimer, Hamburg, and J. von Foroest, The Hague.

The interstate match, with teams of seven, under the auspices of the New-Vorle State.

seven, under the auspices of the New-York State Association, was won by the New-York team, with 261% games won and 22½ lost, against Pennsylvania with 22½ won and 26½ lost. Lipschutz (New-York) won first prize, with 6½ games won and ½ game lost. Marshall (New-York) and Kemeny (Pennsylvania) divided for second and third prizes, each winning 4½ games, and Halpern (New-York). Shipley (Pennsylvania) and Bampton (Pennsylvania), divided the fourth and fifth prizes, each

vided the tourth and fifth prizes, each winning four games and losing three. MARTINEZ PRIZE.—Special prize given by Aristides Martinez for the best game played by any one of the competitors in the match between the New-York and Pennsylvania teams at the meet of the New-York State Association, was awarded to S. Lipschutz, who also won the "Staats-Zeitung" Cup.

Zeitung Cup.

"STAATS-ZEITUNG" TROPHY .- Won hy Lipschutz against Marshall, September 2, 1899.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL CHESSMAS-TERS.-The tournament ended in October. There were twelve contestants, and Tschlgorin won the first prize, with a score of 10 games won and 1 lost. Schiffers was second, with 7½ wins, 3½ lost. Lewitzki, Lebedew and Jankowitsch took the third fourth and fifth prizes, respectively, and Hellhack and Neuarokow divided the sixth prize, each scoring 51/2 wins and 51/2 lost.

CRICKET.

The cricket season of 1899 in this country was more successful than in 1898. Some of the records of the year, compiled from the books of the secretary of the Metropolitan Cricket League, follow:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

	Played. Won. Lost. Dr.				
K. A. C., Team A	*9	S	1	1	
K. A. C., Team B	*9	7	2	1	
Manhattan	10	- 5	3	2	
Staten Island	10	4	-6	0	
New-York	10	4	6	0	
Newark	*8	0	10	0	

*Newark forfeited one game to each of the Knickerbocker teams.

BATTING AVERAGES.

(Five innings and over)

(rive inning	s and or	er.)	
	Most in		Aver-
	innings.	Runs.	age.
M. R. Cobb	. 92	363	-60.50
C. P. Hurditch	. 101	241	-60.25
H. C. Wright	*101	207	51.75
C. H. Clarke	. *86	326	40.75
F. F. Kelly	. *49	122	-40.66
J. Adam	. *94	300	33.33
A. V. Clarke	*32	145	29,00
C. S. Moore	. *55	157	26.16
F. W. Green	*23	52	-26.00
G. A. Gittens	. 66	189	23.62
J. G. Backus	*52	135	-22.50
T. Clarke	. *25	65	21.66
T. Gilbert	. 72	128	21.33
W. Williams	. 27	60	20.00
H. E. Jackson		156	19.50
A. Smedley		150	16.66
C. Byers		147	16.33
•			

	Most in		Aver-
	mnings.	Runs.	age.
A. E. Smlth	. 29	109	15.57
C. H. Hill	,,,	54	14.00
W. S. R. Ogilby	. 51	121	13.44
F. J. Prendergast	48	105	13.12
J. Flannery	47	117	13.00
G. Quirk	. 47	100	12.50
W. Adam	. 27	88	11.00
J. Seignior	. 26	66	11.00
J. E. Pitcher	. 24	94	10.44

BOWLING AVERAGES.

(Three hundred balls and over.)

				Maid-	1	ilek-
]	Balls.	ens.	Runs.	ets.
J.	E.	Roberts	313	12	119	22
F.	F.	Kelly	706	-32	270	36
М.	R.	Cobb	510	35	333	37
A.	V.	Clarke	531	22	258	28
N.	S.	Walker, jr	448	12	219	20
H.	Ta	tersall	571	21	219	19
C.	H.	Clarke	672	17	392	32
A.	Cle	aver	408	12	208	15
A.	H.	Stratford	319	4	237	17
A.	Ric	hardson	336	7	174	12
J.	Ada	am	372	7	181	11
A.	Вa	ckus	527	4	420	20
J.	Đ.	Backus	411	5	358	17
F.	J.	Prendergast.	325	6	167	6
H.		Jackson	348	4	184	5

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP. The contestants in 1898 were Harvard, Pennsylvania University and Haverford College. Each played two games, and Haverford won one and drew one; Pennsylvania won one and lost one, and Harvard lost one and drew one. P. H. Clark, vard lost one and drew one. P. H. Clark, of Pennsylvania obtained the best batting average, with 31. C. H. Carleton, of Harvard, followed, with 30.50; W. S. Hinchman, of Haverford, was third, with 29. and L. Biddle, of Pennsylvania; S. R. Roader and T. Wister, of Haverford, had averages above 20. The best bowling average was obtained by F. C. Sharpless, of Haverford, who obtained 12 wickets for 5.50 apiece. F. A. Green, of Pennsylvania, obtained S at 6.25, and T. M. Hastings, of Harvard, 13 at 9. Harvard, 13 at 9.

CYCLING.

The year 1899 was a remarkable one for bicycle contests in many respects. One of the most notable performances of the year was the ride behind a locomotive of Charles M. Murphy, of Brooklyn. Paced by a train on the Long Island Railroad, Murphy covered a mile in 57% seconds. The record was discredited for a long time on both sides of the water, but as the officials who had charge of the trial were trustworthy there is no doubt of its genuineness.

There were also many changes in the trade. It is believed that the organization of the American Bicycle Company, called

the "Bicycle Trust," may do much to help the trade as a whole. Much of the uncertainty which surrounded the bicycle industry was removed, and it is predicted that 1900 will be one of the best seasons in the history of the trade. The rubber combination, organized about the same time, promised to work in harmony with the bicycle trust. There was a change in the sentiment in the trade regarding cycle shows and most of the prominent manufacturers pledged to support them here-

The following are the principal records made in 1899:

½ mile.....0:41 %....*E. A. McDuffee....Paced.....Chicago, Ill., November 7, 1899. 1 mile.....1:19 "Major" Taylor....Paced..... Chicago, 1ll., November 20, 1899. 2 miles.....2:58E. A. McDuffee....Paced.....Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1899. 3 miles.....4:23E. A. McDuffce....Paced.....Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1899. miles.....5:51%.....E. A. McDuffee....Paced.....Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1899. miles.....7:12%.....E. A. McDuffee....Paced.....Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1899.

*McDuffee used wind shields in all of these records. (Professional.)

277 SPORTS.

FENCING.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.—The match was played on March 31 and April 1, 1899, at the Fencers' Club, New-York City, between teams from Columbia, Cornell and tween teams from Columbia, Cornell and Harvard Universities, the Boston Athletic Association, New-York Athletic Club, and Fencers' Club. Harvard won, with 36 victories; Boston A. A., second, 31; N. Y. A. Club, third, 27; Fencers' Club, fourth, 23; Columbia, fifth, 13; Cornell, sixth, 6. The ohamplonship of the Amateur Fencers' League was contested for on April 20, 1899, and was work by the Fencers'.

20, 1899, and was won by the Fencers'

Club.

FOOTBALL.

The principal interest in the football season of 1899 was the collegiate championship. There was also much interest taken in the contest between the Army and the Navy cadets on December 2. The actual attendance at most of the big college graphs was larger divisions to be compared to the contest of the process. actual attendance at most of the big college games was larger during the season of 1899 than ever before, and, while it is a difficult matter to determine the college championship, the majority of critics think that Princeton is entitled to it, having beaten Yale after Yale and Harvard had played a drawn game. Harvard was preferred to Yale for second heavers as her Ing beaten Yale after Yale and Harvard had played a drawn game. Harvard was preferred to Yale for second honors, as her team had made the best showing prior to her meeting with Yale. The other teams may be classed in this order: Carlisle Indians, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Lafayette and Columbia. Below are some of the principal games of the colleges:

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 14.

Columbia (0). Position. Princeton (11). Slocovitch (Neid-

Diocovitch (zveid
linger)Left end.Palmer(Beardsley)
SmytheLeft tackleMcCord
Longacre(Bruce)Left guardMills
WrightBooth (Losy)
MillerRlght guard.Edwards(cpt.)
KnappRlght tackleLloyd
PutnamRight endPoe
Wilson (capt.)QuarterbackBurke
Larenden Left halfback Levick
MorleyRight halfbackReiter
Simons (Jones,

Denam)......FullbackWheeler Touchdowns-Levick, Poe. Goal kicked from touchdown-Wheeler.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 28.

Columbia (5). Position.	Yale (0).
SlocovitchRight endT	homas (Gould)
KneppRight tackle.	Stillman
MillerRight guard.	Olcott
WrightCentre	Cunha
LongacreLeft guard	Brown
SmythLeft tackle	Hale (Francis)
NeidlingerLeft end	
Wilson (capt.).Quarterback	
Morley Right halfbac	
	(D:-1)

Adams (Richards) Weekes.....Left halfback.....Sharpe Larendon....Fullback....McBride (capt.) Touchdown-Weekes.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 4.

Harvard (16). Position. Pennsylvania (0). Campbell.....Left end.....Potter (Stehle) Donald (Baton).....Left tackle.....Snoyer

Boal (A. R. Sargent)....Left guard.....Hare (capt.) Burnett...Centre Overfield
Burden (capt.).Right guard Teas
Lawrence Right tackle Wallace Hallowell.....Right end......Coombs Daly.....Quarterback.....Outland (Woodley, Gardiner)

Kendall (Warren)...Right halfback...... McCracken (Smith) awin....Left halfback....Kennedy Reid (Ellis) Fullback

Bannard (McCracken)
Touchdowns—Kendall, Ellis. Goal—Lawrence.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 11.

Princeton (12). Position. Carlisle (0).
Palmer (Roper).Left endRogers
PellLeft tackle.Wheelock (capt)
Mills (Dana)Left guardRedwater
BoothSmith
EdwardsScott
HillebrandRight tackle
Scholder (Warren)
Foe (Lathrope). Right end Sickles (Miller)

Hutchinson....QuarterbackHudson McCord......Left halfback...... Metoxen (Johnson) Knight (Kafer). Right halfback..... Seneca

Wheeler (Hodgman)...Fullback...Pierce (Metoxen) Touchdowns-Knight, Hodgman. -Wheeler (2).

CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER 18.

Harvard (0), Position.	(ale (0).
HallowellRight endGibson	(Snitzer)
LawrenceRight tackle	
Burden (capt.). Right guard	
BurnettCentre	
SargentLeft guard	Brown
Donald	ъ .

(Eaton).....Left tackle.....Francis Campbell (Ristine)....Left end.... aly.....QuarterbackFincke Kendall Right halfback

Richards (Keane) Sawin(Parker). Left halfback... Sharpe (Chadwick) Ellis (Reid) Fullback McBride (capt.)

NEW-HAVEN, NOVEMBER 24.

Princeton (11), Position, Yale (10). Palmer (Roper)....Left endHubbell ell......Francis Mills (Craig)..Left guard......Brown Booth

Edwards (capt)Right guard.....Olcott Hillebrand

(Lloyd).....Right tacklė.....Stillman Poe...Right end...Snitzer (Gould) Hutchinson (Burke).....QuarterbackFincke

McCord (Lathrope)...Left halfback......Sharpe Reiter

(McClave)...Right halfback..... Keane (Richards)

Wheeler (Mattls) Fullback .

McBride (captaln) Touchdowns—Relter, McBride, Goals-Wheeler, Goals from field—Sharpe, Poe.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 30.

Carnsie
Columbia (0). Position, Indians (45).
Neidlinger
(McCaskey)Left endRogers
SmytheLeft tacklePierce
MillerRedwater
Wright'Smith
LongacreRight guardWarren
BruceRight tackleWheelock
SlocovitchRight end
Scholder (Sickles)
Wilson (capt.)
(Putnam)Quarterback
Hudson (Roberts)
WeekesLeft halfbackSeneca
Morley
(Dunman)Right halfback
Miller (Johnson)
Larendon
(Berrian)FullbackMetoxen
Touchdowns-Seneca (2), Metoxen, Mil-
ler (2), Johnson, Rogers. Goals from
touchdown-Hudson (5). Goal from field-
Hudson.
DIVIL A DEL DIVIL A DEGRAPED .
PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 2.
West Point (17). Position. Annapolis (5).

Smith (capt.)..Left end......Long (Read) Farnsworth

Enis.....Left tackle. Wortman (capt.) Hopkins.....Left guardHalligan Bettison.....Adams Boyers.....Right guard

Belknap (Fremont) Bunker (Nelly). Right tackle ... Nichols (Williams)

Burnett (Zeel). Right end...... Berrien (Weaver) Wesson.....QuarterbackOsterhous Cossad

ossad (Rockwell)...Left halfback Fowler (Fryer)

Clark (Rockwell)...Right halfback Gannon (Land) Jackson.....Fullback

nckson......FullbackWade Touchdowns—Rockwell (2), Jackson, Goals from touchdowns-Betti-Wade. son (2).

GOLF OF 1899.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP. -- Played on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club, of Lake Forest, Ill. As in previous years medal and match play were combined; that is, the qualifying round was at medal play and the first thirty-two players became eligible for the succeeding rounds at match play. The tournament opened on match play. The tournament opened on July 4. In the qualifying round Charles Macdonald, of the Chicago Golf Club. won the medal for the best gross score, 168. The others to secure places for the match play were John Reid, jr., St. Andrews Golf Club: Walter J. Travis, Oakdrews Golf Club; Walter J. Travis, Oakland G. C.; Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield County G. C.; David R. Forgan, Onwentsia G. C.; W. B. Smith, Onwentsia G. C.; James A. Tyng, Morris County G. C.; Roderick Terry, jr., Ardsley; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook Hunt Club; H. H. Cumming, Allegheny Country Club; William McCawley, Merion C. C.; G. G. Hubbard, Oakley C. C.; J. G. Thorpe, Oakley C. C.; W. H. Holabird, jr., Glenview G. C.; C. A. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia C. C.; Jasper Lynch, Golf Club of Lakewood; John Stu-W. H. Holabird, jr., Glenview G. C.; C. A. while Harvard won from Columbia by a Lineaweaver, Philadelphia C. C.; Jasper Lynch, Golf Club of Lakewood; John Stu-vard defeated Princeton, 9 to 1. In the

art, Princeton C. C.; Sterling Beckwith, Cleveland G. C.; Sheldon Cary, Cleveland G. C.; Walter Fairbanks, Overland Park Golf Association; A. H. Smith, Huntington Valley C. C.; Stuart Stickney, St. Louis C. C.; J. A. Curtis, Essex County C. C.; H. P. Toler, Baltusrol G. C.; W. E. Egan, Onwentsia G. C.; R. Sykes, Overland Park G. A.; Herbert McBride, Cleveland G. C.; Slason Thompson, Onwentsia G. C.; A. M. Robblns, St. Andrews G. C.; W. C. Carnegie, jr., Allegheny C. C.; H. C. Smith, Onwentsia G. C., and William Waller, Onwentsia G. C. The final round at 36 holes took place on July S. Herbert M. Harriman defeating Findlay S. Douglas by a score of 3 up and 2 to play, and winning championship cup. and winning championship cup.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF TUNITED STATES.—Open to both a teurs and professionals. Played on THE to both amathe teurs and professionals. Flayed on the links of the Baltimore Country Club, Sep-tember 14 and 15. The contest was at 72 holes, medal play, one-half played each day. It was won by Will Smith, profes-sional, Chicago Golf Club, score, 315. The other seven prizes were won in the following order; W. T. Way, professional, Detroit C. C., 326; George Low, professional, Dyker Meadow G. C., Brooklyn, 326; Val-entine Fitzjohn, professional, Ocean Coun-ty Hunt and Country Club, Lakewood, ty Hunt and Country Club, Lakewood, N. J., 326; William Anderson, professional, Baltusrol G. C., Short Hills, N. J., 327; John Park, Essex County C. C., Orange, N. J., 325; Alexander Smith, professional, Chicago G. C., 330, and Harry Gullane, professional, Radnor, Penn., 331.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP. - Played on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club, October 10 to 14 inclusive, There were 79 entries, the largest number ever received for a woman's golf contest in this country. The qualifying round was at 18 holes, medal play, and each of the succeeding rounds at 18 holes, match play. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, Long Island, made the best score in the qualifying round at 97. Besides Miss Hoyt the following fifteen became eligible for the match play: Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion C. C.; Miss Anna Sands, Newport G. C.; Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley; Mrs. C. B. Fox, Huntington Valley C. C.; Miss Elsle Cassatt, Merion C. C.; Miss Pauline Mackay, Oakley C. C.; Miss Genevleve Hecker, Wee Burn G. C.; Miss Genevleve Hecker, Wee Burn G. C.; Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country Club; Miss Jane H. Swords, Morris County G. C.; Miss May Barron, Ardsley; Miss Florence McNeeley, Merion C. C.; Miss Florence McNeeley, Merion C. C.; Miss Marion Ollver, Albany C. C., and Mrs. J. McFadden, Philadelphia C. C. In the final round Miss Ruth Underhill defeated Mrs. C. F. Fox by a score of 2 up and 1 to play, winning the championship Besides Miss Hoyt the following fifteen beand 1 to play, winning the championship

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE INTERCOL-LEGIATE GOLF ASSOCIATION .- Played on the links of the Garden City Golf Club, October 24 to 28, inclusive. In the first round of the team championship Yale was beaten by Princeton by a score of 11 to 17,

SPORTS. 279

individual championship Percy Pyne, 2d, of Princeton, won the final round from J. G. Averill, of Harvard, by 1 up in 36 holes. INTERSCHOLASTIC TOURNAMENT.—

INTERSCHOLASTIC TOURNAMENT.—
This was played on the St. Andrews links in a five days' match, ending April 7, 1899. Of 46 entries only 24 started and 5 of these withdrew before the round was finished. The winner was M. L. Hitchcock, of the Cutter School, who made 95 gross, but as he had a handicap of 14 his net score was 81. Oakley Vanderpoel got second place at 83 net.

METROPOLITAN (NEW-YORK) DIS-

METROPOLITAN (NEW-YORK) DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP.—The championship was won on April 15, 1899, by Herbert M. Harriman, of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. The match began with forty players and continued five days, the final game being played between Harriman and Reginald Brooks, the former winning by 2

up and 1 to play.

RACQUETS, 1899.

The American amateur racquet championship tournament for singles was held in New-York and for doubles in Philadelphia during February. The championship in singles was won by Q. A. Shaw, jr., of Boston, who beat H. H. Hunnewell, also of Boston, in the final round by 15—8, 15—11, 15—9. The championship in doubles was won by Q. A. Shaw, jr., and H. H. Hunnewell, both of Boston, who beat M. S. Paton and C. H. Mackay, both of New-York, in the finals by 15—6, 15—9, 15—6, 15—10.

ROWING.

CAMBRIDGE-OXFORD.—The fity-sixth annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge universities, England, was rowed on March 25, 1899, over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, 4¼ miles, and was won by Cambridge for the first time in ten years. This gives Cambridge 24 of the 56 races. Cambridge defeated Oxford by four lengths. Official time, 21 minutes 4 seconds. (For records of races previous to 1898 see Tribune Almanac for 1897, other races in succeeding Almanacs.)

SWIMMING.

One-hundred-yard straightaway, across stream—Time, 1:08%; E. Carroll Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania and New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1899.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard, one turn, across stream—Time, 2:53%; E. Carroll Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania and New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1899.

Four-hundred-and-forty-yard, three turns, across stream—Time, 6:48%; E. Carroll Schaeffer, University of Pennsylvania and New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1899.

The championship races of the Atlantic

The championship races of the Atlantic Swimming Association took place in the Schuylkill River, August 19, 1899. The

results were:

Championship one-hundred-yard race (plunge start)—Harry Kallock, Philadel-phia, won; Howard C. Storey, Philadel-phia, second; Charles H. Kallock, Philadelphia, third. Time—1:14%.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard handicap—E. C. Schaeffer, New-York (scratch), won; Frederick Wenecke, New-York, second; C. H. Kallock, Philadelphia, third. Time—2:45.

Half-mile championship—Harry Kallock, Philadelphia, won; Walter M. Jarman, Philadelphia, second; Victor Winder,

Philadelphia, third.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP FOR 1899

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.—Tournament held at Newport, R. I., beginning August 15. All comers' singles, won by J. Parmly Paret, of New-York, beating Dwight F. Davis, of St. Louis, Mo. Score, final round, 7—5, 8—10, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. Paret then challenged Malcolm D. Whitman, of Boston, previous holder of championship, and was beaten by 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5. The championship in doubles was divided into two sections, the Eastern championship being held at Longwood, Mass., beginning July 24, and the Western tournament in Chicago, beginning July 10. In the former Dwight F. Davis, of St. Louis, and Holcombe Ward, of Orange, N. J., won in the finals from C. R. Budlong, of Providence, and B. C. Wright, of Boston, by 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. At Chicago H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, both of New-York, won in the finals from L. H. Waidner and W. L. Meyers, both of Chicago, by 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. The two winning teams met at Newport during the August championship week, and the Eastern pair won by 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. They then challenged the former champions, L. E. Ware, of Boston, and George P. Sheldon, jr., of Chicago, and won the title by 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

NEW-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.—
The tournament took place at New-Haven and finished on May 27, with the following results: Singles—A. E. Foote beat T. A. Driscoll, the California expert and holder, by default, and as Foote had won it twice before the cup thus became his personal property. Doubles—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat C. P. Dodge and Winchester Noyes, with a score of 6—1, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4.

NEW-JERSEY STATE CHAMPION-SHIP.—The tournament was played at Orange during the week of June 12-17, 1899. The championship singles was won by Richard Stevens (holder), beating Stephen C. Millett (challenger), with the following score: 6-2, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4. The final match for the doubles was played on June 19, between the Larned brothers and Fischer and Bostwick, the former winning with the following score: 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The tournament was played at Philadelphia in the week ending June 24. Miss Marion Jones, of Pasadena, Cal., won the singles, the final round being: Marion Jones against Maud Banks, of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5. In the final round in the consolation singles Miss R. H. Lycott beat Miss D. H. Rastall, 6—2, In the mixed doubles the Misses E. J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins defeated the Misses J. W. Craven and J. P. Gardner, 6—4, 6—0 (retired). In the final round in the doubles, the Misses Myrtle McAleer

and J. W. Craven beat the Misses D. J. Rastall and Maud Banks, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5. COLUMBIA INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP—Played in New-York City on April 29. The championship and the first prize was won by Wylie Grant. SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP TOUR-

NAMENT.—Ended at Washington, D. C., on May 22. The results were as follows: Open handicap singles—L. W. Glazebrook (owe 15) beat Calhoun Cragin (owe 15), 6-0, 3-6, 6-8, 6-0, 6-1. Singles-J. C. Davidson beat J. P. Paret, 6-1, 8-6, 8-6. Championship doubles—Davidson and Paret beat Glazebrook and Wadsworth, -1, 6-1, 6-2.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP .- Held at ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.—Held at Wimbledon, England. Tournament began June 19. A. W. Gore, of London, beat S. H. Smith, of Birmingham, in the finals of the all conters' singles by 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. He then challenged the previous champion, R. F. Doherty, of London, and was beaten by 1-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Clarence Hobart, of New-York, with H. A. Night of London wan the all comers' A. Nisbet, of London, won the all comers' doubles, beating A. W. Gore and H. R. Barrett, both of London, in the finals by 6-4, 6-1, 8-6. They then challenged the former champions, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty, both of London, and were beaten by 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.

RANKING FOR 1899.

1, M. D. Whitman; 2, D. F. Davis; 3, W. A. Larned; 4, J. Parmly Paret; 5, Kriegh Collins; 6, G. L. Wrenn, jr.; 7, L. E. Ware; 8, B. C. Wright; 9, Holcombe Ward; 10, R. P. Huntington; 11, Richard Stevens; 12, E. P. Fischer; 13, J. A. Allen; 14, S. C. Millett; 15, W. S. Bond; 16, R. D. Little; 17, H. H. Hackett; 18, E. R. Marvin; 19, C. R. Budlong; 20, J. C. Davidson E. R. Marv C. Davidson.

CHAMPIONS FOR 1899.

Men's Singles.—United States, M. D. Whitman; Canada, M. D. Whitman; Western, C. B. Neel; Eastern, M. D. Whitman; Southern, J. C. Davidson; Middle States, M. D. Whitman; Pacific Coast, G. F. M. D. Whitman: Pacific Coast, G. F. Whitney; International (Canada), R. D. Little; intercollegiate, D. F. Davis; interscholastic, B. C. Wright; New-Jersey, Richard Stevens; New-York, M. D. Whitman; Maine, H. H. Hackett; Massachusetts, M. D. Whitman; District of Columbia, J. C. Davidson; metropolitan, E. P. Fischer; New-England, A. E. Foote. Men's doubles.—United States, D. F. Davis and H. Ward: Canada M. D. Whit-G. F. R. D.

Men's doubles.—United States, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; Canada, M. D. Whitman and B. C. Wright; Middle States, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; Western, H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen; Eastern, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; Southern, J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson; Pacific Coast, Sumner Hardy and Samuel Hardy; New-York State, J. P. Paret and R. D. Little; New-Jersey, W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned; Maine, E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond; intercollegiate, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; metropolitan, II, H. Hackett and J. A. Allen; New-England, H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen.

WOMAN'S WESTERN CHAMPION-

WOMAN'S WESTERN CHAMPION-SHIP.—Tournament ended September 4, 1899. Miss Juliette P. Atkinson, of Brooklyn, contested in the final round with Miss Myrtle McAteer, and retained her title with the following scores: 6-8, 10-8, 6-4, 6-2.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK, N. Y. (Spring meeting)
—Metropolitan Handicap (one mile).—Filbert, 106 (H. Martin), second; Sanders, 110
(Sims), third; time, 1:39%. Withers Stakes (one mile)-Jean Beraud, 122 Tb (Clawson), first; Filon d'Or, 119 (Powers), second; The Bouncer, 122 (Maher), third; tlme, 1:42¼. National Stallion Stakes (for two-year-oids; five furlongs; \$20,000)—Pupil, 122 tb (Odom), first; Hls Royal Highness, 122 (H. Martin), secono; Vulcain, 117 (W. Leigh), thlrd; time, 0.58%. Grand National Steeplechase Vulcain, 111 Grand (\$5,000 added; about two and a half miles)

—Trillion, 163 lb (Mr. Hayes), first; White
Garters, 140 (Veitch), second; Westown,
163 (Cochrane), third; time, 4:27%. Amateur Cup (gentlemen riders; one mlle)—
Buela, 150 lb (Mr. Paget), first; Brahmin, 129 (Mr. Holloway), second; Arquebus, 143 (Mr. Watson), third; time, 1:44%. Eclipse Stakes (for two-year-olds; \$4,000 added; five and a half furlongs)—His Royal Highness, 122 tb (Maher), first; Doublet, 127 (Spencer), second; Water King, 122 (Doggett), third; time, 1.06%, Belmont King, 122 Belmont

(Doggett), third; time, 1.06%. Belmont Stakes (thirty-third renewal; for three-year-olds; one and three-eighths miles)—Jean Beraud, 122 lb (Clawson), first; Half Time, 119 (H. Martin), second; Glengar, 122 (Neville), third; time, 2:23.

MORRIS PARK (Fall Meeting).—Matron Stakes (for two-year-clds; Eclipse Course)—Indlan Fairy, 111 lb (J. Slack), first; Red Path, 100 (O'Leary), second; Runaway Girl, 113 (Spencer), third; time, 1:10½. Nursery Handicap (for two-year-olds; Eclipse Course)—King's Courier, 108 olds: Eclipse Course)-King's Courier, 108 to (Jenkins), first; Killashandra, 115 (Bull-man), second: The Scotchman, 105 man). second: (O'Leary), third; time, 1:101/6. Champlon Steepicchase (about three and a half miles)—Van Ship, 163 ib (Mara), first; Philæ, 144 (Donohue), second; The Bachelor, 158 (McInerney), third; time, 7:05. Champagne Stakes (for two-year-olds; seven furlongs)-Kilmarnock, 112 (Odom), Montanic, 114 (Boland), second: Sadducee, 109 (Spencer), third; time, 1:27%. Munici-109 (Spencer), third; time, 1:21%. Municipal Handicap (one and three-quarter miles)—Ben Holladay, 130 lb (Spencer), first; Laverock, 106 (O'Connor), second; Warrenton, 110 (Bullman), third; time, 3:00%. Morris Park Handicap (two and one-quarter miles)—Muskadine, 106 lb (O'Leary), first; Ben Holladay, 140 (Spencer), second; Sthelbert, 117 (Odom), third; time, 3:7724

Ethelbert, 117 (Odom), third; time, 3:57%.
AT GRAVESEND, CONEY ISLAND—
(Spring Meeting).—Expectation Stakes (for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs)—Rikki Tikki Tavi, 112 fb (A. Clayton), first; Vulcain, 112 (Furnier), second; Prince first; Vulcain, 112 (Furnier), second; Prince of Melbourne, 112 (Everett), third; time, 0:55%, Brooklyn Handicap—One and one-quarter miles—Banastar, 110 fb (Maher), first; Lanky Bob, 105 (Everett), second; Filigrane, 98 (McCue), third; time, 2:06%. Hudson Stakes (for two-year-olds, five furlongs)—High Order, 112 fb (McCue), first; Maribert, 112 (W. Martin), second; Withers, 112 (Odom), third; time, 1:01%. Carlton Stakes (for three-year-olds, one mile)—Lothario, 119 fb (H. Martin), first;

Time.

Half Time, 116 (Clawson), second; Prestidigitatrice, 114 (Littlefield), third; time, 1:42. Great American Stakes (for two-year-olds, five furlongs)—Vulcan, 112 tb (Turner), first; Misslonary, 112 (O'Connor), second; McMeekin, 112 (O'Leary), third; time, 1:02%. Tremont Stakes (for two-year-olds, six furlongs)—Maribert, 112 tb (Maher), first; Modrine, 112 (Odom), second; Missionary, 112 (O'Connor), third; time, 1:15. Brooklyn Derby (for three-year-olds, one and one-half miles)—Ahom, 119 tb (H. Martin), first; The Bouncer, 119 (Maher), second; MacLeod of Dare, 119 (Taral), third; time, 2:36.

GRAVESEND (Fall Meeting).—Junior Champion Stakes (for two-year-olds; six furlongs)—Mesmerist, 122 tb (O'Connor), first; High Order, 112 (Doggett), second; Ildrim (Wilson), third; time, 1:15. First Special (one and one-quarter miles)—Imp, 119 tb (Clay), first; May Hempstead (Spencer), second; Maxine, 119 (Clawson), third; time, 2:09 %. Standard Handicap (one and one-eighth miles)—Batten, 126 (Spencer), first; Prince McClurg, 120 (Jenkins), second; King Barleycorn, 116 (Bullman), third; time, 1:54 %.

third; time, 1:54%.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY (Spring Meeting)
—Double Event (First Part), for twoyear-olds, five and one-half furlongs)—
Prince of Melbourne, 122 lb (O'Leary),
first; Mesmerist, 117 (O'Connor), second;
Mark Cheek, 122 (McCue), third; time,
1:08%. Suburban Handicap (one and onequarter miles)—Imp, 114 lb (Turner), first;
Bannockburn, 112 (W. Martin), second;
Warrenton, 114 (Sims), third; time, 2:05%.
Great Trial Stakes (for two-year-olds.
Value, \$20,000, Futurity Course)—David
Garrick, 115 lb (O'Leary), first; Mesmerist,
122 (O'Connor), second; Withers, 115
(Wilson), third; time, 1:12%. Special
(Match), one mille—Admiration, 107 lb
(Clawson) first; May Hempstead, 107
(Turner), second; time, 1:40%. Double
Event (Second Part), for two-year-olds,
Futurity Course)—Mesmerist, 129 lb (Taral)
first; Mark Cheek, 122 (Turner), second; Radford, 114 (Sims), third; time,
1:12%. Lawrence Realization (for threeyear-olds, one and five-eighths miles)—
Ethelbert, 118 lb (Spencer), first; Lothario,
122 (Turner), second; Filon d'Or, 119
(O'Leary), third; time, 2:51%.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY (Fall Meeting).—
The Futurity (for two-year-olds; Futurity Course)—Chacornac, 114 lb (Spencer), first; Brigadier, 109 (T. Burns), second; Windmere, 112 (O'Connor), third; time, 1:10 %. Flatbush Stakes (for two-year-olds; seven furlongs)—Lieutenant Cibson, 115 lb (O'Leary), first; McMeekin, 115 (Odom), second; Sarmation, 115 (Hennessey), third; time, 1:30, Twin City Handicap (one and one-quarter miles)—Previous, 114 lb (O'Connor), first; Bangle, 120 (Maher), second; Bannockburn, 126 (Spencer), third; time, 2:10. Great Eastern Handicap (for two-year-olds; Futurity Course)—Mesmerist, 130 lb (O'Connor), first; Red Path, 110 (O'Leary), second; Gulden, 123 (Odom), third; time, 1:10%. Autumn Cup Handicap (two miles)—Ben Holladay, 126 lb (Spencer), first; The Bachelor, 116 (Clawson), second; Previous, 120 (O'Connor), third; time, 3:29.

BRIGHTON BEACH.—Brighton Handicap (one and one-fourth miles)—Imp. 115 (O'Leary), first; Ethelbert, 107 (Spencer), second; Bangle, 112 (Clawson), third; time, 2:05%. Brighton Cup (two and one-fourth miles)—Bangle, 124 fb (Maher), first; Don de Oro, 127 (O'Leary), second; Latson, 124 (Taral), third; time, 3:56%.

SARATOGA.—Congress Hall Stakes, for two-year-olds (five furlongs)—Kings Courier, 104 th (Hennessey), first; Petruchio, 104 (Spencer), second: Matchim, 104 (J. Hill), third; time, 1:01%. Fleischmann Stakes, for two-year-olds (five and one-half furlongs)—Mesmerist, 122 th (Clawson), first; Maribert, 122 (Turner), second; McMeekin, 114 (O'Leary), third; time, 1:07%. Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds (five and one-half furlongs)—Mesmerist, 129 th (Taral), first; Kings Courier, 122 (Hennessey), second; Sam Phillips, 122 (Burns), third; time, 1:08. Saratoga Grand Prize (one and one-eighth miles)—Don de Oro, 121 th (Spencer), first; Tragedian, 121 (Maher), second; Previous, 121 (Taral), third; time, 2:00%. Citizens and Merchants' Handicap (one and one-sixteenth miles)—Swiftmas, 116 (O'Leary), first; Kinnikinic, 112 (Spencer), second; May Hempstead, 112 (Bullman), third; time, 1:47. Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds (six furlongs)—Maribert, 129 th (McCue), first; Gonfalon, 122 (Maher), second; Mesmerist, 129 (Taral), third; time, 1:14%.

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Miles.
4-Bob Wade (4), at Butte, Mont.,
Aug. 20, 18900:211/4
%-Fashion (4), at Lampasas, Tex.,
Aug. 15, 18910:34
%-Red S. (aged), 122, at Butte.,
Mont., July 23, 18960:34
½—Geraldine (4), 122, at Westches-
ter (straight), Aug. 30, 18890:40
1/2-April Fool (4), 122, at Butte,
Mont., July 23, 18910:47
4½ f.—Handpress (2), 100, at West-
chester (straight), May 26, 1897.0:52 4½ f.—Meadows (3), 103, at Alex-
472 I.—Meadows (5), 103, at Alex-
ander Island, Va., March 28,
1895
obester (straight) Oct 0 1901 0.563
chester (straight), Oct. 9, 18940:56% %—George F. Smith (4), 100, at San
Francisco, May 7, 18950:56%
5½ f.—Tormentor (6), 121, at West-
chester (straight), Oct. 10, 1893.1:03
5½ f.—Howard (4) 118 at Los An-
5½ f.—Howard (4), 118, at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26, 18951:06
Futurity Course (170 feet less than 6
furlongs)-Kingston (aged), 139,
at Sheepshead Bay, June 22,
18911:08
34-Banastar (4), 116, Morris Park
(straight), May 9, 18991:09
%—Mary Black (3), 93, at Chicago
(Wash, Park), July 16, 18981:12 ¹ / ₄
6½ f.—Irish Reel (3), 108, at Sheeps-
nead Bay, Aug. 31, 18951:19%
01/ 0 0 1 100 100

Time. Miles 1-Salvator (4), 110, at Monmouth Park (straight, against time), Aug. 28, 1890......1:35½ 1 1-16 m.—Carnero (5), 107, Haw-70 yds.—Lillian Lee (3), 95, at Harlem, Chicago, July 31, 1894..1:43¼ 70 yds.—Cash Day (3), 109, at Washington Park, Chicago, July 10, 1894..... 11/8-Tristan (6), June 2, 1891..... 21/2-Kyrat (3), 88, Newport, Nov.

HARNESS RACING RECORDS. TROTTING.

Aug. 20, 1874.....

 $..7:19\frac{1}{2}$

One mile—By an aged horse; Alix, b. m. (6 years), by Patronage; Galesburg, 111., Sept. 19, 1894, 2:03%, Four-year-old; Directum, blk. c., by Director; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893, *2:05%. Three-year-old; Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1893, 2:08%. Two-year-old; Arion, b. c., by Electioneer; Stockton, Cal., Nov. 10, 1891, 2:10%, Yearling; Adbell, br. c., by Advertiser; San Jose, Cal., Sept. 27, 1894, 2:23, To wagon; Grace Hastings, ch. m., by Bayonne Prince; Cleveland, Ohio, July by Bayonne Prince; Cleveland, Ohio, July 28, 1898, 2:09½, Double team; Belle Hamlin, b. m., by Hamlin's Almont, jr., and Honest George, b. g., by Albert; Provldence, R. I., Sept. 22, 1892, 2:12¹⁴.

Race of three heats; Alix, b. m., by Patronage; Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894. 2:06, 2:061/4, 2:051/4.

Two miles—Greenlander, br. s., by Princess; Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 4, 1893,

Three miles—Hamlin's Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1893, 6:55½.

Four miles—Senator L., b. s., by Dexter Prince; San Jose, Cal., Nov. 2, 1894, †10:12.

Five miles—Bishop's Hero, b. s., by Bishop; Oakland, Cal., Oct. 14, 1893, 12:2012 12:301/2.

Ten miles—Pascal, blk, g., by Pascarel; New-York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1893, 26:15. Twenty miles—Captain McGowan, ro, g., pedigree unknown; Boston, Mass., Oct. 31,

1865, 58:25,

Fifty miles—Ariel, br. m., pedigree un-nown; Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1846, known: 3:55:401/2.

One hundred miles-Conqueror, b. g., by Latourette's Bellfounder; Centreville, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1853, 8:55:53.

*Fastest time on record for a stallion of any age. †At Blackpool, England, Sept. 11, 1899, the American bred mare Bertie lt., 2:12½, by Wilkomont, gained a record lt., 2:12¼, by Wilkomont, gained of 9:58 in a match against tlme.

TROTTING RECORDS OF 1899. One mile—By an aged horse; The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes, 2:06¼, and Bingan, br. s., by May King, 2:06¼. Four-year-old; Peter the Great, b. c., by Pllot Medium, 2:07¼, Three-year-old; Extasy, b. f., by Baron Wilkes, 2:11½. Two-year-old; Endow, b. g., by Miller and Sibley's Cecilian, 2:11¾.

PACING. One mile—By an aged horse; Star Pointer, b. s. (8 years), by Brown Hal; Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897, *1:59\four-year-old; Online, b. c., by Shadeland Onward; Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 12, 1894, 2:04, Three-year-old; Klatawah, b. 1894, 2:04. Three-year-old; Klatawah, b. c., by Steinway; Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1898, 2:05½. Two-year-old; Directly, blk. c., by Direct; Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894, 2:07¾. Yearling; Belle Acton, b. f., by Shadeland Onward; Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1892, 2:20¾. To wagon: Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes; Louisville, Ky., Sept., 1899, 2:03¾. Double team; John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes, and Robert J., b. g., by Hartford; Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1897, 2:08.

Two miles—Chehalis, b. s., by Altamont; Salem, Ore., Oct. 6, 1897, 4:19¼.

Three miles—Joe Jefferson, br. s., by Thomas Jefferson; Knoxville, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1891, 10:10

Five miles—Lady St. Clair, b. m., by Millen's St. Clair.

Five miles—Lady St. Clair, b. m., by Millen's St. Clair; San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, 1874, 12:54%.

*Fastest time on record for a stallion. PACING RECORDS OF 1899.

One mile—By an aged horse; Joe Patchen, blk. s., by Patchen Wilkes, 2:02½. Four-year-old; The Maid, b. f., by Hal Index, 2:05¾. Three-year-old; Little Squaw, blk. f., by Kewanee Boy, 2:09¼. Two-year-old; N. L. E., ch. c., by Diablo, 2:01¼. 2:211/2.

YACHTING.

The year of 1899 was marked by the determined attempt of Sir Thomas Lipton to capture the America's Cup with the Shamrock. All knowledge of what the final outcome would be was delayed for a long time owing to the failures of races because of calm and fogs. The races began on October 3, and the last race was on October 20. Of the ten attempts to sail the races, seven were failures. The time limit was 5½ hours. On October 3 the time expired when the boats were over two miles from the finish; they were in almost a calm, the Shamrock slightly in the lead. On October 5 the outer mark was the lead. On October 5 the outer mark was not reached before the time limit expired. On October 7 the boats were on about even terms, when they were stopped four miles from the finish. On October 10 the fog prevented the yachts leaving their moorings to sail. On October 12 there moorings to sail. On October 12 there was not enough wind to start the yachts. October 15, the same result. On October 16 the first successful race was sailed, the time of the Columbia being 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. As the Shamrock had a time allowance of 6 seconds the Columbia won by 10 minutes 8 seconds. On October 17 the second race was over a triongular course, the Columbia with a second race was over a constant of the Columbia with a second race was over a second race was o triangular course, the Columbia winning, the Shamrock withdrawing by reason of breaking her topmast 23 minutes after the start, although she was considerably in the lead, but to leeward. The Columbia the lead, but to leeward. The Columbia completed the 30-mile triangle, according to previous agreement, proposed by Mr. Lipton, in 3 hours 37 minutes. On October 19 the yachts failed again for want of wind, but the Columbia was far in the lead when the similar available from the the time limit expired four miles from the finish line. On October 20 the best and most conclusive race was sailed, fifteen miles to leeward and return, with a 15 to 17 knots wind; the Columbia won with 6 minutes 37 seconds to spare, she being allowed 16 seconds by the Shammels by the lowed 16 seconds by the Shamrock by reason of the latter having been overhauled and her ballast readjusted after the second race. The elapsed time at the finish was: Columbia, 3:38:25; Shamrock, 3:44:43. A feature of the America's Cup races was the eleven trial races between the Columbia and Defender, the latter the winner in 1895. The first trial race was sailed off Sandy Hook on July 6; second, Larchmont, July 8; fourth, Vineyard Haven, August 10, and the seven others off Newport. The Columbia won the whole series, the difference in time ranging from lowed 16 seconds by the Shamrock by reaseries, the difference in time ranging from less than two minutes to over twenty-two minutes.

ASTOR TROPHY FOR SCHOONERS.—Sailed for at Newport, on August 14, and it was won by the Amorita, owned by W. Gould Brokaw, her corrected time being 5:01:53. The other boats and their times were: Quissetta, 5:03:07; Ariel, 5:13:28; Colonia, 5:14:48. Course, 38 miles.

ASTOR TROPHY FOR SLOOPS.—Sailed for on the same day, and was won by the Columbia, which beat the Defender by 13 minutes 7 seconds. Elapsed time: Columbia, 3:57:08; Defender, 4:06:46. Course, 38 miles.

CANADA CUP.—Challenge by the Chicago Yacht Club against the Canada Club. Races sailed in August, best three in

five on Lake Ontario. Six yachts of 35 feet racing length were built in the United States and six in Canada for trials for selection. The Genesee was the successful American yacht, and the Beaver was selected as the Canadian defender. First race, over a 21-mile triangular course, August 22, won by Genesee in 3:25:10; Beaver's time, 3:26:32. Second race, 9 miles to windward and return, won by Genese in 5:06:57; Beaver's time, 5:07:36. Third race, August 24, 21-mile triangular course, won by Genesee in 3:32:11; Beaver's time, 3:42:58. Winds light in each race,

SEAWANHAKA CUP. — Contestants: Constance, Seawanhaka Club; Glencairn, St. Lawrence Yacht Club. First race, July 28, 12 miles to windward and ceturn, won by Constance in 4:13:28; Glencairn's time, 4:15:43. Second race, 36-mile triangular course, won by Constance in 3:29:00; Glencairn's time, 3:29:55. Third race, same course as first race, won by Glencairn in 3:53:26; Constance's time, 3:56:32. Fourth race, same course as second cace, won by Glencairn in 4:15:15; Constance's time, 4:20:54. Fifth race, Constance touched ground with her centreboard right after starting, and did not continue the race. Glencairn went on and was ordered to finish the course alone, and a protest of the Constance was disallowed.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

(Year ends June 30.)

Nationality,	Nur 1898.	nber. 1 899.
Austria-Hungary	†23,132	‡62,491
Belgium	694	1.104
China	2,071	1,660
Denmark	1.946	2,690
England	9,877	*
Finland	2,607	1
² France	1,989	1.694
German Empire	17.091	17.476
Greece	2,358	2.333
Ireland	25,128	
³Italy	58,608	77.419
Japan	2,230	2,844
Mexico	107	
Netherlands	775	1.029
Norway	4,936	
4Poland	4,726	
Portugal	1,716	2,054
Rumania	903	1,606
Russia	27,221	560,982
Scotland	1,797	*
Spain	577	385
Sweden	12,398	12,797
Switzerland	1,246	1,328
Turkey-in-Asia	4,275	4,436
United Kingdom	,	645,103
Wales	1.219	*
West Indies	1.877	
Other countries	1,133	
	,	_,000

*See United Kingdom. †Not including Hungary. †Including Hungary. †See Russia. 2Including Corsica. 3Including Sicily and Sardinia. 4Including Cape de Verde and Azore Islands. FRussian Empire and Finland. 6Including England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

MAZET COMMITTEE INQUIRY.

The Assembly of the New-York Legislature passed, by a vote of 85 to 62, this resolution on March 29, 1899;
"Whereas, It is currently reported and

generally believed that in the city of New-York funds are being raised by levy upon members of the police force, saloon and resort keepers and by other contributions for use in corruptly influencing legislation; that there is a lax enforcement of the laws in said city and in the counties in-cluded in said city; that corrupt and tyrannical methods have been resorted to in the enforcement of the same, and that the public funds of said city are being wasted in extravagant increases of official

salaries and in other ways; and "Whereas, It is deemed desirable for the public good that there should be a legisinvestigation into all and facts upon which said reports and charges are made, to the end that any action of the Legislature in reference thereto may be the more intelligently taken; therefore, be it "Resolved, That the Speaker of the As-

sembly be and is hereby directed to appoint seven members of the Assembly, who shall be a special committee of this body with full power and authority to investigate all and singular charges and all matters and things pertaining thereto and with full power to prosecute its inquiry in any and every direction in its judgment necessary and proper to enable it to obtain and rethe facts in reference charges.'

The following is the committee appointed on March 31: Republicans—Robert Mazet (chairman) and Edward H. Fallows, of (chairman) and Edward H. Fallows, of New-York City: Thomas M. Costello, Os-wego County; James B. McEwan, of Al-bany: Harris Wilson, of Kings County. Democrats—Benjamin Hoffman, of New-York City and Anthony J. Boland, of Erie County. Frank Moss was made counsel and John Proctor Clarke associate coun-

Some of the salient points brought out in the first few days of the investigation were, that Richard Croker, the "Boss" of Tammany Hall, either by means of his sons or his trusted henchmen, was engaged in so many enterprises that there were few persons on the municipal pay rolls who could not materially increase his revenues if they wished to-and if they didn't it would be useless for them to hope for re-engagement either by election or appointment. Mr. Croker also admitted that no man, from the judges on the bench to the day laborer on the street, could hope to draw salary or wages from the municipality unless he was willing to do what he could to throw business into the lap of Richard Croker himself.

The investigation began in New-York City on April 8, when William Archer, of the building firm of Dawson & Archer, testified that the cost of the building, No. 13-21 Park Pow, was to be \$25,000 less than the contract price agreed upon if the Roebling system of fireproofing could be used. The Buildings Department would not sanction its use, however. A. L. Himmel-wright, the manager of the Roebling Con-struction Company, testified that soon after

Frank H. Croker, son of Richard Croker, took a large block of stock in that company its fireproofing material was discovered by the Buildings Department to be rather better than any other known substance. So far had this preference for the Roebling fireproofing material gone that In the specification for the construction of two public schools the fireproofing clauses were almost word for word identical with the Roebling company's advertisement of practically shutting out any its product. other competitor. It was also brought out that Charles E. F. McCann, a nephew of Richard Croker and a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, had accepted a retainer of \$5,000 as counsel for the Roebling company, and was endeavoring to get fees cf from \$5,000 to \$10,000 from other building companies for presenting their claims a proper manner" before the Building Codes Commission. McCann himself ad-mitted that he had no expert experience in building laws or anything of the kind to make his services worth \$5,000 or \$10,000.

George S. Hayes, another builder, de-clared that because he would not pay money to the officials of the Buildings Department he had been practically debarred from doing business in New-York.

W. P. Tostevin testified that while trying in vain to get his fireproofing material passed upon by the Buildings Department he had been advised by Superintendent Dooner to go and see "Con" Daly, a liquor dealer, about it. "Con's" terms for ex-erting his influence with the Buildings Department were a free gift of \$2,000 in paid up stock and a directorship in the company.

Chief of Police Devery was made to admit that he had been promoted in a few months from captain through the grades of inspector and deputy chief to the head of the force, and that the untried charge against him had never been tried because of the stay secured by himself. It was demonstrated that he was on friendly relations with dive and poolroom keepers, and that he had conferred with such people on a corner where he often went to "breathe the fresh air."

examined on the Chief Devery was examined on ame lines on the following day. Mr. same lines Tostevin recounted a conversation with Bingham Brothers, building contractors, Bingham Brothers. when he was told that Senator Grady's office was a good place to go on all matters concerning freproofing, but that no one who went into the office on such business came out with as much money as he went in with. He had lost money because his fireproof construction had not found favor with the Buildings Department, but grease could have arranged it "with enough—grease properly applied."

Frank H. Croker told how he had invested \$17,000 in the Roebling company, paying for it in bills given him by his father to start him in the fireproofing business. He became secretary of the company at a salary of \$2,500 a year, but

his duties were merely perfunctory.

April 14.—Richard Croker stated that Democratic judges who accepted Tammany nominations were expected, in the appointment of referees and court officials and in giving out emoluments generally, to give the preference to Tammany adherents, and that any judge who failed to favor Tammany would be looked upon as betraying his party and would receive short shrift when nominations were again made. He also acknowledged that through the friendliness of Tammany judges the judicial sales of real estate were changed from the Real Estate Exchange to No. 111 Broadway, where Peter F. Meyer (Croker's partner) had his office, with the result that Croker's share of the profits was between \$25,000 and \$30,000 in 1898. Mr. Croker stubbornly refused to answer questions as to the sources of his wealth, contending that they were his "personal affairs."

Judge Pryor deposed that in 1891, when he was nominated for the Common Pleas bench, after a conference with Mr. Croker, he gave \$10,000 to the Tammany fund.

April 15.—Peter F. Meyer told of his

April 15.—Peter F. Meyer told of his big business and enormous profits after Croker became his partner. Mr. Croker was recalled and he related how the representatives of a syndicate of capitalists, among whom was John Jacob Astor, came to him for his influence to secure the passage of an ordinance by the Municipal Assembly whereby the company might be allowed to operate a telephone company to supply service to New-York City, but that he gave them no encouragement to the establishment of a competitor to the New-York Telephone Company, in which it was claimed he was financially interested.

April 17.—The first direct charge of cor-

April 17.—The first direct charge of corruption was made by Simon Buttner, exkeeper of the notorious Broadway Garden, who accused Captain Price of demanding \$150 a month for protection and half of the proceeds of robberies that might take place in the Broadway Garden; also that in 1890 and 1891, when he ran a place in the Bowery, he made an arrangement with Captain Price to pay him \$100 a month and one-half of the plunder whenever a man was robbed in his place. He testified also that women were protected by the police because they gave the proceeds of robberies to the officers, and that disorderly houses in the precinct were not raided. He deposed that "Bob" Nelson had the monopoly in the district of bailing out prisoners, receiving a fee of \$5 in each case of women and \$15 and \$20 for larceny and like cases.

Mr. Croker was asked about his interest in the Auto-Truck Company and various other matters, but pleaded that they were his "personal affairs." He admitted, however, being a stockholder in Andrew Freedman's guarantee company, and that it did a profitable business in supplying bonds for city officials. Mr. Freedman testified that his company paid him a salary and commissions and that he divided his emoluments with Croker, which he would not deny amounted to \$25,000 a year.

The investigation also brought out the fact that there was great inequality in real estate assessments, and that Croker's was reduced while those of his neighbors were increased.

April 22 .- W. J. Fryer, of the Board of

Building Examiners, admitted that the Board frequently passed plans on which his advice had been paid for by architects or contractors, and in one case, where plans had been rejected by the Buildings Department, a fee of \$75 to Mr. Fryer resulted in such good advice that the plans were approved without further trouble.

On April 26 the committee presented two reports to the Legislature—one by the majority and the other by Hoffman and Boland. The majority asked that the period of the inquiry be extended to the end of the year, and that the committee be permitted to defer making its report till February 1, 1900; also that the investigation be enlarged so to extend to the operations of every department and public officer of New-York City, and the counties therein included. The minority report recommended the discontinuance of the investigation. The majority report and the recommendations were approved by a vote of 85 ayes against 62 noes.

The investigation was resumed in New-York City on May 16, when Mayor Van York City on May 16, when Mayor vain Wyck was the principal witness. His answers to questions were of the flippant and impertinent kind, and he was vehement in resenting the least reflection upon his administration or his own integrity. his administration or his own integrity. He was asked as to the workings of the various municipal departments, and the gist of his testimony was that the system provided by the charter was carried on with the utmost success, and until it had had a fair trial he would veto every bill that would in any way modify it. He de-clared that he had made the appointments of heads of departments without regard to any one's wisbes except his own. His first act in the Police Board was the removal of the Republican members, Messrs, Philips and Hamilton. It was also shown that John McCullagh had been displaced by William S. Devery as chief of police because McCullagh was too active in efforts to close the poolrooms and would not transfer men at the behest of Commis-

sioner Sexton who were interfering with

the operation of a poolroom run by Frank Farrell, but owned by State Senator "Tim"

Sullivan. It was imputed by Mr. Moss that the Mayor was interested in pool-rooms with James A. Mahoney, John B. Sexton and Mr. Carroll, which the Mayor resented vigorously. Other facts brought out were that two policemen, in uniform,

had visited a vicious resort in East Fourteenth-st., and that one of them engaged

in vulgar dances with one of the women of

questionable character, etc.

May 17.—The evidence showed that poolrooms and gambling houses exist by the hundred all over the city, and that the Police Department was peculiarly ignorant of the fact and also deliberately evaded the laws under which it was supposed to be governed in the purchases of supplies. The statutes provide that the Department shall not purchase supplies when the amount called for is over \$1,000 except upon public tender, but Chief Devery had been empowered by the Board to purchase horses at an amount considerably over \$1,000, and to get around the law had bought them in lots of three. A detective named Wood gave evidence against pool-

rooms and gambling houses he had found open to the public, including those of Frank Farrell, Percy Nagel, "The" Allen, "Dry Dollar" Sullivan and Alderman Ledwith. Police Commissioner Jacob Hess testified that his reason for voting to remove Chief McCullagh was to save his own head from being cut off by the Mayor, adding that he could not afford to lose the \$5,000 a year salary which it paid him because his cigar business did not profit him enough to live upon.

May IS.—The testimony showed that the United States Fidelity and Casualty Co., controlled by Croker and Freedman, supplied practically all the bonds for the city's officials and employes, and increased the premiums from one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent. Controller Coler presented the list of bonds in his possession, which showed that 291 persons were bonded in the Croker-Freedman company, against seven in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, reported to be controlled by Mr. Platt.

May 19 .- Evidence brought out the fact that through the personal friendship Mr. Croker and John F. Carroll undertakers secured a monopoly for the burial the dead of the city institutions, the privilege heing so exclusive that the favored ones were dubbed "body snatchers." It was so arranged that the rule requiring relatives of the dead should be at once informed of a death and allowed to take charge of the bodies was set aside and the favored undertakers were first informed by a clerk, to whom the favored undertakers paid \$3 for each case. An instance was noted where undertakers used 50-cent coffins, made by the city, and covering each over with 69 cents worth of cloth received \$35 for each job. James A. Mahoney, the head of the syndicate of poolrooms, with whom Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker and Police Commissioner Sexton admitted that they were on terms of closest friendconfessed that his only occupation ship. was that of bookmaking on the racetrack. It was also brought out that the specifications for sewer construction were so drawn as to favor the Contractors' Supply Company, in which one of Croker's sons and a nephew were financially interested. Judge McCarthy, of the City Court, admitted that he had contributed several thousand dollars to the Tammany campaign fund ar a candidate for the judgeship, and that a friend had collected contributions and paid them to Tammany before he was nominated. He suggested that there should be a law prohibiting judicial candidates from making contributions for political purposes, which, in effect, he said, meant the purchase of nominations,

May 31.—Captain Price while on the stand displayed some of his ferocious characteristics, venting his spleen against Mr. Moss, against whom he admitted he had held a grudge for many years; and at one time of the day called Mr. Moss "a coward." It was elicited, however, that out of 734 prisoners bailed between July, 1898, and April, 1899, three men held in high favor by Tammany leaders supplied no fewer than 613 honds, the recipients of this accommodation paying from \$5 to \$15 each, according to the degree of the

charge. Most of the 734 bonds were given for women arrested on the street. Captain Price testified that between August, 1898, and May, 1899, he had arrested 2,700 women, most of whom were fined and then let out on the street to resume their vecations. There was also cyldence by witnesses of the administration of the Tombs; how the prisoners must send to restaurants for food hecause that served out by the city was not fit to eat; of the indiscriminate herding together in the day-time of all classes of women, some of whom did not have a bath in three months; how prisoners awaiting trial and presumably innocent were obliged to consort with women of the lowest character; of the use of the vitest language, of opium, etc.

June 1.—The greater part of the session was devoted to investigating the methods of the Tax Department, the evidence justifying the belief that assessments were not based upon any sound or equitable basis, but upon the caprice of the deputy tax commissioners; also that the department was used to punish political opponents and to reward friendships by appointments, increase of salaries, etc. It was officially reported to the committee that in attempting to serve Captain Price with a subpona he became abusive and threatening toward the official server.

June 2.—Henry Clay Henderson, who appeared as counsel for Captain Price, openly defied the authority of the committee aid was so offensive and Insulting that he was ordered out of the room. Refusing to go, the sergeant at arms was called upon, when Mr. Henderson attempted violence and was charged with drawing a knife upon the official. Captain Price also made an exhibition of his sullen manner when on the stand.

June 6.—The testimony showed that there were more gambling houses, more bogus clubs, more women infesting the streets and more illegal resorts in the "Tenderloin" district than before Captain Price was sent to the precinct, and that owners of these places were obliged to pay for protection or else were hounded out of the district. The common understanding was that vicious and illegal resorts could be maintained if the owners were willing to pay for protection. It was also testified to that one of the police detectives rented one of the houses for his personal galn. Jacob B. Woolley, a dealer in Oriental curlos, testified that thefts from his place had become common, and a lost vase was found at a pawnbroker's which Captain Price was charged afterward with trying to dispose of.

June 8.—The Water and Tax departments were subjects of inquiry, and it was shown that the spirit and letter of the law

were almost constantly violated.

June 12—Continuation o' investigation of the peculiar workings of the Tax Department, adding to the proof that valuations were made on the personal judgment of deputies who were not possessed of even rudimentary qualifications for assessing the worth of real estate. The Civil Service examination papers showed that the appointees had failed to answer the most elementary problems in arithmetic. Thomas Mulry, a candidate for Commis-

sioner of Charities, testified that he went to Lakewood and saw Mr. Croker and was advised by friends that if he would put up \$10,000 he could get the appointment.

June 14.—Chiet of Police Devery was so contumacious that he was ordered from the stand and to leave the room. Showing a disposition of defiance, the sergeant at arms was called, and then the Chief acted upon the order. The greater part of the day's session was devoted to hearing evidence upon the disgraceful condition of the east side of the Bowery. Ministers and laymen testified that solicitation was openly carried on by women sitting in windows and on the stoops of the tenements, and that there were hundreds of disorderly houses allowed to continue without any interference by the police. The committee adjourned until August 1.

August I.—The committee resumed the inquiry and took up the city building contracts. It was shown that Horgan & Slattery, architects (who filed a petition in bankruptcy on August 3), had a monopoly of drawing all the designs and plans for the city's new buildings, that they had received awards of contracts embracing almost everything from landscape gardening to the construction of scows and dump cars and overhauling the machinery of the

municipal fireboats.

On the next day the Dock Department methods were looked into and facts were brought out that all the city dredging was given to a company of which George Leary, a prominent Tammany man, was president, and which was paid for at more than the market price, and contrary to the law requiring that all contracts involving an expenditure of more than \$1,000 shall be put up for public competition. In like manner the Department gave all its asphalt paving work to one concern, bought all its cement from John P. Kane, a personal friend of Croker and Carroll, and various other contracts went to individuals favored by Tammany. Such contracts were given out under a clause which permits work of great emergency to be carried out without the necessary delay of advertising contracts, by means of what is known as a "treasury order."

The next important matter looked into on the following days was the police administration, when Mr. Moss revealed many things which had contributed to the demoralized condition of the Police Department. It was shown that grave offences of patrolmen were punished by slight fines only, and frequently by reprimand alone, while honest and upright officers were systematically punished. Proof was also brought out that disreputable characters from all parts of the world were attracted to New-York because of its. "wide openess": that New-York had a reputation of being a model community for the hiding of stolen goods, and that large quantities of thieves' plunder were forwarded regularly to the city to be safely disposed of among the pawnshops and "fences"; also that opium joints were increasing rapidly, were easy of access, and the proprietors made regular payments to the police for protection.

On the last day of the August sessions the feature of the proceedings was the brazen way in which Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, told how he had given away for nothing valuable franchises to the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Street Railway companies, when he allowed them to construct electric conduits along the tracks. He also testified that he had furnished to the Register's office sixteen typewriting machines at a cost of \$175 each. The Supervisor of "The City Record" testified to the system of giving special contracts for printing "to cover emergencies," and that one firm (Martin B. Brown Company) got 90 per cent of the contracts given out by "The City Record" office.

The hearings were resumed on September 12, when the committee began to probe into the history of the Ramapo Water Company scheme, which the Tammany Board of Public Improvements attempted to foist upon the city taxpayers, by concluding a contract that would have cost \$200,000,000, and which scheme was defeated by the opposition of The Tribune, also some of the other newspapers and a few citizens who disclosed the plot. This water company is a corporation with a special charter conferred on it by the Legislature and signed by Governor Morton at the solicitation of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. General Benjamin F. Tracy was at one time its president, but resigned to run for Mayor the year that the present Tammany government was chosen. The present president is Silas B. Dutcher, a prominent Republican of Brooklyn. The company has no plant and has done no work under its franchises, though it has been in existence sev-eral years. When Tammany came into power Edward Lauterbach, formerly chairman of the Republican County Committee, entered into negotiations on behalf of the company with the city officials to secure the contract which was about to be made when the plot was revealed. It has been impossible to secure the names of the persons interested in the company, the officers having refused to answer questions on that subject. The committee had three objects in view—to show that the contract was impossible of fulfilment and was in reality a stockjobbing swindle; to prove that the City Government was responsible for the job, and to uncover the politicians who were to be beneficiaries. The rottenness of the contract was revealed in the testimony of Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Commissioner Holahan, and others, as was also the fact that the city administration was responsible for the attempt to swindle the people on a gigantic swindle the people The witnesses mentioned abusive and contemptuous language to the committee and its counsel during the proceedings. William Dalton, a butcher by profession until Tammany appointed him Commissioner of Water Supply, was one of the principal witnesses, and he testified to his ignorance of the duties required to be performed by the office, and also his igno-rance of the administration of his departments. He was also confronted with his official report, made only a short time before, in which he stated that 680,000,000 gallons of water were daily running to waste over the Croton Dam. On September 26 Justice Gaynor testified that he had received an offer of \$50,000 worth of the Ramapo Water Company's stock if he would accept the presidency and give the company his influential service, which offer he declined,

On September 25 and 26 the committee went into an investigation of the existing system of assessing judicial candidates for contributions toward campaign expenses. the several judges, excepting Justice MacLean, admitted that he had contributed money for election expenses, but asserted that the payment was not a necessary condition to nomination. of the justices testified that they had voluntarily given a round sum to the organization nominating them, because they thought it only fair that a judicial candidate should bear his part of the election expenses, just as any other candidate did, while others stated that before contributing they consulted with the leaders of their party in order to obtain some knowledge of what amount was expected from them. The sums paid by the judges who gave evidence ranged from \$1,500 to \$10,-000. Justice MacLean surprised the committee by stating that not only had he not been assessed, but he had never been asked for anything. The judges were varied in their opinions as to the wisdom of the suggested legislation relieving candidates for the judiciary from assessment. The majority of them held that as long as election expenses had to be met they thought it was only proper that the judiciary nominees should bear their share. They all agreed, however, that it would be preferable and advisable to have an election system that would relieve candidates from the necessity of giving large sums to party organizations.

The inquiry on October 5 and 6 revealed the existence of several conditions which gravely affect the welfare of the city. One of these was the fact that the proposed Blackwell's Island Bridge had been located so close to the site covered by the Rainey franchise that the authorities had negotiated for the purchase of the latter, notwithstanding it expires in Commissioner Shea gave only one reason for the need of buying the Rainey franchise without waiting for it to expire—that it would increase the value of pire—that it would increase real estate in Queens County. I It was intimated that a Tammany had bought real estate in Queens. Another disclosure was that it was proposed to buy the subway monopoly possessed by the Bell Telephone people, at a cost of \$13,00,000, and thus enable independent companies to use the conduits. The methods practised in the District Attorney's office and Tammany's influence with the judiciary were also exposed. On October 13 the inquiry was adjourned to October 31. The inquiry of the day exposed the existence of pool-rooms conducted by women for women; the way in which the new Building Code was drawn to facilitate the collection of blackmail in immense amounts; abominable work in paving and curbing new streets, and the unfalr manner in which real estate appraisements for the purposes of taxation are made.

The sessions were resumed an October 31, with the continuation of the inquiry of the Ramapo Water Company's scheme, General B. F. Tracy, ex-president and ex-counsel of the company, was the principal witness on the first and second and he gave an exhaustive history of the company. He denied that Senator T. C. Platt or any of his relatives had ever held any of the stock, and declared that Senator Platt had never taken any part in procuring legislation for the com-The inquiry was continued on the pany. following days, and there was evidence presented showing the inefficiency of the District Attorney's office to bring criminals to trial; also proving that crime nals to trial; also proving that crime had increased cnormously under the administration of Chief of Police Devery.

On November 3 the committee adjourned to November 21. In the Interim

Mr. Mazet was married, and, not return-ing from his wedding trip in time, the hearings were postponed till November 27, and were then continued for three days. The principal feature of the inquiry was method of the District-Attorney's office, and showing how punishments were obstructed. The final session of the committee was on December 6, when a quorum failing to appear an adjournment was taken until the call of the Chair.

TRANSVAAL WAR.

In the early part of 1899, and for months following, the British Government seemed at times to be on the verge of war against the Boer Government, because of eagerness of the mining and the commercial interests to force a recognition of their protests against continued coerclon. The Transvaal had arranged its taxes in such a way that much of the public revewas obtained from the assessments against the profits of the gold fields. Another objectionable part of the Boer policy was the maintenance of a monopoly in dynamite and explosives used in mining operations, the extortions from the miners amounting to about \$1,500,000 a year. The greatest grievance, however, was the franchise restriction, the law being that the naturalized inhabitants could not become burghers of the first class until after a considerable term of years' residence in the country

By the law of 1882 it had been provided that any one could obtain the right of cltlzenship after a residence of five years. In 1887 the Volksraad ralsed the period of residence necessary to obtain the right to vote for President and members of the Volksraad to fifteen years; but, by a subsequent amendment, no alien could ever really attain full burgher rights. In 1890 a second Raad was created, membership in which might be attained after four years, but it was of no avail, since all its acts could be (and were) overruled by the Volksraad. Reforms were agitated first from time to time by the British subjects, but their petitions were rejected with jeers and insults. The British Colonial Office tried again and again to obtain for the British residents the electoral franchise after five years of residence, but in vain. On April 21 a meeting of miners was

held at Johannesburg, when a demand

was framed for amendments to the laws. Then a petition was sent to the Queen of England, signed by 21,684 British subjects in the Transvaal, in which they set forth that they were "suffering from that class of injury which is a direct cause of every rebellion made by the people of their race" and making these demands: That race" and making these demands: That legislation entirely by Volksraad resolu-tion be abolished; a readjustment of the franchise law, which will admit of Out-lander representation hitherto denied; the English language to be used in schools, and, with the Dutch, to be recognized in official documents; a reorganization of the omical documents; a reorganization of the civil service—presumably in the interest of the Outlanders; the High Court to be independent of the Volksraad; monopoly franchises for dynamite, liquor and railways to be cancelled. It was over the demand for Outlander representation and the question of the putative suzerainty of Great Britain that the great bulk of palayering and conferring followed. The British Government maintained that the suzerainty provided in the Convention of 1881 was yet in full force, while the Boer Government maintained that the 1884 Convention dropped the suzeralnty and that the South African Republic was an inde-Finally, it was nce be held at pendent State thereafter. proposed that a conference be proposed that a conference be held at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, to adjust differences. Sir Alfred Milner, England's representative at Cape Town, and President Krüger met on May 30, and after several sessions they separated without accomplishing anything. Counter propositions were made by them with regard to the franchise, but neither would recede from the original stand taken.

A couple of weeks previous to the conference the Boers arrested eight British officers on the charge of high treason and took them to the Pretoria prison. It was charged that they had been enlisting men in order to begin a rebellion. They were arraigned on the following day and sworn affidavits were presented alleging that 2,000 men had been enrolled for military service, that they were to be armed at Natal and then to return to the Rand, and at a given signal they were to seize and hold the fort at Johannesburg for twenty-four hours, pending the arrival of British troops. One of the prisoners alleged that he was acting under instructions from the British War Office, but the head of that office declared that the story was "too absurd for refutation." Correspondents of English papers were of the opinion that the alleged plot was engineered by Boer officials to divert attention from the real demands of the Outlanders. The conspiracy case against these prisoners was withdrawn and they were released on

July 26,
On July 1 President Krüger, in a message to the Volksraad, proposed certain amendments to the franchise law, which provided that persons not wishing to become naturalized in the manner fixed by the existing law could obtain the franchise by taking the oath after a seven years' notice of residence. The amendments were so retroactive that persons who had taken up their residence in the Transvaal before the law went in force could obtain a full franchise nine years after the establishment of their domicile, or five years

after the law should come into force, provided they had been settled seven years in the republic. The Volksraad approved the amendments and ordered them to be put into the bill. On July 13 the Volksraad adopted the preamble to the franchise law, which declared that necessity existed for the immediate adoption of the law. Two days later the Volksraad adopted the first two sections of the law. On July 18 the Volksraad adopted the seven years' franchise proposition. This was regarded as practically ending the crisis. On the following day the Volksraad adopted further articles enabling sons of Outlanders to become naturalized at the age of sixteen and to obtain the franchise five years thereafter. These articles went into operation at once and the new franchise law was promulgated on July 26.

Pending the matters relating to the franchise there arose a dissension between President Krüger and the Volksraad on the dynamite question. The Volksraad majority favored cancelling the monopoly, while Mr. Krüger opposed the cancellation, The President submitted his resignation to the Volksraad and it was rejected, but only by the casting vote of the chairman. Subsequently the dynamite company submitted a schedule of reduction in prices, and on August 26 the Volksraad adopted the majority report of the Dynamite Commission, which was to continue the monopoly.

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, appealed to President Krüger for a joint inquiry as to the effect that the new franchise law would have on the position of the Outlanders and with the view of determining what representa-tion would be given to aliens, Mr. Chamberlain declaring this to be the only basis of a satisfactory settlement. To this the Transvaal Government replied in two dispatches—August 19 and 21. The first dispatch contained the proposals regarding the franchise, and assumed that Great Britain would agree that the intervention proposed did not constitute a precedent and would allow the suzerainty question to drop. The dispatch of August 21 made the proposed concessions expressly condi-tional on Great Britain's undertaking not to interfere in the future affairs of the Transyaal, not to insist upon a further assertion of the existence of suzerainty, and to agree to arbitration. To these dis-To these dispatches the British Government replied on August 28 that it considered that the proposals assume the adoption in principle of a franchise which would not be hampered by conditions impairing its usefulness and which would secure immediate representation. With respect to Intervention the imperial note said that the Gov-ernment could not debar itself from its rights under the conventions nor divest itself of the obligations of a civilized Power to protect its subjects abroad from Injustice, and reminded the Transvaal that matters existed which the grant of other a political franchise would not settle and which were not the proper subjects of arbitration. These, the note declared, it would be necessary to settle concurrently with the questions already under discus-sion and would form, with the question of and prayer.

arbitration, proper subjects for the proposed Cape Town conference.

The Volksraad on August 14 amended the Grondwet (the constitution), compeling persons who are not burghers to cooperate with them in the defence of the national territory and the suppression of rebellion. On the following day President Krüger issued a pamphlet supporting the proposal regarding the removal of religious liberties, and argued that the exclusion of the Jews from citizenship intensified their hatred for Christianity and urged that the full franchise should be given to "all who believe in the revelation of God through His Word in the Bihle." On August 16 the Volksraad resolved to eliminate from the Grondwet the religious qualification for nominations to the judiciary. A proclamation was issued appointing August 20 and 27 as days for national humiliation

The British Government relieved Major General Sir William Francis Butler on August 15 as commandant of the British troops in South Africa and ordered Lieu-tenant General Sir Frederick Walker to succeed him. This was done because of some suspicions that General Butler was not as strong a man as the English Government would desire at the front in case of actual war in South Africa. At the same time the British War Office com-pleted its arrangements for an emergency force of 20,000 men to leave London on short notice. Nine days later a British regiment started from Gibraltar for Cape Town, and 770 men of various regiments started from Southampton for the Cape. On the following day General Joubert, commandant of the Boer forces at Pretoria, issued a circular to all field cornets cautioning them against any act tending to bring on a conflict with any other Power. Three days later (August 28) the Power. Three days later (August 28) the Cape Town Assembly debated the ques-tion of the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State and presumably for the Transvaal. On August 30 the State Department of the United States gave as-On August 30 the State surance that it would do all possible to look after American citizens in South Africa, but would not pledge to interfere In the political phase of the troubles.

On September 2 the Transvaal Govern-ment replied to the British Government that it regretted the rejection of the pro-posals made by the Transvaal on August 19 and 21, by which the term for obtaining the franchise was fixed at five years, and the representation of the Witwatersrand District was increased; that the Transvaal never desired Great Britain to abandon any rights possessed by virtue of the London Convention of 1884, or by virtue of international law, and the Transvaal hoped that there might result a soluthe existing difficulties. The reply added that the Transvaal Government had already made known to the British agent Its objections to accepting the proposals of August 2, suggesting the appointment of delegates to draw up a report on the last Electoral law voted by the Volksraad; adding that "if the one-sided examination referred to in the last British dispatch should show that the existing Electoral law can he made more efficacious, the Transvaal Government is ready to make a

proposal to the Volksraad with this object. It is also disposed to furnish all the information and enlightenment possible, but is of opinion that the result of an inquiry, so far as regards a useful appreciation of the law, will be of little value." The reply then refers to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals respecting a joint inquiry, and says: "Considering that by these proposals Great Britain does not aim at any interference in the affairs of the Transvaal, and that the action would not be regarded as a precedent, but has solely for its object to ascertain whether the Franchise law fulfils its purpose, the Transvaal Government will await the ulterior proposals of Great Brltain as to the eventual constitution of such commission as well as the time and place of meeting. The Transvaal Government further proposed at an early date to send a fresh reply to the letter of July 27, and expressed satisfaction that Great Britain had declared a readlness to negotiate on the question of a court of arbitration. It asked whether the Free State burghers would be admitted to such a court, and what would be the scope of the court's discussion, the Transvaal assuming that the restrictions imposed would prevent the attainment of the objects aimed at. England's Cablnet Council was summoned, and it discussed the situation in secret session on September S. Subsequently Mr. Chamberlain sent a message to the Transvaal, which was read in both Raads on September 12. It asserted that his Government repudlated the political attltude of the Transvaal to the effect that the Transvaal was a sovereign State, hence he could not consider any proposal made conditional upon the acceptance of this view; that the British Government was satisfied that the law embodying the proposed alleviating measures for Outlanders was Insufficient to secure immediate and substantial representation; that Great Brltain was yet prepared to accept the franchise proposals (five years' clause, a share for Outlanders in the election of President and equal rights) of August 19, provided a court of inquiry could show the new scheme to be unencumbered by nullifying conditions; that the British Government assumed that the eight new members of the Raad, to represent the gold fields, would be allowed speak their own language, adding that the acceptance of these terms would at once remove the tension, and 'would, in all probability, render unnecessary any further intervention of Her Majesty's Government to secure redress for grievances which the Outlanders themselves would be able to bring to the notice of the Executive Coun-cil and Volksraad." It was urged that It was urged that an immediate reply he sent, and, if ac-ceded to, the British Government would make immediate arrangement for a conference to settle all details of the proposed tribunal of arhitration and the questions referred to in the note of August 30. If the reply should be negative or unconclusive, then England would reserve to itself the right to consider the situation anew and formulate its own proposals for a final settlement.

The Transvaal Government made reply a couple of days later, in which the proposals for a Joint Commission of Inquiry

and a conference of arbitration were accepted. But the reply was considered negative and defiant, as it practically repudiated suzerainty, rejected the five years' franchise and a quarter representation, and declined to give equality to the Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad.

On September 21 Krüger cabled a strong personal appeal to the Queen of Great Britain, beseching her to intervene to prevent bloodshed. On September 22 England's Cabinet Council held its second session to consider the affairs, and on the same day Mr. Chamberlain sent a letter to Sir Alfred Milner, at Cape Town, as a reply to the Boer Government, saying that the British Government regretted that its offer of September 8 had been refused, and that such refusal made it useless to pursue the discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and that it was now compelled to consider the situation afresh and to formulate its own proposals for a final settlement of the issues. The letter also repudiated insinuations that the British repudiated insinuations that the British Government was guilty of a breach of faith, and denied that its telegram of September 8 substituted an entirely new proposal for the invitation to the Joint Commission of Inquiry. The letter also reviewed the propositions previously made, especially the one regarding the use of the English language in the Volksraad.

October 10—The Transvaal Government sent an ultimatum to the English Government, and added its reasons for sending it. The message declared that the strengthening of the English force on the borders of the Transvaal was in conflict with the intervention of 1884, and that it was in the interest not only of the Boer Republic, but also of all South Africa, to make an end of the intolerable condition of things as soon as possible. It incorporated four demands to be replied to not later than 5 p. m. on October 11, in default of which, or not being satisfactory, the Transvaal would regard it as a formal declaration of war and would not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereto. These were the demands made in the ultimatum:

"First-That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Govern-ment and Her Majesty's Government.

"Second—That all troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

"Third-That all reinforcements troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time to be agreed upon with this Government, and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostillties against any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made by this Republic during the further negotiations, public during the further negotiations, within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments, and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders.

"Fourth-That Her Majesty's troops

which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa. The British reply was forwar

was forwarded Milner at 10:45 through Commissioner

through Commissioner Milner at 10:45 p. m., October 10, and was as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government have received with great regret the peremptory demands of the South African Republic conveyed in your telegram of October 9.

You will inform the Government of the South African Republic in reply that the conditions demanded by the Government of the South African Republic are such as Her Majesty's Government deem it impossible to discuss."

Diplomatic relations were "severed Consul General White quitting London and Conyngham Greene bidding goodby to President Krüger on October 11. On

the following day the Boers crossed the border and invaded Natal. The first attack made by either side was by the Boers on October 13, when they destroyed a railroad train south of Mafeking, which was carrying 300 women and children, under the escort of a Brit-ish detachment. The train left the track when the Boers fired into it with artillery and captured it.

The first battle occurred on October 20. when the Boer army of about six thou-sand men, led by General Joubert, met with a disastrous defeat by the force under General Symons, who was wounded, at Glencoe Camp, Natal.

Beginning with a series of stirring events which were promptly reported, a position of deadlock followed with scant news of the progress of the war by reason of strict censorship and the destruction of lines of censorship and the destruction of lines of communication. The war began before the English were ready for it, and the Boers assumed the offensive because their only chance lay in striking before the great body of English reinforcements should arrive. The principal movement of the Boers was into the English colony of Natal, where the principal English advance post was on the line of the railroad to Ladysmith. to Ladysmith.

One of the worst disasters to the British armies in war since the Sepoy Rebellion was on October 20, in the engagement before Ladysmith, when the Boers captured the Royal Irish Fusiliers, Gloucestershire Regiment ntain Battery, including and the

forty-two

Mountain Battery, including officers and about 1,500 men.

Another serious British disaster curred on December 10, when General Gatacre's command was defeated at Stormberg by a Boer force of 2,500, Gatacre walked into an ambuscade and was forced to retreat, and throughout a march of thirteen miles to Molteno the British were harassed by a continuous fire, not only resulting in a serious loss of killed and wounded, but 600 officers and men were captured as prisoners. On the same date the British, under General Methuen, suffered a serious defeat at Modder River.

On November 27 the Marquis of Salisbury issued an official notice to the foreign governments that the South African Republic and the Orange Free State having invaded the British colonles of the Cape and Natal, a state of war had actually existed since October 11.

PHILIPPINES AND THE WAR.

Philippines, ceded to the United The The Philippines, ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, lie wholly within the tropics, and their number is variously stated at from 600 to 2,000, but It is believed that 1,200 is nearly correct. Of these about 600 are inhabited. The most important of the islands and their most important of the islands and their areas, in square miles, are as follows: Luzon, 41,000 square miles; Mindanao, 37,500; Samar, 5,300; Panay, 4,600; Palawan, 4,150; Mindoro, 4,050; Leyte, 3,090; Negros, 2,300; Cebu, 1,650; Masbate, 1,350; Bohol, 925; Catanduanes, 450; Basilan, Busnauga, "Culion, Marandaque, Tablos, Dinagat, Sulu, Guimaras, Tawi, Camiguin, Siargao and Puillo, each from 100 to 250 square miles. The average temperature at Manlla is 80 degrees the lowest being Manlla is 80 degrees, the lowest being about 60 degrees and the highest about 100. There is not a month in the year that the mercury does not rise to 91 degrees. Malaria is not uncommon, and it is more serious than the heat, but some of the islands are free from it. The population is estimated at about 7,500,000, nearly half of which inhabit Luzon. The natives are mostly of the Malayan race. Chinese form an important part of the population, and the Manila neighborhood has about 50,000 Chinese of a total population of about 300,000,

So long as the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States remained unratified there existed, in a technical and legal sense, a condition of war. The peace protocol of August 12, 1898, provided that the United States should occupy the city of Manila and the harbor and bay pending a definite scttlement of the question of the future government of the Philippines, to be worked out in the subsequent treaty negotiations. The United States Senate did not ratify the treaty till February 6, 1899; it was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 17, and the ratifications were exchanged and certified to at Washington on April 11, 1899. (See chapter, in Index, "War with Spain and Peace Treaty.") With the acceptance of the treaty by the Queen Regent and the final transfer to the United States of the technical title to sovereignty over the Philip-pines, the Filipinos, who previously owed allegiance to Spain, came to owe allegiance the United States. But the circumstances attending the delay by the Senate to ratify the treaty, and the opposition manifested by some of the Senators, en-couraged the leader of the Filipino insurgents, Aguinaldo, to become antagonistic; he had pretended otherwise.

President McKlnley's proclamation of December 21, 1898, in which he declared that the treaty of peace gave to the United States the future control, thon and government of the Phi dispost-Philippines, and which, assured to the Filipinos that the full measure of individual rights and liberties would be theirs, was published throughout the Philippines on January 5, 1899. Two days afterward Aguinaldo issued a manifesto declaring that he had never agreed to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans, and insisting that he turned to the Philippines on an American warship solely to conquer the Spaniards and win independence. He solemnly pro-

tested against the intrusion of the Amerlcan Government, and called upon all his followers to work together with force to obtain absolute independence. The conditions of the Insurgents and the encouragement of their emissaries in the United States because of the debates in Congress resulted in Aguinaldo and his generals pre-cipitating an attack on the American lines about Manila between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of February 4, clearly an act of treachery. But the commander of the American forces, Major-General Elwell S. Otis, an officer of long experience in Indian fighting, with the loyal co-operation of the officers and troops under him, attack of the insurgents and drove them back. The loss of the insurgents was 2,000 killed, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 prisoners; the American loss was 4 officers and 53 men killed and 8 officers and 207 men wounded. The strength of the insurgents under arms about Manila was estimated at about 30,000, while the American force (Eighth Corps) was about 13,000, made up in greater part of regiments from the Western States. On the following day, at daybreak, Admiral Dewey's vessels shelled the positions of the Filipinos about Manila.

After these events occurred and the news of the ratification of the treaty by the Senate on February 6 had been cabled, an ultimatum was sent to the insurgents that they must evacuate Iloilo before the even-ing of February 11, under penalty of bombardment and assault. The day came, the bombardment took place, the insurgents fired the native part of the city and withdrew, and the American flag was raised over the second port of the Philippine Islands. On the day before the American forces had bombarded and captured the town of Caloocan, near Manila, a strong-

hold of the Filipinos.

There were engagements day between the United States troops and the rebels, until the rainy season set in (the latter part of June), resulting, usually, in the defeat of the insurgents with considerable losses. On February 15 naldo issued his famous order from Malolos calling for the assassination of all foreign-ers in Manila, but the plot was discovered and frustrated. A week later the Filipinos made a determined organized effort to burn Manila. The only part of the city de-stroyed was Tondo, where only Filipinos resided; thousands were made homeless and property valued at more than \$1,000,-000 went up in flames. The foreign section was protected from incendarism by the soldiers. Subsequently General Otis issued an order that no one without a pass should be allowed on the streets of Manila after nightfall.

Upon the arrival of General Lawton and his command, on March 10, an energetic effort was made to conclude the war by pushing vigorously away from Manila toward the heart of the island of Luzon. Wheaton's command inflicted heavy losses on the rebels along the Pasig River and

Laguna de Bay.

An uprising of bandits on Negros Island took place on April 6, and a proclamation was issued to the natives calling upon the them to rise up and exterminate

Americans and Spaniards. In the mean while Aguinaldo moved the Government to San Fernando, and on April 7 moved back

to Calumpit.

General Lawton, with an expedition of 1,500, left Manila on April 8, to operate against Santa Cruz, and after winning many victories the expedition returned to

Manila on April 17.

General MacArthur's division had several successful engagements about Calumpit the latter part of April, when co-operating with Lawton, and a flag of truce was sent by him to the Filipino commander with money and provisions for the American prisoners and to seek an exchange.

Early in May Lawton, with Kobbe co-Early in May Lawton, with Robbe co-operating, led an expedition against the insurgents, and they were away from Manila twenty days. During this time they marched 120 miles, had 22 fights, captured 22 towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice, killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number, and lost only 6 men killed and 51 wounded

6 men killed and 51 wounded.

On May 31, after a conference between President McKinley and Secretary Alger, General Otis was asked if he needed any more than the 24,000 troops then in the Philippines, to which he replied that he was still of the opinion that a force of 30,000 was sufficient. However, reinforcements were ordered. (See under "United States Troops," this chapter.)

The continual heavy rains made it requisite to suspend operations in part, hence

the aggressive campaigning was discontinued in June, although there were some engagements with the insurgents at in-tervals, and they were driven from their

intrenchments.

September 22 and 23, General Snyder's forces attacked strong insurgent positions five miles west of Cebu, driving the enemy from their intrenchments and capturing seven small forts and intrenched and fortified positions.

September 28, four United States regi-ments and a battery under Generals Mac-Arthur, Wheaton and Wheeler advanced

upon Porac, in Pampanga Province. October 3, the insurgents made two attacks at Calamba, and also moved toward Mexico, the object of the double movement being to get behind the American garrison on both sides of the Manila-Dagupan railway. Lawton's division pressed forward from Imus, driving the rebels ahead and dislodging them from their trenches. The troops were aided by the marines from the warships, and they crossed the river south of Bacoor.

October 4, President McKinley held a long conference with Admiral Dewey at Washington, at the close of which orders were given to send without delay several vessels of the Navy, including the armored cruiser Brooklyn, to Manila. On the same day the insurgents reoccupied Porac, which place was captured by General MacArthur on September 28 and evacuated on the following day.

On October 6 General F. D. Grant and troops advanced from Imus, driving the insurgents from the west bank of the river. One of the finest displays of generalship and energy was the advance of General

Schwan's forces upon the trenches of the

insurgents around Malobon on October 10 and driving them into the swamps.

A formidable expedition, consisting of a fleet of transports and gunboats, left Manila under General Wheaton's command left on November 5, the object being to land at San Fabian, 20 miles north of Dagupan, and close in around Aguinaldo at Tarlac, making a junction with Lawton and Mac-Arthur,

The expedition landed at San Fabian on November 7, in the face of a feeble opposition only and began a movement south in pursuance of the plan to surround the Filipino forces of the north. A fierce battle took place near San Jacinto on Novemthe took place near san sacration. Logan, jr., ber 12, in which Major John A. Logan, jr., was one of the seven victims. On the same day MacArthur's command entered Tarlac, the Filipino capital, the Aguinaldo government and troops fleeing in hot haste. Lawton's cavalry captured Aguinaldo's secretary and several officers, who were endeavoring to escape with the Filipino leader's personal property. Thirteen carts, with the insurgent War Department records, were also captured. Within the next few days the secretaries of the Treasury and Interior of the Filipino Cabinet, the President of the Filipino Congress and Senor Buencamino, Aguinaldo's chief adviser, were driven to surrender to the United States forces. On November 18 Zamboanga, the southern half of Mindanao, was surrendered to the naval forces, Commander Very receiving the surrender. On November 26 the insurgents evacuated Mangatarem, and seven American and 94 Spanish prisoners escaped. On the same day Lawton's troops captured, near Tayug, 115 Spanish prisoners, \$75,000 of the Fili-pino Government money and other prop-General Young continued to follow erty. up the retreating forces who were with Aguinaldo, and on December 6 occupied Vigan. Aguinaldo and his body guard were then about sixty miles to the southeast and trying to escape capture.

UNITED STATES FORCES.

The magnitude of the American military movement was not realized by the people until the War Department showed that from the time Dewey's fleet sailed into Manila Bay on the last night into Manila Bay on the last night of April, 1898, until June 1, 1899, 27 Army expeditions had gone to the Philippines. These expeditions had carried 1,279 officers and 37,287 enlisted men. In addition to these, about 500 officers and 2,000 men were sent to the Philippines independent Of the total of the regular expeditions. force sent scarcely 1,000 had returned at that date. On June 26 General Otis reported to the War Department, in response to a request from the President, that it was not intended to prosecute a campaign through the summer because of the rainy season, except where the insurgents make it necessary to defend the territory in possession of the United States. The United States troops occupied a large portion of the Tagalog country, the lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles, and eastward into Laguna Province. He Laguna into added:

'Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force held together about 4,000 in Tarlac Provand Northern Pampanaga. scattered forces in bands of 50 to 500 in other positions of Luzon, Cavité and Batangas provinces could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeat; mass of people, terrorized by in-surgent soldlers, desire peace and Amer-ican protection; no longer flee on approach of our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns; population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; kept out of Manila much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be cared for. Natives southeast Luzon combining to drive out insurgents.

'Only hope insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim near overthrow of present Administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them, and no

civil government remains.
"Trade with ports not in our possession, former source insurgent revenue, now interdicted; not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are with-out supply of food, and merchants suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits. Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Filipinos,

"Affairs in other islands comparatively quict, awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops received. Am giving attention to Jolo Archipelago and Palawan

Islands.

"Our troops have worked to limit of Volunteer organizations have been called in; replaced by Regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah now taking transports, and 6th Infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good

physical condition.

'Sickness among troops has increased due mostly to arduous service and lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming. Of the 12 per cent of the command reported sick, nearly 6 in general hospital. of whom 3 per cent have typhoid and 17 malarial fevers; 25 per cent have intestinal trouble; remaining 55 per cent have various ailments, 14 of which due to wound injuries. Many officers and men who carved in Cybe head under requirence who served in Cuba break under recurrence Cuban fever, and Regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered."

The Inadequacy in the number of officers mentioned by General Otis was remedied by the sailing of the transports Zealandia and Sheridan, carrying a number of of-cers for regiments in the Philippines. All officers belonging to regiments in the Philippines not absent on surgeons' cer-thicates of Illness were ordered to join

their reglinents at once.

The Army bill passed by Congress on March I gave the President authority to call for not more than 35,000 volunteers for temporary service in the Phllipplnes. He was loath at first to muster in any new troops, but later it seemed that it could not be avoided, and on July 6 he issued an order for the enlistment of ten regi-

ments of volunteers, each regiment to consist of fifty officers and 1,309 enllsted men, and to be designated from the 26th to the 35th regiment consecutively. It was provided that "applicants for commissions, except officers of the Regular Army, . . . mist have had service during the Spanish-American war," and that the enlistments should be made for the period

entistments should be made for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications; and, except in special cases, only unmarried men should be enlisted for these regiments. Recruiting was begun on July 11. and the full number had been enlisted on August 14. The response to the call was so encouraging that on August 17 a call was made for the enlistment of ten more was made for the enlistment of ten included was made for the regiments were quickly regiments. The regiments were under orders organized, and the last were under orders to the Philipplnes early in November.

The forces in the Philippines on December 1 consisted of 905 officers and 30,578 men of the Regulars, and 594 officers and 15,388 men of the Volunteers. There were also under orders to the Philippines other troops that would make the total force there upon arrival 2,051 officers and 63,483

men.

THE NAVY.

The Navy co-operated with the Army in very many of the engagements, and the reports from commanding officers the reports from commanding officers showed that the warships and the landing parties from them were most helpful in their co-operation. The Navy took an important part off Caloocan in the engagement on February 10, as it had on February 5, 6 and 7, to the south and north of Manila, the principal work being north of Manila, the principal work being done by the Charleston and the Monad-nock. Then, in the middle of June, during the operations of Lawton's torces, the Army was greatly assisted by the Helena, the Monadnock, the Princeton and the Callao shelling the insurgents and landing forces to give assistance. The battleship Oregon arrived at Manila on March 18, and she took part in many of the novements in support of the United States troops. A part of the fleet was detailed on November 5 in the expedition under command of General Wheaton to close in around Aguinaldo.

INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE DF-FORTS.

On March 17 General Lagarda visited Malolos to confer with Aguinaldo, and to convince him that further resistance was useless, when, by the chlef's order, useless, when, by the chief solder, Lagarda was promptly executed. Just a month later many of the prominent and wealthy Filipinos in Manila organized to make an effort to establish peace, but it came to naught. On April 28, following the capture of Calumpit, the stronghold of representatives of General the rebels. Luna, as the request of Agulnaldo, con-ferred with General Otls under a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities until the Filipino Congress could be called together to consider the question of peace. General Otis declined to recognize the existence of a Filipino Government, hence the emissaries withdrew. Five days later other envoys were sent to General Otis with a similar proposition, but the American commander refused upon the ground that it would be equivalent to a recognition of the so-called Fllipino Government. Other envoys conferred with the United States Commission then at Manila.

On May 12 Aguinaldo sent a message to the Filipino Junta, at Hong Kong, declaring that war would be continued at all costs until independence was secured; that the American peace overtures, based on a restricted autonomy, coupled with promises of subsequent self-government, were reused. Two days afterward Aguinaldo asked permission to be given to a commission to confer with the United States Commission upon terms of peace, which General Otis granted. On May 20 the Aguinaldo commission urged an armistice pending negotiations, which General Otis refused, but gave orders to the American commanders to refrain from aggressive action for the time being and remain ready to resume hostilities at any time. The conference took place on May 22, at Manila, when the rebel commission stated that they were without power to bind the Filipino Government in any particular and could only refer the result of the conference to Aguinaldo. (See under head of "United States Commission," this chapter.) The conference was ended on May 25. Copies of the Filipino official journal of June 20 showed that the Filipinos' hopes

Copies of the Filipino official journal of June 20 showed that the Filipinos' hopes of success were kept alive by the antiimperialists and political movements in the United States, and reports of alleged speeches at alleged meetings in the United States denouncing the war. It was also declared that the Filipinos would "continue the war until the next Presidential campaign, which is sure to result in a decision to withdraw American troops from

the Philippines."

Under date of July 27 Aguinaldo appealed to the Powers for recognition of "Filipino independence," sending the letter to the foreign consuls at Manila with the request that they forward it to their respective governments. The document argued that the Filipinos had conquered the sovereignty of the islands from Spain before the signing of the Treaty of Paris; therefore Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States; that they conquered all the country except Manila, and that they co-operated in securing the latthat they co-operated in securing the lat-ter's capitulation by surrounding it at the cost of thousands of lives; that they con-quered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave to Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian consuls recognized the Filipinos' sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country. The document repeated the claim that the Filipinos had letters from American consuls and generals recognizing their sovereignty promising that the Americans would recog-nlze their independence, "which was at the disposition of the Powers." "Finally," the document reads, "the Fllipinos make the document reads, "the Flipinos make the appeal to the Powers to Influence Washington to bring to a termination the unjust war which is devastating the country.

Elihu Root succeeded General Alger as Secretary of War on August 1, and at once began a careful inquiry into the military situation in the Philippines and the fluctuations of the insurrection since its beginning.

On August 10 letters from high insurgent authority were captured, in which the people were exhorted to hold out a little longer, that European recognition would be granted by August 31, and that the McKinley Administration would be overthrown.

Aguinaldo in a proclamation announcing be release of some American prisoners the release said: "In America there is a great party that insists on the Government recognizing Filipino independence. That party will compel the United States to fulfil the promises made to us in all solemnity and good faith, though not put into writing. Therefore, we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We should pray to God that the great Democratic party may win the next Presidential election and imperialism fail in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms. There are some Americans in the Philippines who have joined us because they disapprove a war of what Mr. Atkinson calls criminal aggression. When offered a chance to return to their own camp they declined." He also de-'the imperialists' in the United nounced states, and declared that "we do not want war against the United States; we only defend our independence against the imperialists; the sons of that mighty nation are our friends and brothers."

The results of the autonomist govern-ment in Negros were disappointing, and about the middle of August insurgent bands began to operate, as they did in Cuba, destroying much plantation property, claims for which were promptly filed with General Otis. The insurrection gained strength, and spread to the island of Cebu. Prior to this these islands had been counted upon as the most friendly in the archipelago to the United States. The trend of affairs tended to make the American policy of leniency unpopular, as several of those who had avowed friendliness to the United States were discovered communicating with the rebels. On August 19 the Mayor of Balinag, who was supposed to be one of the most friendly and trustworthy of the natives, was imprisoned on the charge of arranging with the rebels for an attack on the town. On August 22 the Mayor of San Pedro Macati was put in jail for using his office as a recruiting station for the Filipinos.

The Filipino Congress held a session on August 24, at which Aguinaldo proclaimed himself Dictator. A decree was issued compelling the registration of all foreigners in the Filipino territory.

Early in September a message was received from the Filipino Congress declining, with thanks, the offer of the United States of an autonomous government. A few days later a communication was received from the Filipinos asking for a conference and an offer to deliver up the American prisoners who had been in their hands for so many months.

September 30, three insurgent officers, representing Aguinaldo, came into the American lines with fourteen prisoners of war (12 soldiers and 2 citizens), who had been released. The commission was also

charged with the duty of conferring with General Otis upon the proposition to send a civil commission to represent the Filipino Government to arrange terms of peace. The conference was held on two days without accomplishing more than talk, and General Otis characterized the whole affair as a ruse to obtain some acknowledgment by the United States Government the Filipino Government. The returned prisoners were simply stragglers who had been captured by robbers, and General Otis declined to receive the civil commission as representing any established government.

On October 18 General Otis received a message, purporting to have come from General Pio del Pilar, offering to sell out his army and to deliver Aguinaldo into the hands of the Americans upon these terms: For \$50,000 to refrain from attacking Manilla with his army; for \$250,000 to surrender his army after a sham battle, both sides firing into the air; for \$500,000 to procure the overthrow of the insurrection and the capture of Aguinaldo, Paterno and

other leaders.

On October 20 envoys from Aguinaldo had another peace conference with General Otis, which came to naught.

CASUALTIES OF UNITED STATES FORCES.

Among the casualties of the United States forces were these: On April 12 the United States gunboat Yorktown, which had been sent from Manila to rescue and bring away the Spanish force at Baler, arrived off that port, and Lieutenant James Gilmore was sent in charge of a boat and fourteen men to the mouth of the river to take soundings and report whether the Yorktown could proceed to the town. After entering the river they were eaptured, but it was not known for several days whether they had been killed or taken prisoners, as the Filipinos refused to have any communication with searching parties. On May 2 it with learned that the party were safe and well at the headquarters of the insurgents back of Calumpit.

Colonel Henry C. Egbert was killed in

the battle of Malinta on March 26.

Colonel J. M. Stotsenburg and Lieuten-ant Sisson were killed at the battle of Quingua on April 23. Colonel Funston distinguished himself in

a daring charge in battle on May 4, and was wounded in the hand.

Captain George H. Tilley, Signal Corps, was killed under flag of truce at Escalanta on May 27.

On August 2 the Filipinos captured the

steamer Saturnus, coasting under the American flag, and burned her. Lieutenant A. W. Drew was killed and Lieutenant W. Ulinc was wounded in the battle at Angeles on August 16,

The forty-ton gunboat Urdaneta was captured by the insurgents in September and beached, and Cadet W. C. Wood and

nine men were made prisoners.

The total number of casualties among the United States troops up to June 2, 1899, was 736-i. e., 23 officers, 699 privates and 14 civilian attachés. Of the 23 officers, 16 were killed in action, 2 were drowned and 5 died of disease. Of the privates, 9 were killed accidentally, 294 dled of wounds re-ceived in action, 23 were drowned, 7 com-mitted snicide, 106 died of typhoid fever, 89 of smallpox, 47 of dysentery, 28 of pneumonla, 19 of malarial fever, 14 of meningitis and the others from various diseases. Of the civilians, 3 died from wounds in action and 7 from smallpox.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

President January McKinley appointed the following as a Commission to visit the Philippines and report upon a future plan of administration by the United States: John G. Schurman, Dean C. Worcester, Charles Denby, Admiral C. Worcester, Charles Denby, Admiral George Dewey and Major-General Elwell S. Otis. The duties of the Commission were defined in an order issued by the President on January 20. The Commission was enjoined in this order to meet at the earliest possible day at Manila and to announce by a public proclamation its presence and the mission intrusted to it, carefully setting forth that, to it, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued as long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the bur-dens of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to pro-vide for the safety of persons and vide for the safety of persons and property by such means as may be found and conducive to these ends; also to endeavor to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be practlcable, and for this purpose to study attentively the existing social and political state of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government. ernment, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. The Commission was required to report through the State Department the result of its observations and reflections, and to recommend such executive action as might from time to time seem to it wise and useful. The President expressed in the order it to his desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the Commissioners exercise due respect for all the Ideals, eustoms and institutions of the tribes and races which composed the population, emphasizing upon all occa-sions the just and beneficent intentions of the Government of the United States.

On April 4 the Commission issued a proclamation setting forth that the object of the United States Government in the administration of affairs is the well being, prosperity and happiness of the people and their elevation and advancement to a place among the most civilized peoples of the world. The proclamation contained eleven articles, as follows:

Article I-The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist can accomplish nothing except their own ruin.

Article II-The amplest liberty of self government will be granted which is reconcilable with just, effective and economical administration and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States.

Article III-The civil rights of the Filipinos will be guaranteed and protected, their religious freedom will be assured, and all will have equal standing before the law.

Article IV—Honor, justice and friend-ship forbid the exploitation of the people of the islands. The purpose of the Amer-ican Government is the welfare and ad-

vancement of the Philippine people.

Article V—Guarantees an honest and effective civil service, in which, to the fullest extent practicable, natives shall be

employed.

Article VI—The collection and applica-tion of taxes and other revenues will be put upon a sound, honest and economical basis. The public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defraying the proper expenses of the establishment and maintenance of Philippine Government, and such general improvements as public interests demand. Local funds collected for local purposes shall not be diverted to other ends. With shall not be diverted to other ends. such prudent and honest fiscal adminis-tration, it is believed the needs of the Government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

Article VII-The establishment of a pure speedy and effective administration of justice, by which the evils of delay, corruption and exploitation will be effectually

eradicated.

Article VIII—The construction of roads, railroads and other means of communication and transportation, and other public works of manifest advantage to the peo-

ple will be promoted.

Article IX—Domestic and foreign trade and commerce and other industrial pursuits and the general development of the country in the interests of its inhabitants will be the constant objects of solicitude and

fostering care.

Article X-Effective provision will made for the establishment of elementary schools, in which the children of the peo-ple will be educated. Appropriate facili-ties will also be provided for higher edu-

cation.

Article XI-Reforms in all departments of the Government, all branches of the public service and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people must be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with common right and justice, in a way to satisfy the well founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine

people.

On April 15 the Filipinos issued a proclamation replying to the one issued by the American Commission. It declared that President McKinley issued the proclamation in order to enforce the American Congress to ratify the cession of the islands under the Treaty of Paris, and asserted that "this contract of cession was made with the Spanlards after Spanish domina-tion had been ended by the valor of our troops," and that the Filipinos not being represented at Paris during the negotia-tions of the Treaty they are without as-surances of the fulfilment of American promises. It concluded with this para-"We stand alone, but we will fight graph: the death. Coming generations will pray on our graves, shedding tears of gratitude for their freedom.'

The American Commission was hampered in the work of enlisting the support of friendly Filipinos through the fear expressed by many of them that the antiexpansion adherents might get into power in the United States Government and cause the withdrawal of the American troops from the Philippines, thus leaving the natives who had become identified with the American rule to the mercy of Aguinaldo's followers.

After several details of peace envoys had come in from Aguinaldo and without making propositions that General Otis felt were worthy of consideration, and which he believed were made to gain time for the rebels, he insisted that there was only one proposition that he would submit to— unconditional surrender of the Filipinos. Hence, when the envoys came within the American lines on May 20, he refused their request for an armistice, and they sought further conferences with the United States Commission. At this time there arose a difference between the military and civil elements of the United States Commission regarding the wisdom of continuing the conferences with the Filipinos. Mr. Schurnan believed that force was necessary in dealing with the Filipinos, and he also believed that conciliation should accompany force, and he desired to exercise conciliation. He had confidence that the following proposals, submitted by Messrs. Schurman. Denby and Worcester, on May 22, would ultimately be adopted:

"While the final decision as to the form of government is in the hands of Congress, the President, under his military powers, pending the action of Congress, stands ready to offer the following form of Gov-

ernment:

"A Governor General to be appointed by the President, a Cabinet to be appointed by the Governor General, all the judges to be appointed by the President, the heads of departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos, or both, and, also, a General Advisory Council, its memoers to be chosen by the people by a form of suffrage to be determined upon hereafter carefully.

"The President earnestly desires that bloodshed cease, and that the people of the Philippines at an early date enjoy the largest measure of self-government com-

patible with peace and order.

The Commission returned to Washington and on November 2 handed in a pre-liminary report to the President. It was a compact summary of the conditions on the islands as the Commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish War and led the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and the progress of the insurance. ing out and the progress of the insurrec-tion of 1899, and, finally, a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-gov-ernment. The Commission stated that the ernment. The Commission stated that the insurgent administration was worse than in the days of Spanish misrule; that Aguinaldo was a selfish despot, and that the machinery of the insurgent government served only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying "war con-

tributions," while many of the insurgent officials were rapidly accumulating wealth. In concluding the chapter reviewing the efforts of General Merritt, through a Commission, to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intentions, purposes and desires of the Filipinos, up to the attack on the American forces at Manila on February 4, 1899, the Commis-

sion said:

'Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us, except igno-minious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanc-tioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission.

"The Commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruc-tion of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the Islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the

inhabitants.

CENSORSHIP

The staff correspondents of the American newspapers and of the Associated Press framed a "round robin" and presented it to General Elwell S. Otis early in July, with the request for permission to forward it to the officials at Washington, in which they protested against the censorship exercised upon their dispatches. In the procorrespondents declared that the the official dispatches sent to Washington presented an impression as to the situation in the Philippines contrary to the facts; that the existing conditions among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and the brigand character of their army were misrepresented; that dispatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand,' and in the as-sumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force"; that "the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further ser-vice"; that the censorship has compelled the correspondents to "participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears'. Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports, suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure. numbers of heat prostrations in the field. systematic minimization of naval opera-tions, and suppression of complete reports of the situation."

The War Department announced on Oc-

tober 9 that the censorship upon newspaper correspondents had been abolished by Gen-eral Otis on September 9. It was deemed essential, bowever, for the authorities to know exactly what was being sent, and with the removal of the censorship a rule was framed requiring all dispatches to be filed in duplicate, one copy becoming the voucher of the cable company, and the other going to the milltary records of Genthe eral Otis's office.

The Philippine courts, which had been closed since the occupation by the United States forces, were re-established on May The Spanish system was revived without conflicting with the sovereignty of the

United States.

SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

Commander Swinburne, of the Navy, went with the United States ship Helena to the islands and received the transfer of them at 5 p. m., May 20, the Spanish flag being hauled down at the palace and the American flag being hoisted in its place with appropriate salutes. On July 7 General Bates was appointed an agent to proceed to Sulu and endeavor to arrange a basis for a friendly settlement of affairs with the Sultan, which "friendly under-standing" was to be a present of \$10,000 to the Sultan and a promise to continue the annuity which had been granted by the Spaniards. After five weeks' negotiation General Bates, on August 24, successfully accomplished his mission to the Sultan of Sulu, who, with his chiefs, signed the following agreement:

American sovereignty over the Moros shall be recognized, and there shall be no

persecution on account of religion.

The United States shall occupy and control such parts of the archipelago as public interest demands. Any person can purchase land with the

Sultan's consent.

The introduction of firearms shall be prohibited.

Piracy shall be suppressed.

The American courts shall have jurisdiction except between the Moros.

The Americans shall protect the Moros against foreign imposition.

The Sultan's subsidy from Spain shall be

continued. In taking over the Sulu group the United

States acquired no rights of any sort there except those bequeathed to the United States by Spain, which country was bound by her agreement with the Sultan not to interfere with the religion or customs of the islands. The population is about one hundred thousand, all of whom are Manager thousand, all of whom are Manager thousand, all of whom are Manager thousand. hometans, and they practise polygamy and slavery.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

A decree of General Otis that "the laws of the United States which prohibit the entrance of Chinese will be enforced," excepting those who had previously landed In the Philippines and who had certificates showing this fact, and also excepting Chinese officials, travellers, etc., was followed by a protest from the Chinese Gov-ernment, filed in September. The protest claimed that the order was contrary to in-ternational law, in violation of existing treaties, and in complete disregard of the friendly relations existing between the two The rule was subsequently countries. modified.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

(Dates in parentheses are years when terms expire.)

ALABAMA-CAPITAL, MONTGOMERY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
	Joseph F. Johnston			
	Robert P. McDavid			
Auditor	Walter S. White	2 years	December 1, 1900	
Treasurer	George W. Ellis	2 years	December 1, 1900	
Attorney General	Charles G. Brown	2 years	December 1, 1900	2,500
Chief Justice	Thomas N. McClellan	6 years	December 1, 1904	3,000
Comm'r Agriculture	I. F. Culver	2 years	December 1, 1900	2,100

ALASKA TERRITORY-CAPITAL, SITKA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
GovernorJohn	G. Brady	. 4 years Ju	ine 20, 1901	\$3,000
Clerk District Court and	and D. Fillian	14 Y	J., 95 1001	2.500
ex-officio secretary Albe General Agent Education She			ny 25, 1901	2.000

ARIZONA-CAPITAL, PHŒNIX.

Office.	Name. Term. T	erm ends. Salary
Governor	N. O. Mu'phy 4 years July,	
Secretary of Territory	Charles H. Akers 4 years June,	1901 1,800
Treasurer	T. W. Pemberton 2 years July,	
	Charles F. Ainsworth. 2 years July,	
Chief Justice	Webster Street 4 years Nove	nher, 1901

ARKANSAS-CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	Daniel W. Jones	2 years	January,	1901	\$3,500
Secretary of State	Alexander C. Hull	2 years	January,	1901	1,800
*Auditor	Clay Sloan	2 years	January,	1901	
	Thomas E. Little				
	Jeff Davis				
	Henry G. Bunn				
	J. W. Colquitt				
Comm'r Agriculture	Frank Hill	2 years	January,	1901	

^{*}Also Insurance Commissioner.

CALIFORNIA-CAPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Henry T. Gage	4 years	January,	1903	\$6,000
Jacob H. Neff	4 years	January,	1903	*
Charles F. Curry	4 years	January,	1903	3,000
Edward P. Colgan	4 years	January,	1903	3,000
Truman Reeves	4 years	January,	1903	3,000
Tirey L. Ford	4 years	January,	1903	3,000
J. M. Wright	4 years	January,	1903	3,000
. A. J. Clunie	Appointed	1		3,000
	Henry T. Gage. Jacob H. Neff. Charles F. Curry. Edward P. Colgan. Truman Reeves. W. H. Beatty. Tirey L. Ford. J. M. Wright.	Henry T. Gage	Henry T. Gage. 4 years. January, Jacob H. Neff. 4 years. January, Charles F. Curry 4 years. January, Edward P. Colgan. 4 years. January, Truman Reeves. 4 years. January, W. H. Beatty. 4 years. January, Tirey L. Ford. 4 years. January,	Henry T. Gage

^{*}Ten dollars a day as President of Senate during session of Legislature.

COLORADO-CAPITAL, DENVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	Charles S. Thomas	2 years	January,	1901	\$5,000
	Francis Carney				
Secretary of State	Elmer - Beckwith	2 years	January,	1901	3,000
Auditor	George W. Temple	2 years	January,	1901	2,500
Treasurer	John H. Fesler	2 years	January,	1901	6,000
Chief Justice	J. C. Campbell	9 years	January,	1903	5,000
	D. N. Campbell				3,000
Insurance Commissioner.	H. H. Eddy	2 years	January,	1901	3,000

CONNECTICUT-CAPITAL, HARTFORD.

Office.		Term.			Salary
Governor	George E. Lounsbury	2 years	January,	1901	\$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	Lyman A. Mills	2 years	January,	1901	2,000
Secretary of State	Huber Clark	2 years	January,	1901	1,500
Controller	Thompson S. Grant	2 years	January,	1901	1,500
Auditor	Walter G. Riley	4 years	July 1, 13	1001	1.500
Treasurer	Charles S. Mersick	2 years	January,	1002	
Attorney General	Charles Phelps Charles B. Andrews	years	January,	1905	
Chief Justice	Edwin L. Schofield	d veare	Inly 1903	3	
Insurance Commissioner.	Edwin L. Scholleld	T) cars	10 013, 1000	,	1 0,000

*Ten dollars per day.

DELAWARE-CAPITAL, DOVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	Ebe W. Tunnell	4 years	January,	1901	\$2,000
Secretary of State	James H. Hughes	4 years	January, January,	1901	
Treasurer	L. Heisler Ball	2 years	January,	1901	2,000
Adjutant General	Garrett J. Hart	4 years	January.	1901	1 200
Attorney General	Charles B. Lore Robert C. White	5 years	January,	1901	2.000
Insurance Commissioner.	Edward Fowler	4 years	January.	1901	1,500

FLORIDA-CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	William D. Bloxham John L. Crawford	4 years	January, January,	1901 1901	\$3,500
Controller	W. H. Reynolds James B. Whitfield	'4 years	January,	1901	$\frac{2,000}{2,000}$
Attorney Ceneral	William B. Lamar R. F. Taylor	12 vears	January.	1901	(۱۳۷۷) شد
Comm'r Agriculture	L. B. Wombwell	4 years	January.	1901	2,000

GEORGIA-CAPITAL, ATLANTA.

Office.	Name.	1	Term.	Term e	nds.	Salary
Governor	Allen D. Candler	. 12	years	. October 29.	1900	\$3,000
Secretary of State	Philip Cook	. 2	years	. October 20.	1900	2.000
Controller General Treasurer	William A. Wright	12	years	October 29.	1900	
Chief Tuction	Thomas J. Simmons	. 16	vears	. October 29.	13/04	3.000
Attornou Coneral	II M Terrell	. 2	vears	. October 20.	Timulia	† 2,000 † 2,000
Comm'r Agriculture Insurance Commissioner.	O. B. Stevens	$\frac{1}{2}$	vears	October 29.	1900	2,000

*And fees.

IDAHO-CAPITAL, BOISE CITY.

1					
Office.	Name.		Term		Salary
Governor	Frank Steunenberg	2 years	January.	1901	\$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	J. H. Hutchinson Mart Patrie	2 Years	January.	1001	
Auditor	Bartlett Sinclair	2 vears	January.	13001	1,000
Trancurar	Lucius C. Rice Samuel H. Hays	'2 vears	January,	130/1	1,000
Chief Justice	J. W. Houston	6 years	January,	1901	3,000

*Five dollars a day for slxty days.

ILLINOIS-CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD.

1	Office.	1	Name.				ends.	
	Governor	John	R. Tanner	14	years	January,		\$6,000
1 7	Ligutenant Covernor	Willi:	am A. Northcott.	1	vears	January,	1501	1,000
15	Secretary of State	Jame	s A. Rose	[‡]	years	January,	1901	
	Auditor Treasurer	Jame	s S. McCullough	19	years	January,	1901	
1	Treasurer Attorney General	Fdu	rd C Akin	. 4	vears	January.	1901	0,000
. 1	Chief Justice	Jesse	J. Phillips	9	years	1906		1,000
1	Insurance Commission	ner. J. R	. B. Van Cleave.	!A	ppointed	1		3,500

INDIANA-CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	James A. Mount	4 years	January, 1901	\$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	W. S. Haggard	4 years	January, 1901	1,000
Secretary of State	Union B. Hunt	2 years	January, 1901	6,500
Auditor	William H. Hart	2 years	January, 1901	7,500
Treasurer	Leopold Levy	2 years	January, 1901	6,500
Attorney General	W. L. Taylor	2 years	January, 1901	
Chief Justice	L. J. Hackney	6 years	1899	4,500

IOWA-CAPITAL, DES MOINES.

Office.	Name.	Term. Term ends. Salar
*Governor	Leslie M. Shaw	. 2 years January, 1902 \$3,00
Lieutenant Governor	J. C. Milliman	. [2 years] January, 1902
*Secretary of State	G. L. Dobson	. 2 years January, 1901 2,70
*Auditor	Frank H. Merriam	. 2 years January, 1901 2,70
*Treasurer	John A. Herriott	. 2 years January, 1901 2,70
Attorney General	Milton Remley	. 2 years January, 1901 4,00
		. 6 years January, 1903 4,00

^{*}Five hundred dollars a year extra as members of Executive Council. †Allowance for session of Legislature.

KANSAS-CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

Office.	Name				Salary
Governor	W. E. Stanley		January,	1901	\$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	H. E. Richter	2 years	January,	1901	1,000
Secretary of State					
Auditor					
Treasurer					
Attorney General					
Chief Justice				1903	3,000
Insurance Commissioner.	M. V. Church	Appointed			2,000

KENTUCKY-CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	William S. Taylor	4 years	December, 1903	\$5,000
	John Marshall			*
Secretary of State	Caleb Powers	4 years	December, 1903	
Auditor	John S. Sweeney	4 years	December, 1903	
Treasurer	Walter R. Day	4 years	December, 1903	
Attorney General	Clifton J. Pratt:	4 years	December, 1903	†500

^{*}Ten dollars per day while Legislature is in session. †And fees. The above were elected by the returns, but the Goebel Democrats protested.

LOUISIANA-CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.

Office.	Name.			Salary
Governor	Murphy J. Foster	4 years	April, 1900	\$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	Robert H. Snyder	4 years	April, 1900	1,500
†Secretary of State	John T. Michel	4 years	April, 1900	*1,800
Auditor	W. W. Heard	4 years	April, 1900	2,500
Treasurer	Alexander V. Fournet	4 years	April, 1900	2,000
Attorney General	M. J. Cunningham	4 years	April, 1900	3,500
Chief Justice	F. T. Nichols	12 years	[May, 1904]	5,000
Land Commissioner	John S. Lanier	4 years	April, 1900	*1,800

^{*}And fees. †Also Insurance Commissioner.

MAINE-CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
	Llewellyn Powers			
	. Byron Boyd			
Treasurer	. F. M. Simpson	2 years	January 1, 1901	2,000
Adjutant General	. John T. Richards	Pleas	ure of Governor.	1,500
Chief Justice	. John A. Peters	7 years	September 19, 1904.	3,500
Attorney General	. William T. Haines	2 years	January 1, 1901	1,000
Land Agent	. Charles E. Oak	4 years	February 18, 1900	1,000

MARYLAND-CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

Office.	1	Name.	1	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	John	W. Smith	4	years	January,	1904	\$4,500
Controller							
Attorney General							
Chief Justice	James	s McSherry	13	years.	. 1902		4,800

MASSACHUSETTS-CAPITAL, BOSTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	W. Murray Crane	1 year	January.	1901	\$8,000
Lieutenant Governor	John L. Bates	1 year	January,	1901	2,000
Attorney General	William M. Olin	l year	January,	1901	3,500
	John W. Kimball				
Treasurer	E. S. Bradford	1 year	January,	1901	5,000
Chief Justice	. W. A. Field	Life	1		7,500

MICHIGAN-CAPITAL, LANSING.

Office.	Nam	e.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	Hazen S. Pir	gree 2	years	January,	1901	\$4,000
Lieutenant Governor						
Secretary of State						S00 1
Auditor General						3,000
Treasurer						1,000
Attorney General						1,000
Chief Justice				December	31, 1901.	7,000
Insurance Commissioner.						2,000
Land Commissioner	William A. I	French2	years!	January.	1901	

^{*}Three dollars a day during Legislature.

MINNESOTA-CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	John Lind	2 years	January,	1901	\$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	Lyndon A. Smith	2 years	January,	1901	
Secretary of State	Albert Berg	2 years	January,	1901	3.500
	Robert C. Dunn				
Treasurer	August T. Koerner	2 years	January,	1901	
Attorney General	W. B. Douglas	2 years	January,	1901	3,500
Chief Justice	Charles M. Start	6 years	January.	1901	5,000
Insurance Commissioner.	J. A. O'Shaughnessy!	2 years	January,	1901	-2,500

^{*}Ten dollars a day for ninety days.

MISSISSIPPI-CAPITAL, JACKSON.

Office.	Name.	!	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	A. H. Longino	4	years	January,	1904	\$3,500
Lieutenant Governor	James T. Harrison	[4	years	January,	1904	
Secretary of State	J. L. Power	14	years	January,	1904	2,000
Auditor	W. Q. Cole	4	years	January,	1904	2,500
Treasurer	R. J. Stowers	* 4	years	January,	1904	2.500
Attorney General	M. McClurg	14	years	January.	1904	2,500
Land Commissioner	E. H. Nall	[4	years	January,	1904	1.800

^{*}Six dollars a day while Legislature is in session.

MISSOURI-CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	Lon V. Stephens	4 years	'January,	1901	\$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	August H. Bolte	4 years	January.	1901	
Secretary of State	A. A. Lesueur	4 years	'January,	1901	
	Frank L. Pitts				
	James M. Seibert				3,000
	James B. Gantt				4,500
	Ed. C. Crow				3,000
	E. T. Orear				3,000
Comm'r Labor Statistics.	T. P. Rixey	4 years	January,	1901	2.000

^{*}Seven dollars additional per day during the session of Legislature.

MONTANA-CAPITAL, HELENA.

Office.	i Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	Robert B. Smith	'4 years	January,	1901	\$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	A. E. Spriggs	4 years	. 'January,	1901	*
Secretary of State	T. S. Hogan	4 years	. January,	1901	3.000
Auditor & Ins. Com	T. W. Poindexter	4 years	.'January,	1901	3.000
Treasurer	Timothy E. Collins	4 years	January,	1901	3.000
Attorney General	C. B. Nolan	4 years	. January,	1901	[-3.000]
Chief Justice	Theodore Brantley	6 years	January,	1905	5.500
Land Commissioner	Henry Neill	Appointed	1		2,500

^{*}Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

NEBRASKA-CAPITAL, LINCOLN.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	W. A. Pcynter	2 years	January,	1901	\$2,500
Lieutenant Governor	E. A. Gilbert	2 years	January,	1901	600
Secretary of State	W. F. Porter	2 years	January,	1901	2,000
Controller	P. L. Hall	2 years	January,	1901	1,500
Auditor	John F. Cornell	2 years	January,	1901	2,500
Treasurer	John B. Meserve	2 years	January,	1901	2,500
Attorney General	C. J. Smyth	2 years	January,	1901	2,000
Chief Justice	T. L. Norval	6 years	January,	1902	3,500
	Jacob V. Wolfe				2,000
Insurance Commissioner.	W. R. Bryant	2 years	January,	1901	1,500

NEVADA-CAPITAL, CARSON CITY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	Reinhold Sadler	4 years	January,	1903	\$4,000
	James R. Judge				
	Eugene Hewell				
	Samuel P. Davis				
Treasurer	D. M. Ryan	4 years	January,	1903	[-2,400]
Attorney General	W. D. Jones	4 years	January,	1903	j = 2,000 (
Chief Justice	M. S. Bonnifield	4 years	January,	1903	4,500
Surveyor General	E. D. Kelley	Appointed			2,400

NEW-HAMPSHIRE-CAPITAL, CONCORD.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	Frank W. Rollins	2 years	January,	1901	\$2,000
Secretary of State	Edward N. Pearson	2 years	January,	1901	2,500
Treasurer	Solon A. Carter	2 years	January,	1901	1,800
Adjutant General	Augustus D. Ayling	2 years	January,	1901	1,500
	Isaac N. Blodgett				3,500
Attorney General	E. G. Eastman	5 years	January,	1902	2,200
Insurance Commissioner.	John C. Linehan	3 years	October, :	1902	2,000

NEW-JERSEY-CAPITAL, TRENTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.		Salary
Governor	Foster M. Voorhees	3 years	January, 1902	\$10,000
Secretary of State	George Wurts	5 years	April 1, 1902	6,000
Controller	William S. Hancock	3 years	April 2, 1900	6,000
Treasurer	George B. Swain	3 years	April 2, 1900	
Adjutant General	William S. Stryker	[Life		
Attorney General	Samuel H. Grey	5 years	April, 1902	
	Alexander T. McGill			
	William J. Magie			
Insurance Commissioner.	William Bettle	3 years	April 1, 1900	4,000

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY-CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Miguel A. Otero	4 years	June 6, 1901	\$2,600
	George H. Wallace			
	Luis M. Ortiz			
	E. L. Bartlett			
	J. H. Vaughan			
Chief Justice	William J. Mills	4 years	February, 1962	3,000

^{*}And fees.

NEW-YORK-CAPITAL, ALBANY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
	Theodore Roosevelt				
Lieutenant Governor	T. L. Woodruff	2 years	January,	1901	5,000
Secretary of State	J. T. McDonough	2 years	January,	1901	5,000
Controller	William J. Morgan	2 years	January,	1901	6,000
Treasurer	John P. Jaeckel	2 years	January,	1901	5,000
Engineer & Surveyor	Edward A. Bond	2 years	January,	1901	5,000
Attorney General	John C. Davies	2 years	January.	1901	5,000
Insurance Commissioner	Louis F. Payn	3 years	February	11, 1900	7,000

Note-For other officials of New-York State see Index.

NORTH CAROLINA-CAPITAL, RALEIGH.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Daniel L. Russell	4 years	January, 1901	\$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	Charles A. Reynolds	4 years	January, 1901	
Secretary of State	Cyrus Thompson	4 years	January, 1901	2,000
	Hal W. Ayer			1,500
	W. H. Worth			3,000
Chief Justice	William T. Faircloth	6 years	January, 1902	2,500
	C. V. Walser			
Insurance Commissioner.	James R. Young	1 year	March, 1900	2,000

^{*}Eight dollars per day during session of Legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA-CAPITAL, BISMARCK.

Office.	Name.	Term. Term	ends. Salary
Governor	F. B. Fancher	2 years January.	1901 \$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	J. M. Devine	2 years January,	1901 1,000
Secretary of State	Frederick Falley	2 years January,	1901 2,000
Auditor	A. N. Carlblom	2 years January,	1901 2.000
Treasurer	D. W. Driscoll	2 years January,	
	John M. Cowan		
	G. W. Harrison		
	J. M. Bartholomew		
Land Commissioner	D. J. Laxdahl	2 years January,	1901 1,500

OHIO-CAPITAL, COLUMBUS.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	George K. Nash	2 years	January,	1902	
Lieutenant Governor	John A. Caldwell	2 years	January,	1902	
Secretary of State	Charles Kinney	2 years	January,	1901	4,000
Auditor	W. D. Guilbert	4 years	January,	1904	-4,500
Treasurer	Isaac B. Cameron	2 years	January,	1902	4.500
Attorney General	John M. Sheats	2 years	January,	1902	4,500
Chief Justice	J. P. Bradbury	6 years	February.	. 1900	4,000

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY-CAPITAL, GUTHRIE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends. Salary
			May, 1901 \$2,600
Secretary			
Chief Justice	ohn H. Burford	4 vears	1901

OREGON-CAPITAL, SALEM.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	. T. T. Geer	4 years	January, 1903.	***************************************
Secretary of State	. Frank f. Dunbar	4 years	January, 1903.	†1,500
Treasurer	. Charles S. Moore	4 years	January, 1903.	†S00
Attorney General	. D. R. N. Blackburn	4 years	January, 1903.	3,000
Chief Justice	. C. E. Wolverton	6 years	July, 1904	3,000

^{*}And specific sums for various duties, in all about \$4,350 per annum. †And fees.

PENNSYLVANIA-CAPITAL, HARRISBURG.

Office.	Name.	Term.	! Term e	nds.	Salary
Governor	William A. Stone	4 years	January, 1	903	
Lieutenant Governor	John P. S. Gobin	4 years	January, 1	903	5,000
Secretary of Int. Affairs.	'James W. Latta	4 years	January, 15	903	4,000
Auditor General	Levi G. McCauley	3 years	May, 1901.		4,000
Treasurer	J. E. Barnett	2 years	January, 1	902	5,000
Attorney General	J. P. Elkin	Pleasu	ire of Gover	nor.	*3,500
Chief Justice	J. P. Sterrett	20 years	January, 19	900	8.500
Insurance Commissioner	f. W. Durham	Appointed	1		3.000

*And fees.

RHODE ISLAND-CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	! Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Elisha Dyer	1 year	May 30, 1900	\$3,000
Lieutenant Governor	William Gregory	1 year	. May 30, 1900	
Secretary of State	Charles P. Bennett	1 year	. May 30, 1900	
Auditor	Charles C. Gray	1 year	. May 30, 1900	1,500
	Walter A. Read			2.500
	Willard B. Tanner			4,500
Chief Justice	Charles Matteson	Life		5.500

1,800 1.800 1,000 2,500 1,200

SOUTH CAROLINA-CAPITAL, COLUMBIA. Term. Office. Name. Term ends. Salary Governor. | †Miles B. McSweeney. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Lieutenant Governor. | R. B. Scarborough. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Secretary of State. | M. R. Cooper. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Controller General. | J. P. Derham. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Treasurer. | W. H. Timmerman. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Attorney General. | G. D. Bellinger. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Chief Justice. | Henry McIvers. | 8 years. | July, 1906. | \$3,000 1.900 1,900 1.900 1,900 2,500 *Eight dollars per day while Senate is in session. †Vice W. H. Ellerbe, died June 2, 1899. SOUTH DAKOTA-CAPITAL, PIERRE. Name. | Salary Office. Term. Term ends. 1 Governor. | Andrew E. Lee. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Lieutenant Governor. | John T. Kean. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Secretary of State | William H. Roddle. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Auditor. | James D. Reeves. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Treasurer. | John Schamber. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Attorney General. | John L. Pyle. | 2 years. | January, 1901. | Chief Justice. | Dighton Corson. | 6 years. | January, 1906. | Insurance Commissioner. | F. G. King. | Appointed | 1,800

*Ten dollars per day during session of Legislature.

TENNESSEE-CAPITAL, NASHVILLE.

	THE PERSON OF THE PERSON	10220		
Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends. Sal	ary
Governor	Benton McMillin	2 years	January, 1901 \$4,	000
	William S. Morgan			000
	Theodore F. King		Journal J.	500
	*E. B. Craig		fampura, account to the first	500
	George W. Pickle			000
Chief Justice	D. L. Snodgrass	6 years	August, 1901 3,	500

*Also Insurance Commissioner.

TEXAS-CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

Office.	Name	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
	Joseph D. Sayers			\$4,000
Lieutenant Governor	J. S. Browning	2 years	January, 1901	*
Secretary of State	D. H. Hardy	2 years	January 17, 1901	2,000
Controller	R. W. Finlay	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Treasurer	John W. Robbins	2 years	January, 1901	2,500
Attorney General	Thomas S. Smith	2 years	January, 1901	†2,000
Chief Justice	R. R. Gaines	6 years	January 15, 1901	4,000
Land Commissioner	Charles Rogan	2 years	January 17, 1901	2,500

*Five dollars per day during session of Legislature. †And fees.

UTAH-CAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.

ы								
1	· Office.	1	Name.	.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
	Governor	Heber	M. Wells.		5 years	January,	1901	\$2,000
1	Secretary of State.							
	Auditor							
	Treasurer							
	Attorney General							
	Chief Justice	Georg	e W. Bartci	h[5 years	January,	1901	3,000

VERMONT-CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Edward C. Smith	12 years	October, 1900	\$1,500
Lieutenant Governor	Henry C. Bates	2 years	October, 1900	*
Secretary of State	F. A. Howland	2 years	October, 1900	1,700
Auditor	O. M. Barber	2 years	October, 1900	2,000
Treasurer				
Chief Justice	Russell S. Taft	2 years	October, 1900	3,000

*Six dollars per day during session of Legislature, and 60 per cent of fees as Insurance Commissioner.

VIRGINIA-CAPITAL, RICHMOND.

I	Office.	Name.	1	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
i	GovernorJ.	Hoge Tyler	4	years	. January	1, 1902	\$5,000
H	Lieutenant Governor E	dward Echols	4	years	. January	1, 1902	600
	Attorney General						
ı	Pres. Court of Appeals. J.	imes Keith	$\dots \coprod$	2 years.	. January	1, 1907	3,500
1	Comm'r of Agriculture G	eorge W. Komer	2	years	January,	1901	1,200

WASHINGTON-CAPITAL, OLYMPIA.

ı	Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
П	Governor	John R. Rogers	4 years	January,	1901	\$4,000
1	Lieutenant Governor	Thurston Daniels	4 years	January,	1901	1,000
1	Secretary of State	Will D. Jenkins	4 years	January,	1901	2,500
И	Auditor	Neal Cheatham	4 years	January,	1901	2.000
1	Treasurer	C. W. Young	4 years	January,	1901	2,000
П	Chief Justice	M. J. Gordon	4 years	January,	1901	4,000
	Attorney General	P. H. Winston	4 years	January,	1901	
	Land Commissioner	Robert Bridges	4 years	January,	1901	2,000

WEST VIRGINIA-CAPITAL, CHARLESTON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	George W. Atkinson	4 years	March, 1901	\$2,700
Secretary of State	William M. O. Dawson	4 years	March, 1901	*1,000
Auditor	L. M. La Follette	4 years	March, 1901	*1,000
Treasurer	M. A. Kendall	4 years	March, 1901	1,500
Pres. Court of Appeals	Edgar P. Rucker	4 years	March, 1901	2,500
Insurance Commissioner.	C. B. Keefauver	Annointed	biarch, 1905	Fees.
	,	Tabbouncea	1	1 2 0000

*And fees.

WISCONSIN-CAPITAL, MADISON.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary
Governor	Edward Scofield	2 years	January,	1901	\$5,000
Lieutenant Governor	Jesse Stone	2 years	January,	1901	1,200
Secretary of State	W. H. Froelich	2 years	January,	1901	5,000
Treasurer	J. O. Davidson	2 years	January,	1901	5,000
Incurance Commissioner	Emmett R. Hicks	2 years	January.	1901	3,000
Chief Instice	Emil Giljohan	2 years	January,	1901	3,000
Circl Justice	John B. Cassoday	To years	January,	1310	5,000

WYOMING-CAPITAL, CHEYENNE.

		A OTHER POLICE	CILIJI I.	4 -4 2.2 *			
	Office.	Name.	Term.	Term	ends.	Salary	
	Governor	De Forest Richards	4 years	January,	1903	\$2,500	ı
1	Secretary of State	F. Chatterton	4 years	January.	1903	2,000	ı
ı	Auditor	'Le Roy Grant	4 years	January,	1903	2,000	l
ı	Treasurer	George E. Abbott	4 years	January,	1903	2,000	I
	Attorney General	J. A. Van Orsdel	2 years	Appo	inted.	1,200	
	Chief Justice	Charles N. Potter	S years	January,	1903	3.000	

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

Organized in 1877; incorporated in 1888. Its object is to send children of the New-York poor into the country for a summer vacation of two weeks. Hospitable country people receive them, not as boarders, but give them food and lodging and freedom of the country grounds. The fund is dependent upon voluntary contributions. The following table shows the condition of the work from the beginning:

	Number of		1 Testo1		1
	children	Number	Total number	Expendi-	Cost
Year.	sent for	Number for			,
rear.			of benefi-	tures.	per
	two weeks.	one day.	ciaries.		† child.
1877	60	/	60	\$187 62	\$3 12
1878	1,077	/	1,077	2,980 29	2 77
[1879	2,400		2,400	6.511 54	2 71
1880	2,500	600	3,100	8,519.71	3 55
1881	3,203	[1, 0 00 [4,203	8,217 64	2 54
1882	5,500		5,500	21,325 06	2 85
1883	4.250	5,700	9,950	14,908 67	3 36
1884	6,253	1,000	7,253	18,756 14	3 00
1885	6,650	6.073	12,723	19,863 95	2 98
1886	8,336	1,600	9,936	24,092 09	2 89
1887	7,748		7,748	22,783 85	2 94
1888	10,920		10,920	25,636 64	2 35
1889	10,352		10,352	24,978 29	2 42
1890	11,193	15,029	29.222	23,804 11	2 12
1891	1: .568	22,088	35,656	28,068 28	2 03
1892	15,236	25,560	40,796	27,925 51	1 83
1893	13,846	26,329	40.175	26,620 75	1 92
1894	10.171	28 432	38,603	22,809 60	2 24
1895	8.021	28,924	36,945	19,840 53	2 47
1 1896	10,040	30,610	40,650	23,948 09	2 39
1897	10,285	31,073	41,359	26,703 30	2 60
1898	7.180	26,915	34,095	18,047 16	2 51
1899	8,002	26,007	34,009	21,368 84	2 67
Totals	176,792	279,940	456,732	\$437,897.68	\$2 47

ELECTIONS IN STATES.

"R." or "Rep." denotes Republican; "D." or "Dem.," Democrat; "Dem. (Sil.)," Silver Democrat; "Dem. (S. M.)," Sound Money Democrat; "Nat. Dem.," National Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "M. of R.," Middle-of-the-Road Populists; "Sil.." Silver Party; "Nat. Pro.," National Prohibition; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc.-Lab.," Socialist-Labor; "Fus.," Fusion; "Ind.," Independent. Where appears "Pop.-Dem.," "Dem.-Pop.," or similar combinations, it means that the candidate is the nominee of the first organization designated, and was indorsed by the others. The numerals in tables of votes for Congress nominees indicate the districts.

AL	A	R	A	B	T,	4.	

ALABAMA.						
		ERNO		[GOV']		
		1898.	——- i	1896		
	Col.	- 1		1		
Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.		
Counties.	77	Jo	D	Jo	90	
	arner	ohn- stor	eans	ston	Good	
	ne	ton-	23	ğ	BT	
		;	i	1:	1:	
Autauga	7	452	981			
Baldwin	85	1166	63	794		
Barbour	148 9	2246 1277	399 1021	2971 1049		
Blount	18	1952		1930		
Bullock		1122	5	2815	113	
Butler	109 59		1923 1580	1536 2536	$1547 \\ 2299$	
Calhoun Chambers .				2626	1925	
Cherokee	8 56	1184	1190	1170	1704	
Chilton	36	917	1028		1005	
Choctaw	20 12	836 1310	1346 97	1010 2284		
Clay	9			1351		
Cleburne	43	958	816	867	953	
Coffee	102	1189	947	1041	1464 1688	
Colbert	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix}$		1014 1072	1885		
Coosa	_	1282	1371	1053	1484	
Covington	48		669	1376		
Crenshaw.	20		1336 600	730 1040		
Cullman	5 90	1636	1446	1465		
Dallas	56	2933	33	5596	110	
De Kalb	17			1506		
Elmore	23 10		1786 373	1617 954		
Etowah	59	1685	1396	1498	1623	
Fayette	13	960	827	706	1050	
Franklin	25 38	991 776	848 1040	816		
Greene	1 13	1824	32	1966		
Hale	10 36		120	1 3002	809	
Henry	36	2811	2118	2564	2594	
Jackson .	32 109		504 982	2496		
Lamar	5	1650	422	1273		
Lauderdale	12	2045	532	2134	1195	
Lawrence .	24	$1270 \\ 2693$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1200 \\ 960 \end{array} $	987 2481	1832 1708	
Lee Limestone .	34	1653		1850		
Lowndes	521	3965	481	4126	591	
Macon	15	808		1026		
Madison Marengo	109	3408 7735		1 4088	1824 1311	
Marion	1 4	1219	484	3202 1165	553	
Marshall	31	1447	1637	1249	1786	
Mobile	123			4490 1411		
Monroe Montgomery	1 11		45	4856		
Morgan	25	2124	1113	2031	1914	
Perry	7	1453		3397		
Pickens	75					
Randolph .	77	1594	685	1 1428	1358	
Russell	1	904				
<u> </u>						

AT.ABAMA-(Continued)

ALADAMA—(Continued).						
	¹G(OVER	NOR.	GOV'	NOR.	
		-1898.		1896		
	Col. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.	² Pop.	
Counties	Warner.	John- ston	Deans	John- ston	Good- wyn	
Shelby St. Clair	13 28			1289 659		
Sumter	$\begin{array}{ccc} & 28 \\ 16 \end{array}$			2006		
Talladega .	47	2096	765	2157		
Tallapoose	11			2201	2298	
Tuscaloosa Walker	72	2466 1944		2402 1866		
Washington						
Wilcox	17		34	3422		
Winston	5	666	97	518	350	
Totals	2429	113113	52844	128541	8929 0	
Per cent	1.43		[31.08]			
Plurality . Total vote.		$ 60269 \\ 169997$		39251	7831	

¹W. B. Witherspoon (Pro.), 1,611. ²Nominated by Populists and indorsed by Democrats.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.
Secretary of State.—J. W. Braxdall (Col. Rep.), 1,170; Robert P. McDavid (D.), 112,—644; Thomas H. Maxwell (Pop.), 51,648; O. P. Spiegel (Pro.), 1,642.
Auditor.—J. P. Lawrence (Col. Rep.), 1,322; Walter S. White (D.), 110,672; A. C. Dake (Pop.), 52,172; B. J. Lowman (Pro.), 2066.

Treasurer.—H. C. Calhoun (Col. Rep.), 1,418; George W. Ellis (D.), 112,625; W. B. Killibras (Pop.), 51,623; D. C. Bachelor (Pro.), 1,784.

Attorney-General.-Thomas Walker (Col. Rep.), 1.476; Charles G. Brown (D.), 112.-624; J. M. Whitehead (Pop.), 52.189; H. H. Blackman (Pro.), 1.642.
Superintendent of Education.—S. M.

Superintendent of Education.—S. M. Murphy (Col. Rep.), 1,464; John W. Abercrombie (D.), 98,152; A. J. Hearn (Pop.), 42,255; L. H. Jackson (Pro.), 2,032.

Commissioner of Agriculture.-Dempsey Wimbs (Col. Rep.), 1,150; I. F. Culver (D.), 100,739; L. Reese (Pop.), 42,072; C. E. Crenshaw (Pro.), 1,759.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Anthony Johnson (Col. R.), 1,061; George W. Taylor (D.), 5,986. II. Frank Simmons (R.), 1,610; Jesse Stallings (D.), 9,345; J. A. Giddings (Pro.),

III. Ishmael Fitzpatrick (R.), 262; Henry D. Clayton (D.) 8,287.

IV. W. F. Aldrich (R.), 5,685; Gaston A. Robbins (D.), 6,915.

ALABAMA-(Continued).

V. Douglas Smith (R.), 2,504; Willis M.

Brewer (D.), 8,842. VI. Daniel N. Cooper (R.), 2,942; William Turner (Col. R.), 94; John H. Bankhead (D.), 7,009.

VII. Frank H. Lathrop (R.), 3,592; John L. Burnett (D.), 6,949; O. D. Street (Pop.), 5,032; Alfred G. Lee (Ind.), 72.
VIII. Joseph Wheeler (D.), 6,368. No

opponent.

IX. John T. McIniry (R.), 1,051; Oscar W. Underwood (D.), 7,155; L. F. Schwartz (Col. R.), 160,

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	_	1	1
Democrats	16	85	101
Populists	7	14	21

ARKANSAS.

	ART	LANS				
	1GOV	ERN	OR.	2GOV	'N'R.	
	——189S.——I					
	Ren.	Dem.	Pop. I	Rep.	Dem.	
Q * . A				(
Counties.	Auten	Jones	Morga	- F	Jones	
	=	ne	32	3	1e	
	3	ţn.	l a	nnie	co.	
				le.		
				- 000	1	
Arkansas	539	974	41(6371		
Ashley	214	532	12]	210		
Baxter	182	539		272 808	$\frac{829}{2391}$	
Benton	646	1654	141 36	561	1518	
Boone	360 13	865 525	17	63	S0 I	
Bradley	33	410		160	611	
Calhoun	617	1056	75	850	1442	
COLL I	48	656		157	651	
Chicot	566	1123	730	844		
Clay	382	1119		501	1155	
Cleburne	103	803		141	757	
Cleveland	821	5541	35	167	898	
Columbia	165	859	34	266	1444	
Conway	506	1290		535	1790	
Craighead	288	1513	134	333	-1270	
Crawford	1367	1782	103	1447	184 I	
Crittenden .	46]	663	7	125	614	
Cross	92	427		230	989	
Dallas	248	555		355	711	
Desha	28	269		263	455	
Drew	398	891	117	656	1368	
Faulkner	331	1421		552	1454	
Franklin	348	1152		464	1423	
Fulton	286	874		384	976	
Garland	492	$\frac{1197}{647}$	48 18	694	$\frac{1436}{620}$	
Con.	243	1108		123	1174	
Green Hempstead .	902	1560		1174	1613	
Hot Spring.	131	707		217	1031	
Howard	165	777		245	1029	
Indep dence.	513	15021	421		1665	
1zard	264	1003	60	309	1204	
Jackson	511	1191		732	1337	
Jefferson	874			698	1598	
Johnson	394			435	1331	
Lafayette	341			339	570	
Lawrence	299			339	1415	
Lee	679	1610		239	1153	
Lincoln	143			159	911	
Little River.	260	820		286	742	
Logan	825			1001		
Lonoke	550		162	433		
Madison			27	1481	1659	
Marion	221			344		
Miller	258	703	98	561	1081	

ARKANSAS-(Continued).

	1GO	VERN	OR.	1ºGOV	'N'R.
		1898.		1-18	96.—
	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	= 1	Jones	7	#	Jo
	1 7	ne	770	ž	ne
	ä	23	22		CO
		:	=	e-	:
Mississippi .	172	1019	35	160	227
Monroe	152	615		275	1154
Montgomery.		551			709
Nevada	371	985		430	1235
Newton				916	
Quchita				1068	
Perry	153			199	567
Phillips				156	
Pike					
Poinsett	111			194	572
Polk					
Pope	534			646	1631
Prairie				497 1432	
Pulaski Randolph				1 522	1634
Saline	133	1069		281	1453
Scott	187			265	1079
Searcy				857	602
Sebastian				1051	
Sevier				123	701
Sharp				206	
St. Francis				566	
Stone				168	528
Union				115	1363
Van Buren				507	
Washington	962	1840			
White	496			648	
Woodruff	1 306	1011	15	378	
Yell	659	1553	31	914	1934
Totals	27524	75362	83321	35836	91124
Per cent	24.59	67.35	[7.44]	125.27	64.26
Plurality		17838	1 1	1	55288
Total vote		1897	1		180I
¹ Morgan (F	op.),	8,332:	McK	night (Pro.).

Files (Pop.), 13,990; Miller (Pro.), 851.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—H. 11. Meyers (R.). 30,942; Alexander C, Hull (D.), 78,810. Treasurer.—A. L. Krewson (R.), 30,722; T. E. Little (D.), 80,226.

Auditor.-Andrew 1. Roland (R.), 30,269; Clay Sloan (D.), 78,840.

Attorney-General.—J. F. Henley (R.), 30,119; Jefferson Davis (D.), 78,103.

Land Commissioner.-Geo. M. (R.), 31,167; J. C. Colquitt (D.), 79,763. W. Cox

Comm'r of Agriculture.—Chas. W (R.), 30,471; Frank Hill (D.), 80,114. Sup't of Public Instruction.—J. B. Williford (R.), 30,483; J. J. Doyne (D.), 78,498.
Associate Justice.—J. Brizzolara (R.), 30,348; J. E. Riddier (D.), 80,335.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

*1. P. D. McCulloch (D.), 4,103. *II. John S. Little (D.), 3,415.

*II. Thomas C. McRae (D.), 3,866. *IV. W. L. Terry (D.), 3,665. V. J. T. Hopper (R.), 2,706; H. A. Dinsmore (D.), 6,423.

*VI. S. Brundridge, jr. (D.), 2,732.

*No Republican candidate.

ARKANSAS-(Continued). LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats		98	130
Republicans		2	2

CALIFORNIA.

'GOVERN'R. || 'PRESID'T. -1898.---

-- 1896.-

	Rep.		11	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	Gage	Magu	1	Z	ద
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	pp 42	50 to		H?	rya
	9	E.		3	ä
		9.0	Н	ley	:
1	• 1	: !	11	- 1	
Alameda	120801	8308	П	13429	8394
Alpine	64	28	П	40	39
Amador	1351	1304	Ш	1144	
Butte	2245 1609	$\frac{2012}{1432}$	11	2075 1541	2120 1518
Colusa	634	1070	Н	581	1250
Contra Costa.	1893	1472		1834	1381
Del Norte	354	305	11	345	334
El Dorado	1340	1428	Ш	1130	1674
Fresno	2783 828	3400 561	П	2686 479	3790 825
Humboldt	3171	2207		3142	2465
Inyo	478	508	П	286	532
Kern	1723	1886		1430	1763
Kings	918	898		673	862
Lake Lassen	627 558	757 438		546 420	854 528
Lassen Los Angeles	14983	12052		16891	16043
Madera	558	565		452	739
Marin	1345			1448	874
Mariposa	521			563	829
Mendocino	2004			2093	2120 1117
Merced	801 375	1014		653 300	588
Mono	335			259	315
Monterey	1995	2050		1878	2149
Napa	1947	1578		2032	1472
Nevada	2577			1985	1360
Orange	1992 2216	1781 1808		1932 1890	
Plumas	660			678	
Riverside	2118			2063	
Sacramento .	5689	3414		4600	
San Benito	738	984		729	
San Ber'dino. San Diego	2688 3496	2506 3253		2818 3631	
San Diego San Francisco	26719	25098		31041	
San Joaquin.	3894	3018		3500	3500
S. L. Obispo.	1657	1828	3 [[1671	205€
San Mateo	1587			1617	
S'ta Barbara. Santa Clara.	2072 6821	1736		2004 6315	
Santa Cruz	3149	2081		1969	
Shasta	1598			1210	
Sierra	757	480	ŊΪ	707	527
Siskiyou	1737			1473	
Solano	3304			2702 4.053	
Sonoma Stanislaus	1127			1007	
Sutter	880	70	4	796	713
Tehama	1088	1170	0	969	113
Trinity	687	58	1	503	
Tulare	1 1725		0	1416	
Tuolumne	1644			155	
1 -38 - 14 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	1 1010	1 100	~ 1	1 2000	210

CALIFORNIA-(Continued).

1	1GOVE	RN'R.	2PRES	SID'I.
	189	98	18	96.—
	Rep.	Fus.		Dem.
Counties.	Gage.	Maguire	Me- Kink	Bryan
		re.	ley.	
Yolo	1695	1651	1485	1753
Yuba	1237	1011	1204	991
Totals	1148354	129261	1146688	144766
Per cent	51.68	45.03	46.15	45.57
Plurality	19093		1822	
Total vote	287	055	317	663

Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists formed a fusion. J. E. McComas (Pro.), 4,297; J. Harriman (Soc. Lab.).

²Total vote for Palmer (N. D.), 2,006; Levering (Pro.), 2,573; Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 21,730; Matchett (Soc. Lab.), 1,611. As J. W. Martin, on the Bryan ticket, gets 144,766 votes and Thomas Flint, a Republican elector, gets only 144,618, Mc-Kinley got eight electors and Bryan one. Bidwell (Pro.), 8,096.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.-Jacob H. (R.), 146,323: Edward I. Hutchinson (Fus.), 118,921: James Andres (Soc. Lab.), (Fus.), 118,921; James Andres (Soc. 8,784; Robert Summers (Pro.), 6,307.

o.104; KODERT SUMMERS (FTO.), 6,307.
Secretary of State.—Charles F. Curry (R.), 131,447; R. A. Thompson (Fus.), 129,510; Emil Liess (Soc. Lab.), 8,386; J. W. Webb (Pro.), 7,770.
Controller.—E. P. Colgan (R.), 149,128; T. W. Maples (Fus.), 110,889; T. L. Hierlihy (Pro.), 7,017; John Robertson (Soc. Lab.), 7,585. Lab.), 7,585.

Treasurer.—Truman Reeves (R.), 141,-545; William S. Green (Fus.), 118,108; C. B. Williams (Pro.), 6,926.
Attorney-General.—Tirey L. Ford (R.),

Attorney-General.—Tirey L. Ford (R.), 127,703; H. P. Andrews (Fus.), 117,107; J. H. Blanchard (Pro.), 10,636; A. F. Strawn-Hamilton (Soc. Lab.), 7,144. Surveyer-General.—M. J. Wright (R.), 138,014; I. H. Mulholland (Fus.), 112,107.

138,014: I. H. Mulholland (Fus.), 116,479; G. Spurrier (Pro.), 8,886; J. G. Smith (Soc. Lab.), 8,753.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.— Thomas J. Kirk (R.), 142,120; C. Runckle (Fus.), 109,071; Fanny M. Pugh (Pro.), 9,619; P. B. Gallagher (Soc. Lab.), 5,710.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. John A. Barham (R.), 19,598; Emmet

Seawell (Fus.) 18,244. II. Frank D. Ryan (R.), 20,400; Marion

De Vries (Fus.), 25,196.
III. Victor H. Metcalf (R.), 20,592;

III. Victor H. Metcalf (R.), 20,592; John A. Jones (Fus.), 14,051; Thomas F. Burns (Pro.), 1,309.

IV. Julius Kahn (R.), 13,695; James H. Barry (Fus.), 12,684; Joseph P. Kelly (Ind. D.), 594; W. J. Martin (Soc. Lab.), 1,006.

V. Eugene F. Loud (R.), 20,254; William M. Craig (Fus.), 17,352; E. T. Kingsley (Soc. Lab.), 1,532.

VI. Russell A. Waters (R.), 24,050; C. A. Barlow (Fus.), 20,499; J. T. Van Rensselaer (Pro.), 1,132.

II SCHIER

CALIFORNIA-(Continued).

VII. J. C. Needham (R.), 20.793; C. 11. Castle (Fus.), 20,680.

LEGISLATURE OF 1899 AND 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	26	62	88
Democrats	14	18	32

COLORADO.

Countles. Rep. And Rep. Dem. S. R. SFus. Rep. Pop. R		1GOV	'N'R.		IEF ICE.
Countles		-			
Countles, S. R. 3Fus. Rep. Pop.			1	1	
Arapahoe	Countles.	and S. R.	³Fus.	Rep.	
Arapahoe		=	HI	1 =	Q
Arapahoe		0	E 2	a y	ab
Arapahoe		COL	C E	-	be
Archuleta		=	: <u>=</u>		7.
Baca 127, 90 110 105 Bent. 325 387 407 411 Boulder 1866 4069 1926 3654 Chaffee 474 1614 698 1317 Cheyenne 99 79 121 61 Clear Creek 341 1851 663 1779 Conejos 1390 653 1730 179 Costilla 1127 468 989 297 Custer 250 711 372 611 Delta 345 952 406 1221 Dolores 39 436 64 408 Douglas 406 684 553 354 Eagle 198 705 299 631 Elbert 343 537 418 398 El Paso 5745 10596 7112 5220 Fremont 1654 2413 2026 1846 Garfield 412 1441		13038	23858		10397
Boulder		276	223	253	212
Boulder		325	387		
Cheyenne 99 79 121 61 Clear Creek 341 1851 663 1779 Conejos 1390 653 1730 177 Costilla 1127 468 989 297 Custer 250 711 372 611 Delta 345 952 406 1221 Dolores 39 436 64 408 Douglas 406 684 553 354 Eagle 198 705 299 631 Elbert 343 537 418 398 El Paso 5745 10596 7112 5220 Fremont 1654 2413 2026 1846 Garfield 412 1447 969 990 Gilpin 952 1766 1292 1037 Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunison 631 1287 502 1544		1866	4069	1926	3654
Clear Creek 341 1851 663 1779 Conejos 1390 653 1730 173 Costilla 1127 468 989 297 Custer 250 711 372 611 Delta 345 952 406 1221 Dolores 39 436 64 408 Douglas 406 684 553 354 Eagle 198 705 299 631 Elbert 343 537 418 398 El Paso 5745 10596 7112 5220 631 Fremont 1654 2413 2026 846 Garfield 412 1447 969 990 Gilpin 952 1766 1292 1037 Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570	Chaffee				
Conejos 1390 6531 1730 179 Costilla 1127 468 989 297 Custer 250 711 372 611 Delta 345 952 406 1221 Dolores 39 436 64 408 Douglas 406 684 553 354 Eagle 198 705 299 631 Elbert 343 537 418 398 El Paso 5745 10596 7112 5220 Fremont 1654 2413 2026 1846 Garfield 412 1447 969 990 Gilpin 952 1766 1292 1037 Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 Huerfano 1930 800 1578 997					
Custer 250 711 372 611 Delta 345 952 406 1221 Dolores 39 436 64 408 Douglas 406 684 553 354 Eagle 198 705 299 631 Eibert 343 537 418 398 El Paso 5745 10596 7112 5220 Fremont 1654 2413 2026 1846 Garfaeld 412 1447 969 990 Gilpin 952 1766 1292 1037 Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 Huerfano 1930 800 1578 907 Jefferson 1252 2130 1585 1335 Kiowa 100 145 129 147 142 142 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144		1390	653	1730	179
Delta 345 952 406 1221 Dolores 39 436 64 408 Douglas 406 684 553 354 Eagle 198 705 299 631 Elbert 343 537 418 398 El Paso 5745 10596 7112 5220 Fremont 1654 2413 2026 1846 Garfield 412 1447 969 990 Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 Huerfano 1930 800 1578 997 Jefferson 1252 2130 1585 1335 Kiowa 100 145 129 147 Kit Carson 263 176 250 192 Lake 1837 3763 3194 3011					
Dolores 39 436 64 408 Douglas 406 684 553 354 Eagle 198 705 299 631 Elbert 343 537 418 398 El Paso 5745 10596 17112 5220 Fremont 1654 2413 2026 1846 Garfield 412 1447 969 990 Gilpin 952 1766 1292 1037 Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 Huerfano 1930 800 1578 997 Jefferson 1252 2130 1585 1335 Kiowa 100 145 129 147 Kit Carson 263 176 250 192 Lake 1837 3763 3194 <t< td=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>					
Eagle 198 705 299 631 Elbert 343 537 418 398 El Paso. 5745 10596 7112 5220 Fremont 1654 2413 2026 1846 399 696 990 Garfield 412 1447 969 990 990 960 990 Grand 40 163 101 63 101 63 601 63 Grand 40 163 101 63 502 1544 1549 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 502 1544 967 Huerfano 1930 800 1578 907 12fferson 1252 2130 1585 1335 Kiowa 100 145 129 147 145 129 147 Kit Carsen 263 176 250 192 Lake 1837 3763 3194 3011 La Plata 394 1567 694 1257 Larimer 1337 1917 1683 1735 Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Mineral 130 635 167 604 Montezuma 84 497 154 49		39	436	64	408
Elbert 343 £37 418 398 E1 Paso 5745 10596 7112 5220 112 5220 1226 1846 Fremont 1654 2413 2026 1846 132 1447 969 990 990 Gilpin 952 1766 1292 1037 1037 1037 Grand 40 163 101 63 101 63 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 141 1570 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 161 570 Huerfano 1930 800 1578 997 19fferson 1252 2130 1585 1335 Kiowa 100 145 129 147 147 Kit Carson 263 176 250 192 1248 1837 3763 3194 3011 La Plata 394 1567 694 1257 1257 1254 417 Larimer 1337 1917 1683 1735 143 1735 142 374 432 Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 1412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 1610 Mineral 130 635 167 604 Montezuma 84 497 154 499 Montrose					
El Paso. 5745 10596 7112 5220 Garfield 412 1447 969 990 Gilpin 952 1766 1292 1037 Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 1584 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 1585 1335 Kiowa 100 145 129 147 147 148 14					
Garfield 412 1447 969 990 Gilpin 952 1766 1292 1037 Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 Huerfano 1930 800 1578 997 Jefferson 1252 2130 1585 1335 Kiowa 100 145 129 147 Kit Carson 263 176 250 192 Lake 1837 3763 3194 3011 La Plata 394 1567 694 1257 Larimer 1337 1917 1683 1735 Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721	El Paso	5745	10596	[7112]	5220
Gilpin 952 1766 1292 1037 Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 Huerfano 1930 800 1578 997 Jefferson 1252 2130 1585 1335 Kiowa 100 145 129 147 Kit Carsen 263 176 250 192 Lake 1837 3763 3194 3011 La Plata 394 1567 694 1257 Larimer 1337 1917 1683 1735 Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Mineral 130 635 167					
Grand 40 163 101 63 Gunnison 631 1287 502 1544 Hinsdale 95 483 61 570 Huerfano 1930 800 1578 997 Jefferson 1252 2130 1585 1335 Kiowa 100 145 129 147 Kit Carsen 263 176 250 192 Lake 1837 3763 3194 3011 La Plata 394 1567 694 1257 Larimer 1337 1917 1683 1735 Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Mineral 130 635 167 694 Montezuma 84 497 154					
Hinsdate			163	101	63
Huerfano					
Kiowa 100 145 129 147 Kit Carsen 263 176 250 192 Lake 1837 3763 3194 3011 La Plata 394 1567 694 1257 Larimer 1337 1917 1683 1735 Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Mineral 130 635 167 604 Montrose 325 759 314 891 Morgan 404 460 350 371 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 923 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896	Huerfano				
Kit Carsen. 263 176 250 192 Lake 1837 3763 3194 3011 La Plata. 394 1567 694 1257 Larimer 1337 1917 1683 1735 Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Montezuma 84 497 154 499 Montrose 325 759 314 891 Morgan 404 460 350 371 Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1839 225 2005 Park 360 923 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 <t< td=""><th>771</th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	771				
Lake 1837 3763 3194 3011 La Plata 394 1567 694 1257 Larimer 1337 1917 1683 1735 Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Mineral 130 635 167 604 Montezuma 84 497 154 499 Montrose 325 759 314 891 Morgan 404 460 350 371 Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 923 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 189					
Larimer 1337 1917 1683 1735 Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Mineral 130 635 167 604 Montezuma 84 497 154 499 Montrose 325 759 314 891 Morgan 404 460 350 371 Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 903 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 401<	Lake				3011
Las Animas 1860 3759 2593 3762 Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Mimeral 130 635 167 604 Montezuma 84 497 154 499 Montrose 325 759 314 891 Morgan 404 460 350 371 Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 923 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 488 423 476 351 Preblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801					
Lincoln 127 121 174 115 Logan 372 412 374 432 Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Mineral 130 635 167 604 Montezuma 84 497 154 499 Montrose 325 759 314 891 Morgan 404 460 350 371 Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 923 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 401 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Routt 209 1005 395 521					
Mesa 715 1423 721 1610 Mineral 130 635 167 604 Montezuma 84 497 154 499 Montrose 325 759 314 891 Morgan 404 460 350 371 Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 923 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 488 423 476 351 Preblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Rout 209 1005 395 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 <th></th> <td>127</td> <td>121</td> <td>174</td> <td>115</td>		127	121	174	115
Mineral 130 635 167 604 Montezuma 84 497 154 499 Montrose 325 759 314 891 Morgan 404 460 350 371 Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 923 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Blanco 92 335 179 246 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Routt 209 1005 395 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 108					
Montezuma 84 497 154 499 Montrose 325 759 314 891 Morgan 404 460 350 371 Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 903 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Routt 209 1005 335 521 Routt 209 1005 335 521 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 6<					
Morgan 404 460 350 371 Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 923 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Blanco 92 335 179 246 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Routt 209 1005 395 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 50 Summit 127 730 320 5	Montezuma	84	497	154	499
Otero 760 1326 1107 1424 Ouray 135 1939 225 2005 Park 360 903 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Routt 209 1005 395 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 50 Summit 127 730 320 557		325			
Park 360 933 599 947 Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Blanco 92 335 179 246 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Routt 209 1005 395 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 50 Summit 127 730 320 557					
Phillips 188 180 277 175 Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Blanco 92 335 179 246 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Routt 209 1005 395 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 50 Summit 127 730 320 557					
Pitkin 455 1567 312 1896 Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Blanco 92 335 179 246 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Rout 209 1005 395 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 50 Summit 127 730 320 557					
Prowers 482 423 476 351 Pueblo 3447 4275 4334 4010 Rio Blanco 92 335 179 246 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Rout 209 1005 335 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 50 Summit 127 730 320 557				312	
Rio Blanco. 92 335 179 246 Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Routt 209 1005 395 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 6.0 Summit 127 730 320 557			423		
Rio Grande 395 1040 792 801 Routt 209 1005 335 521 Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 50 Summit 127 730 320 557			3354		
Saguache 550 857 559 722 San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 0.0 Summit 127 730 320 557		395	1040	792	801
San Juan 211 1012 242 1087 San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 50 Summit 127 730 320 557	Routt			395	
San Miguel 517 1232 384 1103 Sedgwick 129 74 206 60 Summit 127 730 320 557			1019	242	1087
Sedgwick 129 74 206 50 Summit 127 730 320 557	San Miguel	517	1232	384	1103
		129	74		

COL	ORA	DO-0	Cont	inued)
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	-	'N'R.	JUST	
Counties.	Rep. and S. R.	³Fus.	Rep.	Dem.
	Wolcott.	Thomas (D.)	Hayt	Gabbert.
Weld Yuma	1319 153	2595 248	2162 243	1753 274
Totals	1	62.86 42521	48.01	68888 50.92 3941 279

Robert H. Rhodes, 2.711: N. Elliott, 1,696,

Teller-Silver Rep. and Liberty Union.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.
Lieutenant-Governor,—C. E. Noble (R.), 51,034; F. Carney (Fus.), 89,372; J. A. Nesbit, 3,313; N. H. Welling, 1,631.
Secretary of State.—J. W. Milson (R.), 50,793; E. F. Beckwith (Fus.), 88,715; T. C. Davis, 1,830; W. A. Rice, 3,705.
Treasurer.—F. O. Roof (R.), 49,298; J. H. Fesler (Fus.), 90,054; J. P. Meyer, 1,766; O. A. Beinbardt, 2,636.

1,786; O. A. Reinhardt, 3,636.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.
I. Charles Hartzell (R.), 18,580; John F. Shafroth (Sil. R. Fus.), 43,111; D. Gilbert, 1,410; N. L. Griest, 667.
II. B. C. Wheeler (R.), 27,583; John C. Bell (Fus. Pop.), 52,372.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.	
Republicans Democrats Silver Republicans Populists National Silver	2 9 14 9 1	6 21 18 20	8 30 32 29 1	

CONNECTICUT.

	GOVERNOR.			GOV'	NOR.		
		1898			-1897		
		Dem.		Rep.	Dem.		
Countles.	Louns	Mor- gan	Steele	Cooke	Sar- gent		
	ouns- bury	an.	ele.	ke.	ent.		
] :		
Fairfield	16934	13573	132	1 22230	12610		
Hartford	16537	11705	342	24166	9739		
Litchfield .	6508	4505		8390	3286		
Middlesex .	4398	3010	127	5565	2263		
New-Haven	22050	21070	278	29650	19865		
New-London	7895	6637	250	9875	5753		
Tolland	2600	1612	76	3539	1062		
Windham .	4093	2115	82	5392	1945		
Totals	81015	64227	1460	108809			
Per cent		43,05	1.01	62.52	32,48		
Plurality Total vote.	16788	49576		52286 1740)17		

CONNECTICUT-(Continued).

¹Stodel (Pop.), 2,074; scattering, 4. ²Manchester (Pro.), 1,846; Morton (S. L.), 1,254; Sperry (N. D.), 5,579.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Lyman A. Mills (R.), \$1,254; Samuel Bassett (D.), 64,082; F. L. Wooster (Pro.), 1,517; C. Patrick (S. L.), 2,817.

Secretary of State.—Huber Clark (R.), 81,251; Joseph T. Fanning (D.), 64,085; R. N. Stanley (Pro.), 1,452; F. Serrer (S. L.),

2,866.

2,866.
Controller.—Thompson S. Grant (R.),
\$1,313; Edward S. Roberts (D.), 63,981;
William Ingalls (Pro.), 1,467; T. Steigerwald (S. L.), 2,873.

Treasurer.—C. S. Mersick (R.), 81,570;
Asa M. Ross (D.), 65,791; O. G. Beard (Pro.), 1,467; T. Sullivan (S. L.), 2,866.

Attorney-General.—Charles Phelps (R.),
\$1,797; Levi N. Blydenburg, (D.), 63,464;
John J. Copp (Pro.), 1,465; W. E. White
(S. L.), 2,865.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. E. Stevens Henry (R.), 18,818; Robert J. Vance (D.), 13,520; E. L G. Hohen-

H. N. D. Sperry (R.), 27,004; James H. Webb (D.), 23,556; M. L. Kerr (Pro.), 380. III. Charles A. Russell (R.), 12,218; Charles F. Thayer (D.), 8,517; S. Crane (Pro.), 315.

1V. E. J. Hill (R.). 23,707; Charles P. Lyman (D.), 17,754; C. G. Beach (Pro.), 301.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	3	180	201
Democrats		69	72
Gold Democrats		3	3

DELAWARE.

TREASURER. PR'SID'T.						
i			,			
~	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	
Counties.	В	' ਸ਼ਾ- (H I	1 >	l tri	
	Ball.	Ross.	Tu l		ğ	
	:	īn.	Hutton	Mc- Kinley	Bryan	
	:		ä .	y.		
			• '		<u></u>	
Kent	3557		85	3567		
Newcastle . Sussex	9749		$\begin{vmatrix} 236 \\ 145 \end{vmatrix}$	12344	9632 3826	
Dubeck !!!!						
		14811		20452		
Per cent Plurality			2.42	52.94 3837		
Total vote	1 2199	32826			335	

¹Palmer (N. D.), 966; Levering (Pro.), 602. VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Auditor.—John A. Lings (R.), 17,476; L. A. H. Bishop (D.), 14,843; George F. Jones (Pro.), 457.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

John H. Hoffecker (R.), 17,566; L. Irving Handy (D.), 15,053; L. W. Brosius (Pro.), 398.

DELAWARE—(Continued). LEGISLATURE OF 1899 AND 1900.

	Senate. House. Jt. bal.				
Republicans Democrats	8 9		23 12	1	31 21

FLORIDA.

		'S'R.		
	18	98	18	96
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	Q	1 21		B
	ay	fie	23	Bryan
	:	hit- field	E	an
		:	ley	
Alachua	273	1020	645	1517
Baker	61		34	
Bradford	102		177	
Brevard	132			
Calhoun	37	121 214	52 35	182 331
Clay	101	$\frac{214}{221}$	230	
Columbia	61		228	
Dade	186		368	
De Soto	174		198	
Duval Escambia	164 164		1464	1852 1254
Franklin	61		146	
Gadsden	4	663	66	
Hamilton	26		74	
Hernando Hillsboro	2		37	
Holmes	150 35		584	$\begin{vmatrix} 2115 \\ 309 \end{vmatrix}$
Jackson	99		296	1259
Jefferson	55		244	1894
La Fayette	19		13	354
Lake	149 36		302	\$30 212
Leon	23		251	1334
Levy	28		114	434
Liberty	13		42	108
Madison	39		159	872
Manatee	$\begin{vmatrix} 24 \\ 287 \end{vmatrix}$		135 480	
Marion Monroe	701		369	397
Nassau	35		359	542
Orange	170		565	1045
Osceola	21 27	$\frac{202}{311}$	118 70	242 456
Pasco	108	704	279	962
Putnam	507	681	816	954
Santa Rosa	45		50	527
St. John's	141		437	742
Sumter Suwanee	40 47	$\frac{216}{371}$	89 196	441 881
Taylor .,	15	115	31	179
Volusia	210	674	635	682
Wakulla	4	273	35	
Walton	53 82	338	129 143	$\begin{bmatrix} 541 \\ 203 \end{bmatrix}$
Washington		201	143	6.09
Totals	3999	20788	11257	29981
Per cent	16.14	83.86	24.67	70.03
Plurality Total vote	247	16789	450	20701
Total vote	24	101	1 490	ю1

¹Elected to fill unexpired term of C. B. Collins, resigned.

²Total vote for Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 1,977; Palmer (N. D.), 1,772; Levering (Pro.), 644.

FLORIDA-(Continued).

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Justice Supreme Court (6 years' term).—M. G. Gibbons (R.), 4,316; R. F. Taylor (D.), 20,598. (Ad interim to fill unexpired term of B. S. Liddon, resigned). E. P. Axtell (R.), 3,982; F. B. Carter (D.), 19,-510 519.

Railroad Commissioners (4 years' term).

-V. J. Shipman (R.), 5,105; J. N. Combs (R.), 4,202; H. E. Day (D.), 20,116; J. M. Bryan (D.), 20,242. (Two years' term).

A. C. Richards (R.), 3,844; J. L. Morgan (D.), 19,756.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

1. E. R. Gunby (R.), 2,543; S. M. Sparkman (D.), 13,496, II. H. L. Anderson (R.), 4,773; R. W. Davis (D.), 12,150, LEGISLATURE OF 1900.—Senate, 32 members; House, 68 members; all Demo-

crats.

GEORGIA.

	'GOV'			
	<u> 18</u>	981		
	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.	Pop.
Counties.	0 1	H		7
1	Cand	99		크
	die	an	inson	뿔
	7		on	
	* *	0501	0011	504
Appling	6061 4181	652 21	831 618	724 171
Baldwin	1041	601	623	707
Banks	746	754	834	764
Bartow	1263	433	1295	1197
Berrien	502 418	131	813 1340	309 788
Brooks	4301	84	669	315
Bryan	533	15	478	107
Bullock	1604	1144	1345	1261
Burke	758	24	1070	356
Butts	361 218	72 87	804 282	582 238
Calhoun	250	94	312	276
Campbell	774	426	730	572
Carroll	1525	893	1704	1363
Catoosa	6S1 330	124	488 203	405 154
Charlton	2082	17	5165	423
Chattah'chee.	438	330	492	450
Chattooga	1520	236	1087	769
Cherokee	1318	909 223	1136	1181
Clarke	760 647	337	671 598	451 418
Clayton	949	548	779	671
Clinch	481	310	481	198
Cohb Coffee	1538	565]]	1618	1128
Conee	312	211	504 461	838 377
Columbia	502	662	293	771
Coweta	1052	120	1321	323
Crawford	265	23	610	241
Dade	449	215	549 420	199 335
Decatur	1425	584	1318	809
De Kalb	1255	433	900	832
Dodge	986	99	999	539
Dooly	226	52	1037 362	658
Douglas	762	594	945	729
Early	935	550	851	666

GEORGIA-(Continued)

GEORGIA—(Continued).						
	GOV"	NOR.	GOV'	NOR.		
	18	98	18	06.—		
	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.	Pop.		
Countles.	C ₂	H	1 2 1	¥		
	nd	38.0	KI	13		
	ler	, n	180	ht.		
	1 -	1 •	j j	•		
Echols	310 371	134	404 499	26 386		
Elbert	1968	303	1571	1032		
Emanuel	1655 653	1177	1435 612	1375 424		
Fayette	844	255	942	695		
Floyd Forsyth	1434	172 884	1747 414	2015 827		
Franklin	772 1005	1104	1008	1350		
Fulton	4020 1198	236). 15	3829 955	2607 146		
Glascock	318	395	163	407		
Glynn	1468 1091	475 483	612 929	227 980		
Greene	1245	1047	449	1318		
Gwinnett	1721 681	1280 243	1839 915	1517 415		
Habersham	1692	768	1420	1290		
Hancock	332	62	682	372		
Harris	758 951	748 463	1019	788 731		
Hart	1062	\$56	985	1154		
Heard	$620 \\ 12851$	913	946 1228	350 949		
Houston	370 2509	62	785 1055	124 401		
Irwin	2232	1960	1946	2088		
Jasper Jefferson	1041 820	610 849	529 1187	171 1259		
Johnson	814	903	661	836		
JonesLaurens	308 1660	29 1141	961 1165	325 1245		
Lee	155	6	277	38		
Liberty	353 246	335 631	697	721 689		
Lowndes	778	535	788	689		
Lumpkin	691 355	170 64	500 718	502 394		
Madison	1061	295	918	657		
Marion	751 294	5541 491	657 190	724 690		
McIntosh	236	61	543	80		
Meriwether	1454 530	789 218	1674 520	1082 227		
Milton	735	474	589	570		
Mitchell	1063 813	218 287	790 993	435 750		
Montgomery	1139	475	869	612		
Morgan	1096 750	295 423	1654 779	673 483		
Muscogee	866	15	1176	428 271		
Newton	903	182 513	\$29 548	756		
Oglethorpe	2227	141	1352	391		
Paulding	1080 449 385	971	1111 583	1056 305		
Pierce	385 1029	263 564	487 1050	378 963		
Polk	1294	628	880	914		
Pulaski	948	76	651	248		
Quitman	348	5 79	372 283	53 100		
Rabun	669	59 151	751	100		
Randolph	710 1117	173	622 4618	312 1127		
Rookdale	641	377	635 561	482		
Schley	409	255	901	266		

GEORG1A-(Continued).					
	[¹GOV'	NOR.	GOV'	NOR.	
-	18	98	 18	96	
	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.	Pop.	
Counties.	C	Hogan		#	
	Candler	%	F	Wright	
	1 2	ar	in:	100	
	1 4	-	Atkinson		
Screven	1341	1245	1 1057	1256	
Spalding	439	15	784	208	
Stewart	573	901	712	376	
Sumter	672	116	868	418	
Talbot	397	55	531	277	
Taliafero	484	418	234	501	
Tatnall	1459	1248	1147	1116	
Taylor	208	278	361	546	
Telfair	1271	43	1269	242	
Terrell	555	93 423	960 828	393 796	
Thomas	919 297	423 27	419	162	
Towns	514	91	781	363	
Troup	1556	80	702	139	
Twiggs	592	185	687	374	
Upson	450	168	843	732	
Walker	882	168	1052	796	
Walton	1610	843	1757	994	
Ware	694	110	538	355	
Warren	334	415	227	937	
Washington	1786	1296[[1514]	1375	
Wayne	471		500	560	
Webster	447	75	355	246	
White	490	358	373	504	
Whitfield	930	484	790	731	
Wllcox	1265	90	363	28 533	
Wilkes	934	378 475	1222 934	656	
Wilkinson	990	244	784	892	
Worth	990	214	104		
Totals	117455	50841	120827	85832	
Par cont	69 79	30 21	58 47	41.53	

No Republican candidate. 20wing to the burning of the Court-house before the vote was consolidated, and by which fire all the records were destroyed, there is no vote credited to Coffee County.

168296

30.21

69.79

66614

Per cent..... Plurality

Total vote

49,360.

58.47

34995

206659

41.53

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—Philip Cook (Dem), 118,818; L. O. Jackson (Pop.), 49,080.

Controller - General. — W. A. Wright

Commissioner of Agriculture Of P. A. Wright (Dem.), 118,902; B. Milliken (Pop.), 48,900. Treasurer.—William J. Speer (Dem.), 118,999; J. H. Taylor (Pop.), 49,112. Attorney-General.—J. M. Terrell (Dem.), 119,078; F. N. Cobb (Pop.), 49,056. Commissioner of Agriculture Of P. of Commissioner Agriculture .-B.

(Dem.), 118,846; A. H. Talley Stevens (Pop.), 48,861. School Commissioner. — G. R. (Dem.), 117,854; B. M. Zettler (Pop.),

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. J. E. Myrick (Rep.), 873; Rufus E. Lester (Dem.), 5,344.

11. J. H. Smlth (Rep.), 2,071; James M. Griggs (Dem.), 8,298.
111. F. W. Gano (Rep.), 141; E. B. Lewls (Dem.), 3,539.

IV. M. L. Covington (Rep.), 19; William C. Adamson (Dem.), 3,218.
V. A. R. Bryan (Rep.), 64; L. F. Livingston (Dem.), 3,027.

GEORGIA-(Continued).

VI. (No Republican candidate). Charles Bartlett (Dem.), 3,008.

VII. S. B. Austin (Rep.), 1,252; J. W.

Maddox (Dem.), 5,296. VIII. J. N. Neese (Pop.), 861; W. M. Howard (Dem.), 4,399. IX. J. P. Brooker (Pop.), 3,403; Farish

C. Tate (Dem.), 8,749.

X. W. H. Fleming (Dem.), 2,290; T. E. Watson (Pop.), 34. XI. J. M. Wilkinson (Rep.), 4,132; William G. Brantley (Dem.), 9,256.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats Populists	43	$\begin{smallmatrix}2\\166\\7\end{smallmatrix}$	209

IDAHO.

GOVERNOR. GOV'NOR.						
		898		-18	96.—	
Counties.	Rep.	Fus. Dem. Sil. Rep. Pop.			Dem. Pop. Sil. Rep.	
Countries.	Moss	Steunen- berg	Andrews.	Budlong.	Steunen- berg	
Ada	1682	1503	3411	1 869	1509	
Bannock	729	1288		231	1306	
Bear Lake	675			220	852	
Bingham	676			j 183	1212	
Blaine	187			62	1157	
Boise	359			241	822	
Canyon	607			322	1085	
Cassia	427			124	559	
Custer	54			42	538	
Elmore	275			136		
Fremont	556			117	1503	
Idaho	615	1025		385	1057	
Kootenai	710			303	1356	
Latah	1696			1007	1820	
Lemhi	323			223		
Lincoln	280			85		
Nez Perces	1324			674		
Owyhee	1213 166			323		
G1	733			552		
Washington	507		297	204	1533	
washington	301		291	204	812	
Totals	13794	19407	5371	6441	22096	
	35.75	50.32		22.57	77.43	
Plurality		5613			15655	
Total vote	3	8572	i	283	357	

¹Mary C. Johnson (Pro.), 1,175. VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. F. Hunt (R.), 13,551; J. H. Hutchinson (Sil. R. and Dem.), 18,352; T. E. Miller (Pop.), 5,145; J. Ballentine (Pro.), 1,002. Secretary of State.—R. S. Bragaw (R.), 13,515; Mart Patrie (Sil. R. and Dem.), 11,648; J.B. Bonham (Pop.), 5,554; J. W. Knott (Pro.), 960

Treasurer.—G. W. Fletcher (R.), 14,019; Louis C. Rice (Fus.), 22,804; J. J. Anthony (Pro.), 926. Auditor.—J. H. Van Camp (R.), 13,405; B. Sinclair (Sil. R. and Dem.), 17,975; A.

IDAHO-(Continued).

G. Whittier (Pop.), 5,231; Mrs. N. McD. Phelps (Pro.), 1,091.

Phelps (Pro.), 1,691.
Attorney-General.—Frank T. Wyman (R.), 13,621; S. H. Hays (Dem. and Sil. R.), 18,211; T. L. Glenn (Pop.), 5,136; W. A. Hall (Pro.), 883.
Supt. of Public Instruction.—Lucy F. Dean (R.), 14,643; Miss P. French (Fus.), 22,170; J. N. Reynolds (Pro.), 954.
Supreme Court Judge.—D. W. Stanford (R.), 14,393; I. N. Sullivan (Sil. R. and Dem.), 19,715.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

W. B. Heyburn (R.), 13,056; James Gunn (Pop.), 7,428; Ed. Wilson (Sil. R. and D.), 17,693; W. J. Boone (Pro.), 914.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats Populists Silver Republicans	5 2	11 22 7 9	20 27 9 14

ILLINOIS.

	¹ TRE	AS'R.	2GOV	NOR.
	- 18	98	18	96.—
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	Whitte-	Dunlop	Tanner	Alt- geld
Adams Alexander Bond Boone Brown Bureau Calhoun Carroll Cass Champaign Christian Clark Clay Clinton Coles Cook Crawford Cumberland De Kalb De Witt Douglas Du Page Edgar Edwards Effingham Fayette Ford Frarklin Fulton Gallatin Greene Grundy Hamilton Hancock Hardin Henderson Henry Iroquois Jackson	5969 1937 1930 2336 898 3998 707 2450 1694 5036 3463 2679 1961 1644 3936 148558 2094 1715 3406 2452 2483 2405 3473 1381 1321 2821 1581 1581 2955 677 1547 4416 44258 3459 3459 1659	3084 1019 854 2276 3722 4110 2635 1993 2233 3596 147956 2019 1873 979 1986 1776	S341 2774 1969 3070 1034 5386 792 3313 1913 6624 3855 2908 2167 1868 4449 205960 2175 1864 4013 3810 1565 2728	1632 641 2035 3818 1157 2420 4601 2532 33938 164078 2323 2062 2349 2097 1571 3674 824 824 3573 2180 2082 2097 1571 3674 824 824 824 824 824 824 824 824 824 82

1LL1NOIS-(Continued).

TREAS'R. | 2GOV'NOR.

2905

2781 5537

9042

3045

8010

2440

54.09

113317 1086245

3073

3385

2711

6916

 $\frac{2536}{2504}$

2354

43.66

		(A.)		.401.
		98	183	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dein.
Counties,	=	U	H	1
	55	E	25	lt- geld
	1 3 =	= 1	l a	-
	[3 5	÷	4 4	
	1: 1	:	1 :	:
Jefferson	22641	2764	2599]	3543
Jersey	1478	2027	1644	2345
Jo Daviess	2699	2252	3593	2362
Johnson	1617	1011	2029	1408
Kane	6360	2855	11656	$\frac{5069}{2368}$
Karkakee	3847	2795	5414 2122	743
Kendall	1377 5602	506, 2141	7642	3441
Knox	2879	1350	4882	1757
La Salle			11344	8124
Lawrence	9214	$7290 \mid 1775 \mid$	1989	1924
Lee	3227	1675	4717	2468
Livingston	4768	3850	5411	3974
Logan	3230	3528	3430	3337
Macon	5115	4510	6171	4692
Macoupin	4305	4650	4976	5511
Madison	6115	5033	7374	6295
Marion	2660	3157	$\begin{vmatrix} 2890 \\ 2189 \end{vmatrix}$	3781 1964
Marshall	1929 1787	1904 2270	2128	2304
Massac	1405	607	2035	864
McDonough	3759	3315	4025	3598
McHenry	2932	1048	4992	1916
McLean	6398	4762	9824	6271
Menard	1555	1882	1645	2002
Mercer	2618	1482	3100	2269
Monroe	1506	1503	1479	1618
Montgomery .	3172	3504 4641	3592 4371	4077 4183
Morgan	3432 1491	1823	1731	2049
Ogle	3003	1083	5198	2046
Peoria	7989	67721	98861	9459
Perry	2121	2066	2363	2330
Piatt	2322	1721	-2566	1931
Fike	2233	3519	3147	5236
Pope	1187	341	1864	1047
Pulaski	1410	754	2074	1155
Putnam	$\begin{bmatrix} 599 \\ 2720 \end{bmatrix}$	392 2861	698 3043	3011
Randolph	1510	1755	1700	2037
Rock Island	5932	3931	7081	4839
Saline	2203	1970	2610	9968
Sangamon	8278	8474	8836	8563
Schuyler	1567	2059	1855	2288
Scott	1066	1497	1289	1550
Shelby	2866	3577	3084	4609
Stark	1390	793 6497	1621 8881	980 8374
St. Clair	7002 3 73 5	3762	6001	3621
Tazewell	3250	3539	3660	3717
Union	1331	2292	1840	2976
Vermillion	5896	38341	8732	5672
Wabash	1117	1485	1312	1726
Warren	3090	2455	3395	2506
Washington	2134	1836	2329	1973
		77 1 677.4	-773117	

Wayne

Whiteside ...

Will

Williamson ...

Winnebago ..

Woodford ...

Total vote...

White

2677

2075

3679 7224 2674

3837

1905

Per cent.... 51.19 46.23 Plurality 43450

Totals | 448940 | 405490 | | 587587 | 474270

887012

2469

2664

1901

4685

2200

1100

2444

ILLINOIS-(Continued).

¹Hess (Pop.), 7,893; Boles (Pro.), 11,792; Lichtsin (Soc. Lab.), 2,897. ²William S. Forman (N. D.), 8,100; Geo. W. Gere (Pro.), 14,582; Isaac M. Higgs (Nat. Pro.), 723; Baustian (Soc. Lab.), 983.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.— Alfred Bayliss (R.), 457,818; Perry O. Stiver (D.), 388,819; Haskins (Pop.), 6,752; Regan (Pro.), 12,561; Peppin (Soc. Lab.), 3,686.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James R. Mann (R.), 37,500; R. B. Organ (D.), 20,424; scattering, 1,386.
II. William Lorimer (R.), 27,151; C. Porter Johnson (D.), 23,254; scattering, 1,634.

III. Hugh R. Belknap (R.). 15,659; George P. Foster (D.), 18,463; scattering. Belknap (R.), 15,659;

513. ïv. Mills Daniel W. (R.). Thomas Cusack (D.), 18,876; scattering,

V. George E. White (R.), 16,018; E. T.
Noonan (D.), 19,186; scattering, 811.
VI. Henry S. Boutell (R.), 18,283; Emil
Hoechester (D.), 17,167; scattering, 595.
VII. George E. Foss (R.), 30,903; Frank
C. Rodgers (D.), 18,572; scattering, 1,363.
VIII. Albert J. Hopkins (R.), 19,592; J.
W. Leonard (D.), 8,000; scattering, 1,142

W. Leonard (D.), 8,000; scattering, 1,142. IX. Robert R. Hitt (R.), 22,165; William H. Wagner (D.), 11,020; scattering, 964.

X. George W. Prince (R.), 24,469; F. E. Andrews (D.), 12,042; scattering, 509. XI. Walter Reeves (R.), 20,060; M. T. Moloney (D.), 16,564; scattering, 906. XII. Joseph G. Cannon (R.), 21,484; John M. Thompson (D.), 14,178; scattering for

ing, 682.
XIII. Vespasian Warner (R.), 20,655,
J. G. Quiesenberry (D.), 14,977; scattering, Vespasian Warner (R.), 20,635;

XIV. Joseph V. Graff (R.), Charles N. Barnes (D.), 19,431; scattering, 696.

XV. B. I. Marsh (R.), 21,143; Joseph A. Roy (D.), 20,901; scattering, 983. XVI. J. H. Danskin (R.), 17,021; W. E. Williams (D.), 21,682; scattering, 1,005. XVII. Isaac R. Mills (R.), 21,053; Benjamin F. Caldwell (D.), 23,293; scattering,

573.

XVIII. Berjamin F, Johnston (R.), 18,109; Thomas M. Jett (F. S. D.), 18,834;
scattering, 1,016.

XIN. W. W. Jacobs (R.), 20,006; J. B.
Crowley (D.), 21,520; scattering, 1,080.

XX. Theodore G, Risley (R.), 16,307;
J. H. Williams (D.), 18,321; scattering,

939. XXI. W A. Rodenberg (R.), 20,461; F. J. Kern (D.), 19,956; scattering, 1,239. XXII. G. W. Smith (R.), 17,200; A. B. Garret (D.), 14,131, scattering, 219.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

|Senate. | House. | Jt. bal. Republicans 115 Democrats 16 71 87 Populists 1 1 Prohibition 1

INDIANA.

	SEC.S.		2GOVE	
		98		96
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	Hunt.	Rals	Mc	Shivel
	ΞĘ	lst	Moun	iνε
	:	ton	7)ly
	<u>:</u>] : _ !	_:_
Adams	1241			
Allen Bartholomew	6285 3125	8479 3043	8347 3234	3180
Benton	1774 1719	1286	1977	
Blackford Boone	1719 3106	1898 8 630	$oxed{ } 2134 \ 3439 \ oxed{ }$	2199 3668
Brown	615	1207	714	1390
Carroll	2501	2593	2538 4358	2679 4745
Cass	3147	4044 3618	3846	3763
Clay	3194	3618 3550	3778	4069
Clinton Crawford	3474 1324	3365 1622	3582 1479	3533 1575
Daviess	2864	1718	3101	3349
Dearborn	2139	2875 2368	2681 2839	3283 2476
De Kalb	2714	2845	3116	3572
Delaware	5993 986		7254 1206	4136 2907
Dubois Elkhart	5398		6099	4911
Fayette	1943		2133	1587
Floyd Fountain	2981	3413 2858	3797	$\begin{bmatrix} 3504 \\ 2870 \end{bmatrix}$
Franklin	1488	2858 2428	2799 1744 2330	2808
Fulton Gibson	2755 2755 1488 2158 3289	2284	2330 3456	2380 3238
Grant	1 - 6727	3704	764S	4914
Greene Hamilton	3282 4249	2891 2437	3411 4574	
Hancock	1 2086	2639	2228	2798
Harrison	1 2236	2434	2228 2468 3367	2724
Hendricks Henry	3032	1 - 22281	3997	2311 2824
Howard	3543	2449	4174	2988
Huntington Jackson	3631 2226	3486	4096 2626	3654 3449
Jasper	1732	1257	2016	1377
Jay Jefferson	3260		3434 3598	3450
Jennings	1892	1693	2023	1782
Johnson	2158	2794	2277	2922
Kosciusko	3911	3521 2796	3450 4307	3321
La Grange	1973 3807	1165	2442 4794	1619
Lake La Porte	4016	4424	1 4617	3352 4475
Lawrence	2672	1 20261	4617 3095	2292
Madison	7642 23191		8349 27167	7334
Marshall	1 2678	2986	2937	3472
Martin Miami	1433	1380	1386 3383	
Monroe	1 2333	1 21791	2483 4338	3504 2302
Montgomery .	4203	3959		4146
Morgan Newton	2620 1448	2340 868	2680 1531	2373
Noble	1 3084	2749	3354	3041
Ohlo Orange	1 705 1 1963		696 2033	
Owen	1639	1939	1749	1892
Parke Perry	2772 1944	2362	2829	2583 2053
Pike	1 2276	2171	2113 2307	0.191
Porter	2487 2318	1 17211	1 - 2796	1986
Posey Pulaski	1311	15671	2497 1345	2906 1849
Putnam	2399	3037	2611	3131
				_

INDIANA-(Continued).

		TATE 98	2GOVE	RNOR 96.—
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	H	H	Z	S
Counties.	Hunt.	Ralston.	Mount	Shively.
	=	S.	1 1	l é
		9		ly:
			· ·]:
D 1 - 1 - 1	1 4070	100"	11 4045	1 0500
Randolph	4253 2512		$\begin{array}{c c} & 4647 \\ & 2682 \end{array}$	
Ripley	2770	$2402 \\ 2502$		$\begin{vmatrix} 2637 \\ 2570 \end{vmatrix}$
Scott	730	1119	835	1220
Shelby	2798			
Spencer	2744		3014	2697
Starke	1166		1272	1190
Steuben	2359	1315	2652	1591
St. Joseph	6881	5636	7011	6167
Sullivan	1877		2290	3580
Switzerland .	1535	1677	1628	1719
Tippecanoe	5555	4170	6172	4603
Tipton	2202	2346	2268	2487
Union	1023	781	1112	907
Vanderburg .	7209	6140	7945	
Vermillion	1933		2131	
Vigo	7099	6909	7917	
Wabash	3748	2652	4275	
Warren	1798	838	2010	
Warwick	2447	2547	2460	2655
Wallington	1953	2327	2193	2491
Wayne	5389	3090	6757	3968
White	1980 2292	3020 2284	2199 2361	3537
Whitney	2008	22341	2230	2423 2465
Totals	2866431	2691251	321242	
Per cent	49.99	46.93	50.86	296075
Plurality	17518	40.95	25197	46.88
Total vote		391		l569

¹A. Worth (Pro.), 9.961; H. II. Morrison (Pop.), 5.867; W. Yochum (Soc. L.), 1,795. ²Wadsworth (Pop.), 8,516; Crist (Pro.), 2,963; Kingsbury (Nat. Pro.), 12,476; Moore (S. L.), 297.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Auditor.-William H. Hart (R.), 283,565;

John W. Minor (D.), 264,472.
Treasurer.—Leopold Levy (R.), 282,534;
Hugh Dougherty (D.), 265,226.
Attorney-General.—W. L. Taylor (R.),
283,617; John C. McNutt (D.), 264,163.
Sup't of Public Instruction.—F. L. Jones

(R.), 283,387; W. B. Sinclair (D.), 264,036. VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James A. Hemenway (R.), 20.383;

Thomas Duncan (D.), 19,337.

II. W. R. Gardiner (R.), 18,656; R. W. Miers (D.), 20,245.

Hil. Isaac F. Whiteside (R.), 16,791; W. T. Zenor (D.), 21,111.

1V. Charles W. Lee (R.), 19,733; F. M. Griffith (D.), 21,751.

V. George W. Faris (R.), 22,557; Samuel M. Hammill (Dem. Pop.), 22,305, VI. James E. Watson (R.), 21,048; C. A. Robinson (D.), 18,844.

Robinson (D.), 18,844.
VII. Jesse Overstreet (R.), 25,868; Leon
O. Bailey (D.), 23,269.
VIII. George W. Cromer (R.), 25,388;
O. J. Lotz (D.), 24,021.
IX. Charles B. Landis (R.), 22,447;
Joseph B. Cheadle (D.), 21,357; George M.
Thompson (M., of R.), 712.

INDIANA-(Continued).

X. E. D. Crumpacker (R.), 24,656; John Ross (F. S. D.), 20,206. XI. George W. Steele (R.), 24,367;

Ross (F, S. D.), 20,200.
XI. George W. Steele (R.), 24,367;
George W. Michael (D.), 20,281.
XII. C. B. Stevens (R.), 18,044; James
M. Robinson (D.), 19,484.
XIII. Abraham L. Brick (R.), 23,368;
M. M. Hathaway (D.), 20,886.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

S	enate	. F	louse.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	30 20		57 43	87 63

IOWA.

		GOVE	RNOR.	
	118	99	218	97
	Rep.	aDem.	Rep.	³Fus.
Counties.	Sha	₹	Shaw	N.
	W	utte	W.	itte
				:
Adair	2047	1685	1760	1733
Adams	1586 2251	1380 1799	1504 2174	1406 1763
Appanoose	2985 1657	2376	$\{\begin{array}{cc} 2789 \\ 1439 \\ \end{array}$	2366 1321
Audubon	2973	2653	26961	2557
Black Hawk	3070 2971	1686 1967	$\begin{bmatrix} 3090 \\ 2548 \end{bmatrix}$	2015 2362
Bremen	$\begin{bmatrix} 1788 \\ 2437 \end{bmatrix}$	1941 1792	1751 2498	$\frac{1994}{2071}$
Buena Vista	1818	786	1605 2121	973 1200
Butler	1992 2047	965 [806 1	1749	1148
Carroll	1933 2590	2244 1759	1746 2480	2395 1865
Cedar	2520 2235	2151 951	2283 1948	$\frac{2181}{1122}$
Cherokee	1733	1160	1785	1286
Chickasaw	1813 1647	2091 1317	1659 1501	2115 1365
Clayton	1624 2606	647 2753	1400 2499	$\begin{bmatrix} 764 \\ 2692 \end{bmatrix}$
Clinton	4024 1953	4284 2252	3927 1778	4459 2507
Dallas	2687	1497	2410	1840
Davis Decatur	$\frac{1546}{2187}$	1958 1991	1507 2169	1919 1961
Delaware Des Moines	$2110 \\ 3244$	1277 3469	2128 3265	1383 3460
Dickinson	1063 3863	386 5931	875 3928	432 5815
Dubuque	931	328	831	398
Floyd	3426 2117	2547 1089	2804 1971	2411 1451
Franklin	1743 1878	461 [] 2030 [1672 1756	700 2306
Greene	2115	1163	2022	1440
Grundy Guthrie	1661 2294	1169 $1652 $	1492 2071	1297 1855
Hamilton	2094 1875		2316 1394	$\frac{1167}{1062}$
Hardin	2329 2775	816 2641	2620 2469	1338 2712
Henry	2356	1700	2277	1653
Howard!	1557 1504	1318 559	1495 1575	1396 704
IdaIowa	1322 2067	1228 1954	1221 1961	1299 2062
	-0011	1001[1001	

IOWA-	-(Continued).
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	GOVERNOR.			
		<u> </u>	1	
	118	399	218	97.—
Counties.	Rep.	aDem.	Rep.	³Fus.
	Sha.	×	Sha	Ą
	aw	hit	a	hit
	:	e l	:	e ·
	_ :	:	:	_:
Jackson	2623 3330	2584 3009		$\frac{2675}{3250}$
Jasper Jefferson	2072	1297	1 3116 2057	1420
Johnson	2735	3075	2581	2962
Jones Keokuk	2586 2927	2140 2620	2585 2746	$\frac{2160}{2457}$
Kossuth	2501	1748	2189	1923
Lee	3288	1 4437 3966	3531 5409	$\frac{4622}{3890}$
Louisa	i 1914	993	1677	999
Lucas	1691 1257 2232	1153	1484	1297 1140
Lyon Madison	1 2232	1308 1828	1178	1631
Mahaska	3595	3 120	3440	3397
Marion Marshall	2526 3781	2506 1991	3262	$2807 \\ 2171$
Mills	1995	1685	1883	1750
Mitchell	1752	567	1940	805
Monona Monroe	1638 1860	1665 1707	1356	1583 1763
Montgomery .	2291	1152	2283	1323
Muscatine O'Brien	3114 1843	2872 1380	2807 1 1631	$2556 \\ 1496$
Osceola	905	822	766	791
Page Palo Alto	2553 1619	1265	2674	1778 1414
Plymouth	2219	$\begin{vmatrix} 1357 \\ 2142 \end{vmatrix}$	1278 2035	2026
Pocahontas .	2219 1683	2142 1212 4313	1364	1401
Polk	7189 5247	4313	7298 4889	5755 4444
Poweshiek] 2534	1587	2362	1760
Ringold	1997 2151	$oxed{1218} \ 1155$	1820	1169
Scott	4148	4197	1775 3824	$1234 \\ 3244$
Shelby	1849 2332	l 19691	1731	2080
Sioux	$\begin{bmatrix} 2332 \\ 2917 \end{bmatrix}$	1532 887	2340 2747	$1620 \\ 1245$
Tama	2710	2448	2587	2592
Taylor Union	2413 2021	1647 1771	2154 1880	1766
Van Buren	2232	1702 3297	2226	2118 1855
Wapello	3865	3297	3657	3372
Warren Washington .	2497 2366	1905 1920	2307 2384	$\frac{1969}{2121}$
Wayne	2074	1861	2009	1951
Webster Winnebago	3084 1321	1999 331	2698 1359	$\frac{2266}{679}$
Winneshiek .	2695	1524	3068	1817
Woodbury Worth	4883 1242	3298	3956	3202 504
Wright	2137	429 812	1348 2078	908
Totals	239543	183326	224728	194843
Per cent	55.26	42.29	51.27 29885	44.45
Plurality	56217	1 f	29885	117
Total vote. (a) Indorsed	433-	·	438	511
(1) Chan A	Tlored	punsts.	1 004.	36 37

(1) Chas. A. Lloyd (Pop.), 1,694; M. V. (3) Democrats, Silverites and Populists.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1899. Lieutcnant Governor-J. C. Milliman IOWA-(Continued).

(R.), 239,094; M. L. Bevis (D. and Pop.), 179,776; S. M. Harvey (Pop.), 1,747; M. Brannor (S. L.), 755; J. F. O. Leonard (Un.Chr.), 403; G. Pugsley (Pro.), 7,663. Supreme Court Judge-John C. Sherwin (R.), 239,269; A. Van Wagenen (D. and Pop.), 179,451; L. H. Weller (Pop.), 1,783; H. F. Johns (Pro.), 7,666; F. W. Darner (Un. Chr.), 405. Superintendent Public Instruction—R. C.

Superintendent Public Instruction-Barrett (R.), 235,687; B. P. Holst (D. and Pop.), 179,623; C. Worth (Pop.), 1,709; D. S. Dunlany (Pro.), 7,571; Mrs. E. P. Travis (S. L.), 795; W. C. Pidgeon (Un. 401. Chr.),

Railroad Commissioner-E. A. Dawson (R.), 237,667; W. H. Calhoun (D. and Pop.), 179,444; R. L. Dunning (Pop.), 1,735; A. P. Wray (Pro.), 7,579; N. Heisel (S. L.), 756; C. Z. Lindley (Un. Chr.), 407.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Thomas Hedge (R.), 17,817; D. J. O'Connell (D.), 14,568; Glasgow (Pro.), 456. II. J. R. Lane (R.), 18,790; J. J. Ney II. J. R. Lane (R.), 18,790; J. J. Ney (D.), 17,508; Elliott (Pro.), 260; Ricker (Pop.), 193; Welgenback (S. L.), 396.

III. D. B. Henderson (R.), 22,818; John

H. Howell (D.), 15,778. IV. G. N. Hangen (R.), 21,468; T. T. Blaise (D.), 13,849; Woodring (Pro.), 462;

Tracy (Pop.), 117. V. R. G. Cousins (R.), 21,335; L. J. Rowell (D.), 15,970; Van Ness (Pro.), 719;

Rowell (D.), 15,970; Van Ness (Pro.), 718, Witner (Pop.), 76.
VI. John F. Lacey (R.), 19,738; J. B. Weaver (D.), 18,267; Turner (Pro.), 518; Morris (Pop.), 294.
VII. John A. T. Hull (R.), 19,913; C. O. Holly (Fus.), 12,261; Orwig (Pro.), 892; Lams (Pop.), 501

O. Holly (Fus.), 12,261; Orwig (Pro.), 892; Iams (Pop.), 501.

VIII. William P. Hepburn (R.), 22,327; G. L. Finn (Fus.), 18,503; Parsons (Pro.), 817; Cowles (Pop.), 402.

IX. Smith McPherson (R.), 21,976; J. H. Lyons (Fus.), 17,484; Blackman (Pro.), 378; McDowell (Pop.), 296.

X. Jonathan P. Dolliver (R.), 25,180; Edwin Anderson (D.), 17,777; Shaw (Pro.), 613; Novelius (Pop.), 155.

XI. Lot Thomas (R.), 22,400; A. S. Garretson (D.), 16,117; Hoffman (Pro.), 723; McElroy (Pop.), 353.

723; McElroy (Pop.), 353.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans		81	116
Democrats		19	34

KANSAS.

	¹GO	VERN	OR.	² GOV	'N'R.
	1	898	1	-189	6.—-
	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Rep.	Pop. Fus.
Counties.	Stanley.	Leedy	Peffer	Morrill	Leedy
Allen Anderson Atchison Barber Barton Bourbon	1812 1605 2259 654 1248 2538	1334 1568 2177 662 1433 2200	44 43 37 25 20 36	1805 1776 3460 598 1248 2866	1629 1849 2758 728 1587 3156

KANSAS-(Continued)	K	AN	SAS	5(Con	tini	ued)	
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1GOVERNOR. ||2GOV'N'R. Pop. Fus. Pro. Rep. Fus. Rep. | Leedy. Counties. Peedly anley Brown Butler Chase 'hautauqua. Cherokee .. Cheyenne \$13 Clark Clay Clay Coffey Comanche . 3553 Cowley Crawford Decatur ... Dickinson . Doniphan . Douglas .. Edwards ... Elk Ellis $20 \, |$ 100S Ellsworth . Finney 538 Ford Franklin .. 106S Geary Gove Graham ... Grant Gray ---Greeley Greenwood Hamilton .. Harper Harvey ... \$35 64 | . . . | Haskell Hodgeman . Jackson ... 97 Jefferson .. Jewell Johnson ... Kearney ... Kingman ..! Kiowa 232 Labette Lane Leavenw'h | Lincoln ... Linn 2567 Logan Lyon Marion Marshall McPherson Meade $\begin{array}{c} 188 \\ 2738 \end{array}$ Miami Mitchell ... M'tgomery | 11:3 Morris! 1.161 Morton 47|

... | 1312

 $\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 26 \end{array}$

31 l i

 $2924 \\ 1325$

Nemaha ...

Ness

Norten

Osage

Osborne ...

Neosho

Ottawa

KANSAS-(Continued).

	1G0	VERN	OR.	GOV	'N'R.	
	1898			-1896		
		1 1	I		Pop.	
	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Rep.	Fus.	
Counties.	*6	-	- 1	. 2	-	
- Guartico.	Stanley	5	č	10	20	
	1 2	É	8	1 3	=	
	3			JE	1	
	1		.]	1 :	
Pawnee	554	6091	81	502	628	
Phillips	1471	1349	28	1401	1463	
P'watomie .			34	2319	2229	
Pratt	607		111	632	815	
Rawlins	470	528	9	444		
Reno	2993	2458	67	3344	3005	
Republic	2142		72	2019		
Rice	1705		100	1113	1705	
N/0	1728 841		461 241	1865	1442	
Rooks			101	\$40 514	945	
Russell	960		12	919	755	
Saline	1808		43	1734	2261	
Scott	121	138	3	85		
Sedgwick	4203		173	3868		
Seward	. 85	56	S	99		
Shawnee	5937	3805	362	7049	5011	
Sheridan			121	303	357	
Sherman	333		8	321	405	
Smith				1392		
Stafford	808	968	29	721	1241	
Stanton	42	38		57	55	
Stevens	2501	75	3	50	29%	
Sumner Thomas	376	2429 460	74	2514	450	
Trego	294	305	13	266	326	
Wabaunsee	1464	1174	50	1556		
Wallace	163		S	190	115	
Washin'ton	2565		64	2457	2363	
Wichita	211	117	1	221	175	
Wilson	-1769'		20	1573	1929	
Woodson!	1209		11	1299		
Wyandotte	4256	3960	81	6770	6436	
Soldier vote	264	140				
Totals	149292	134158	4092	160530	168041	
Per cent	51.80			48.29		
Plurality	15134				7511	
Total vote.		288177		33:	2378	
¹ C. Lipsco	mbe (Soc. La	(b.), 6	35.		

C. Lipscombe (Soc. Lab.), 635. ²Douthart (Nat. Pro.), 757; Hurley (Pro.), 2,347; Kepford (Mid. of R. Pop.), 703. VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.-H. E. Richter (R.), 147,318; A. M. Harvey (Fus.), 130,494; B. T. Black (Pro.), 3,013; N. B. Arnold (Soc. Lab.), 683.

Secretary of State.—George A. Clark (R.), 148,723; W. E. Bush (Fus.), 130,840; J. B. Garton (Pro.), 2,616; D. O'Donnell (Soc. Lab.), 1,675.

Treasurer.—Frank E. Grimes (R.), 147,-267; D. H. Hefleblower (Fus.), 130,673; William H. Wright (Soc. Lab.), 627; J. Biddison (Pro.), 2.5%5.

Auditor,—George E. Cole (R.), 147,504; W. H. Morris (Fus.), 130,766; E. A. Cain (Sec.), 651; H. Hurley (Pro.), 2,607, Attorney-General.—A. A. Godard (R.), 144,502; L. C. Boyle (Fus.), 135,589; William L. Rose (Soc. Lab.), 600.

Superintendent of Public Instruction .--Frank Nelson (R.), 148,147; William Stricker (Fus.), 129,859; Mrs R. N. Buckner (Pro.), 2,285; Miss Etta Semple (Soc. Lab.), 658.

KANSAS-(Continued).

(Fusionists-Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.)

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large. W. J. Bailey (R.), 148,654; J. D. Botkin (Fus.), 130,417; F. E. Miller (Scc. Lab.), 630; M. Williams (Pro.), 2,022. I. Charles Curtis (R.), 23,809; W. W. Price (Fus.), 16,183.

II. J. D. Bowersock (R.), 20,920; Mason S. Peters (Fus.), 19,014.

III. S. S. Kirkpatrick (R.), 20,556; E. R. Ridgely (Fus.), 21,737.

IV. J. M. Miller (R.), 20,307; H. S. Martin (Fus.), 17,409.

V. W. A. Calderhead (R.), 18,972; William D. Vincent (Fus.), 16,502.

VI. W. A. Reeder (R.), 16,531; W. S. Hoffer (D.), 2,333; N. B. McCormick (Pop.), 14,731.

VII. C. L. Long (R.), 26,985; Jerry Simpson (Pop. and Dem.), 24,865.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate. House. Jt. bal.				
Republicans		91	103		
Democrats Fusion (Dem.Pop.)	2	30	$\frac{2}{30}$		
Populists		3	29		
Independents		1	1		

KENTUCKY.

	GOVERNOR.				
	11899			-21895	
Counties.	Rep. Dem.			Rep. Dem.	
Countries	Taylor	Brown.	Goebel	Bradley.	Hardin.
Adair Allen Anderson Ballard Barren Bath Bell Boone Boyd Boyle Bracken Breathitt B'kenridge Bullitt Butler Caldwell Calloway Campbell Carroll Carroll Carter Casey Christian Claik Clay Clinton Crittenden	1608 1489 1127 555 2059 1580 1494 697 2200 1868 1442 1178 750 2129 647 469 696 2095 1521 3471 1736 1387 998 1701	93 179 194 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	1483 1090	1382 1440 994 1304 1780 1403 1185 593 1866 1423 1423 1922 520 1612 1227 474 4729 263 1974 1311 3637 1962 1373 1974	1051 1226 1245 722 2290 1492 459 1313 1266 1255 985 1715 732 713 757 1530 3380 610 1471 1384 930 2415 1926 1926 1936 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938 1938
Cumberl'd Daviess Edmondson	1701 1076 3274 978 620	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17 \\ 251 \\ 28 \end{array} $	481 3811 736 1165	879 2068 933 548	417 2638 717

KENTUCKY-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.					
	1899			_21895		
	Rep.	D	em.			
Counties.	H	53	<u>୍</u> ଦ୍ର		H	
	Caylor	Brow	Goebe:	Brad	Hardin	
	or.	wn	el.	ley	in	
Fatill	11831	14	933	1055	632	
Estill Fayette	1183 3277	188	3538	3138 1849	$\frac{3379}{1662}$	
Fleming . Floyd	$1890 \\ 1082$	43 46	1958 1238	913	1215	
Franklin	1416	100 62	2471 965	$\frac{1716}{207}$	$\frac{2188}{779}$	
Fulton	$\frac{369}{402}$	34	881	-290	713	
Gerrard	1297	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 116 \end{array}$	1198	$ \begin{array}{c} 1471 \\ 1264 \\ \end{array}$	$1114 \\ 1661$	
Grant Graves	1423 1682 1963	237	1710 3757	1227	2264	
Grayson	1963 1324	145 60	1243 1081	1794 1153	1414 888	
Greenup	1556	23	1322	1538 828	1057 635	
Hancock	$1031 \\ 1726$	$\frac{28}{387}$	835 1950	1325	2090	
Harlan	1309	23	$\begin{bmatrix} 223 \\ 2457 \end{bmatrix}$	917 1541	186 2225	
Harrison	1539 2086	117 102	1646	1535	1377	
Henderson .	2104	102 157 105	2944	1820 1315	1473 1858	
Henry Hickman	1563 637	40	1433	291	767	
Hopkins Jackson	2597 1541	$\frac{262}{22}$	$\frac{2307}{224}$	1917 1320	1903 177	
Jefferson	18445	2672	15023	19529	15760 1240	
Jessamine	1135 1715		1391	1196 1570	818	
Kenton	4576	359	6792 873	4875 320	$5528 \\ 664$	
Knott	$oxed{ } 438 oxed{ } 2115 oxed{ }$	19	730	1850	581	
Lai le Laurel		89 19	1127 919	830 1475	$\begin{vmatrix} 1102 \\ 637 \end{vmatrix}$	
Lawrence	1869	19	1720	1936	1800	
Lee Leslie	770 1052	5	588 84	736 786	555 70	
Letcher	830	5	371 1352	593 2000	$\begin{vmatrix} 244 \\ 1026 \end{vmatrix}$	
Lewis Lincoln	$\begin{bmatrix} 2197 \\ 1774 \end{bmatrix}$	26	1752	1620	1522	
Livingston	$\begin{bmatrix} 803 \\ 2462 \end{bmatrix}$	17	1233 2494	566 2244	$\begin{bmatrix} 720 \\ 2036 \end{bmatrix}$	
Lyon	665	47	809	584	689	
Madison Magoffin	2893 1161	11	835	2591 941	2461 623	
Marion	1399	63 112	1785	1324 414	623 1651	
Marshall Martin	1399 720 640	112	167	568	811 137	
Mason McCracken .	$\frac{2357}{1778}$	60	2729	2110 1640	$\begin{vmatrix} 2211 \\ 1462 \end{vmatrix}$	
McLean	1083	45	1081	790	693	
Meade Menefee	791. 403		$egin{bmatrix} 1054 \ -652 \ \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -608 \\ -313 \end{bmatrix}$		
Mercer	1667	134	1381	1378	1460	
Metcalfe Monroe	$ 1079 \\ 1562$	8	952 750	912 1340	614 587	
Montgomery	1408 986	145 20	1356 1558	1277 837	1513 1123	
Morgan Muhlenberg	1 2095	175	1397	l 1817	1138	
Nelson Nicholas	1271 1184	112	1959 1627	1145 1069	1945 1365	
Ohio	2824	104	2239	2154	1870	
Oldham	589 1200		765 2975	1010	826 2289	
Owsley	1039	9	243	914	199	
Pendleton	1554	9	1682 433	1290 640	1293	
Pike	2150	94	$\begin{array}{c c} 433 \\ 1726 \\ 698 \end{array}$	1977	1754	
Powell	611	22	1 698	582	618	

KENTUCKY—(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.					
Chambian	11899			-21895.—		
	Rep.! Dem.			Rep. Dem.		
Counties.	Taylor	Brown.	Goebel	Bradley	Hardin.	
Pulaski Robertson Rockcastle Rowan Russell Scott Shelby Simpson Spencer Taylor Todd Trigg Trimble Union Warren Washington	3205 469 1528; 814 985 1868 1825 795 5511 1101 1725 1188 362 1116 2655 1433	10 12 28 12 89 137 85 64 44	674 812 643 578 2218 2322 1270 882 1029 1512 1180 993 2588	2949 380 1292 604 738 1554 1464 452 846 1126 285 818 256 1332	1259 491 720 444 425 2105 2058 1122 931 732 1515 1132 921 1839 3272 1264	
Wayne Webster Whittey Wolfe Woodford Totals. Per cent. Plurality	1386 1671 3091 655 1399	21 80 25 44 54 11050 3.46	1193 1776 730 846 1446	1332 1070 1121 2511 478 1257 172436 [48.30] 8912	$\begin{array}{r} 927 \\ 942 \\ 562 \\ 630 \\ 1559 \\ \hline \\ 163524 \\ 45.79 \end{array}$	
Total vote	405094			357	057	

10. T. Wallace (Pro.), 2,346; Blair (Anti-Goebel), 3,038; Schmutz (S. L.), 615.

2Pettit (Pop.), 16,911; Demaree (Pro.), 4,186.

3Anti-Goebel Democrat.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1899. Lieutenant Governor-John Marshall (R.), 183,871; J. C. W. Beckham (D.), 181,-360.

Secretary of State—Caleb Powers (R.), 182,856; Breck Hill (D.), 180,940.

Auditor—John Sweeney (R.), Augustus Coulter (D.), 180,833. 183,209;

Treasurer-Walter Day (R.), 183,042; S.

W. Haeger (D.), 180,817.

Attorney General—Clifton J. Pratt (R.), 182,958; R. G. Breckinridge (D.), 181,523. Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Burke (R.), 183,306; H. V. McChesney (D.), 180,391 ney (D.), 180,391.

Commissioner of Agriculture—J. W. Throckmorton (R.), 182,494; I. B. Hall (D.), 189,564.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898. I. Charles K. N Reeves (Pop.), 5,036. Wheeler (D.), 10,580;

Reeves (Pop.), 5,036, II. R. Fowler (R.), 4,463; H. D. Allen (D.), 8,939; Jolly (Ind.), 1,641; James (S. M. D.), 569. III. E. A. Creel (R.), 11,748; John S. Rhea (D. Fus.), 14,771; Dorsey (Pop.), 394. IV. Charles M. Blanford (R.), 12,826; D. H. Smith (D.), 16,696; McMullin (Pop.),

680. V. V. Walter Evans (R.), 14,202; Oscar Turner (D.), 14,770; Hambrew (Ind. R.), 14,202: Oscar 421: Schmutz (S. L.), 394. VI. J. M. Donaldson (R.), 8,962; Albert S. Berry (D.), 13,136.

KENTUCKY-(Continued).

VII. T. J. Hardin (R.), 6,168; Evan E. Settle (D.), 12,904.

VIII. George M. Davidson (R.), 12,206; G. Gilbert (D.), 13,017; Zeigler (Pop.), 435.

IX. Samuel J. Pugh (R.), 16,742; M. Williams (D.), 16,732. X. W. J. Seitz (R.), 11,406; T. Y. Fitz-

patrick (D.), 13,456.

XI. Vincent Boreing (R.), 15,706; H. H. Tye (D.), 3,319; John D. White (Ind. R.), 11,244; Bowman (Pop.), 122.

LOUISIANA.

PRESIDENT. | GOV'N'R. -1896.--- || -1896.-

		1	1 37.4 1	LD 6	
	Dam	Dom	Nat.	R. &	Dam
	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.
Counties.		l m	td	1 70	ㅋ
Counties.	- HZ	1 3	2	1 3	Foster
	719	👸	=	2	<u>s</u>
	5 '	5		7	C
	10		🛱		7.
	Me- Kinley	1 :	1: 1	:	
Acadia	234			2182	1162
Ascension .	722	737	43	190.9	1946
Assumpt'n	1070	3441	401	2699	1087
Avoyelie	214			1609	2570
Bienville	51	1491	ÎĪ	950	I547
Bossier	22	1146	10	55	3464
Caddo	285		681	277	3210
Calcasieu .	891	1 2658	50	3531	2101
Caldwell	26	610	3	815	376
Cameron	37		6	259	349
Catahoula .	74	811	3	1239	518
Claiborne .	53	1757	24	1850	1495
Concordia .	80	1085	7	80	3013
De Soto	153	1940	23	608	1994
E B. Rouge	595	1412	58	4859	1470
E. Carroll.	185	2351	241	· -:	2635
E Feliciana	15	1548	9	239	2514
Franklin	28	871	19	658	1093
Grant	123	7801	13	1430	440
Iberia	391	939	11	1284	1045
Iberville	600	358	18	251	3092
Jackson	18	705	2	984	447
Jefferson	352	1383	5	984 878	3211
Lafavette .	167	825	18	654	1509
Lafourche .		1129	19	1934	1817
Lincoln	40	1241	12 25	1286	878
Livingston	721	693	3	764	579
Madison	96	1248	12	101	1803
Morehouse	46	853	17	385	1032
Natchitoc's	23	1656	9	1186	1030
Orleans	8295	17487	787	21683	26330
0	93	2712	11	S50	2337
	540	1502	111	1582	1832
Plaquemine	410	773	24	1891	2123
P. Coupee	142	2600	37	1411	4373
Rapides	26	832			
Red River.	611		5	$\frac{605}{1086}$	1140 1069
Richland		706	11		
Sabine	36	1469	61	1033	934
St. Bernard	66	569	1	331	945
St. Charles.	282	125	11	763	979
St. Helena.	59	522	8	713	512
St. James	1417	210	43	1795	1801
St. J. Bap't	539	180	21	787	1592
St. Landry.	242	1786	24	2656	2557
St. Martin. !	76	679	711	225	1339
St. Mary]	580	591	29]	3483	1102
St. Tam'ny.	317	636	93	851	961
Tangipahoa	395	1429	32	1466	1501
Tensas	236	1108	5		1968
Terrebonne	348	5971	16	2203	1286
Union	86	1586	25	1353	1279
Vermillion.	196	702	9	1906	760
Vernon	35	697	5	607	421

LOUISIANA-(Continued).

	PRE	SIDE!	NT.	GOV'	NOR.
		1896.	[]	183	96.—
	Rep [Dem.]		R. & Pop.	Dem
Counties.	Me.	Bryan	Palmer	Pharr.	Foster.
	ic_ Kinley	an	me	TT.	ter
	ey.		:	•	
					J
Wash'ton .	48	1168	12	738	694
Webster	97	774	5	530	1553
W B Rouge	279	237	26	956	1461
W. Carroll.	1	637		367	362
W Feliciana	44	9191	19	1	3093
Winn	42	682	6	959	385
			<u>i</u>		
Totals	22037	77175	1834	90138	116216
Per cent	21.81	76.37	1.821	43.64	
Plurality		55138			26078
Total vote		101,046	; j	206	530

*The "Regulars" cast 18,320; "Sugar Planters," 3,717.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieut.-Governor.—John B. Kleinpeter, Rep. and Pop., 86,487; Robert H. Snyder, Dem., 118,447.

Secretary of State,—F. W. McFarland, Rep. and Pop., 88,144; John T. Michel, Dem., 118,806.

Treasurer.—John Pickett, Rep. and Pop., 87,090; Alex. V. Fournet, Dem., 118,671.

Attorney-General.-L. F. Sathon, Rep. and Pop., 87,211; M. J. Cunningham, Dem., 118,202.

Auditor.-H. P. Kernochan, Rep. and Pop., 88,098; W. W. Heard, Dem., 118,999.

Supt. of Education.—Dr. G. A. McCook, Rep. and Pop., 87,252; Joseph V. Calhoun, Dem., 118,525.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. W. C. Keeting (R.), 896; Adolph Meyer (D.), 5,422.

II. Frank N. Wickes (R.), 974; Robert C. Davy (D.), 6,802.

III. Charles Fontelleu (R.), 974; Robert F. Broussard (D.), 4,929.

IV. Phanor Brazeale (D.), 4,424; H. L. Brian (Pop.), 1,476.

V. H. B. Taliaferro (R.), 151; S. T. Baird (D.), 3,558; J. G. Taliaferro (Pop.),

V. Special election for vacancy due to death of Mr. Baird, August 29, 1899; Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), 3,382; A. T. Nelson (Pop.), 1,046. No Republican candidate.

VI. Samuel M. Robertson (D.), 2,494. No other candidates.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

New one to be elected in April.

MAINE.

1	¹GO	VERN	OR.	ºGOV	NOR
		1898.		18	96
	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties	Pc	7	ପ୍ର	Pc	E
	Powers	Lord.	Gerry	Powers	Frank.
	er:		4.	ers	7
[. ;	:	:	ا تا	
And'scogin	3890	2468	231	5635	2293
Aroostook .	3254	1342	14	5823	2274
Cumberl'd	7922	4767	20	10621	5123
Franklin	1815	714	9	2581	795
Hancock	2696	1436	69	4242	1514
Kennebec .	4647	1881	29	8056	2700
Knox	2915	2430 1036	107	3525 2815	1965 969
Lincoln	2041	1036	16	4835	1450
Penobscot .	2803 5067	2596	171	8149	3950
	1197	508	15	2352	891
Piscataq's Sagadahoe	1517	437	10	2751	815
Somerset	2901	1641	70	4873	2079
Waldo	2551	1606	38	3650	1862
Wash'ton .	2572	1339	22	4759	1977
York	6476		39	8097	3730
10111					
Totals	54266	29497	662	82764	34387
Per cent	62,32	33.87	0.76	66.87	27.78
Plurality	24769			48377	
Total vote.	I	87070	1	12:	3768

¹The Rev. A. S. Ladd (Pro.), 2,335; Erastus Lermond (N. D.), 310.

²Bateman (Pro.), 3,332; Clifford (N. D.), 604.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

- I. Thomas B. Reed (R.), 14,598; Luther F. McKinney (D.), 9,072; Daniel B. Parker (Pro.), 673; W. E. Moulton (Pop.), 55.
- I. Special election to succeed Thomas B. Reed (R.), resigned; Amos L. Allen (R.), 12,337; L. F. McKinney (D.), 7,705.
- II. Nelson Dingley, jr. (R.), 15,149;
 John Scott (D.), 8,126;
 A. J. Wheeler (Pro.), 349;
 F. W. S. Blanchard (N. D.), 83.
- II. Special election, June 19, 1899, to fill vacancy by death of Nelson Dingley (R.); Charles E. Littlefield (R.), 11,624, John Scott (D.), 2,736.
- III. E. C. Burleigh (R.), 12,854; Frederick W. Plaisted (D.), 6,634; O. S. Pillsbury (Pro.), 503.

IV. Charles A. Boutelle (R.), 12,480;
A. J. Chase (D.), 5,534; George M. Park
(Pro.), 451; W. D. Littlefield (Pop.), 244.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats	31	126 25	157 25

MARYLAND.

. SIRICI BRND.					
	1	1GOVE	RNOR.		
	1S	99.—1	118	95	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Counties.	Ţ	N	1 5	H	
1	Lown	mith	Lown- des.	Hurst	
ī	des	三	SS	u u	
	1 7	1	1:1	-	
	1:	1: 1	1:	:	
Allegany	4691	4190	5128	3351	
Anne Arundel	3604	3564	3275	3244	
Balt. City	47318	55419	54920	43320	
Balt, County.	7677	9547	8079	7173	
Calvert	1322	955	1076	1032	
Caroline	1727	1803	1587	1549	
Carroll	3877	4065	3842	3706	
Cecil	2609	3127	2960	2956	
Charles	2129	1341	1 1970	1189	
Dorchester	3150	3244	3062	2622	
Frederick	5741	5867	€ 6059	5314	
Garrett	1940	1265	1915	1237	
Harford	2992	3410	3216	3167	
Howard	1582		2073	1654	
Kent	2362		2160	2036	
Montgomery .	3000	3397	3090	3098	
Prince G'rge's	3100	2936	3170	2706	
Queen Anne's	1677	2549	1932	2167	
St. Mary's	1766	1779	1876	1475	
Somerset	2782	2696	2611	2217	
Talbot	2329	2401	2394	2164	
Washington .	4998	5045	5109	4344	
Wicomico	2325	2812	1638 1794	2344 2004	
Worcester	1588	2663	1494	2004	
_ Totals	116286		124936		
Per cent	47.52	-52.48	52.01	44.19	
Plurality		12123	18767		
Total vote	244	1695	240	205	

¹Andrews (Pop. and S.-L.), 1,381.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1899.

Controller-Philip L. Goldsborough (R.), 116,043: Dr. J. W. Hering (D.), 127,604, Attorney General—John V. L. Findlay (R.), 116,273; Isidor Raynor (D.), 126,593.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Wilbur F. Jackson (R.), 15,823; John W. Smith (D.), 16,748; William Willis

(F. S. D.), 574; J. Swann (Pro.), 1,823. II. Wm. B. Baker (R.), 20,806; R. B. Tippett (D.), 20,436; H. J. Hollingsworth (Pro.), 1,772.

III. Frank C. Wachter (R.), 17,508; J. B. Schwatka (D.), 17,386; J. F. Hicks (Pro.), 718.

William W. McIntire (R.),

11. William W. McIntire (R.), 16,664; James W. Denny (D.), 17,260; T. S. Creney (Fro.), 1,134; T. Meyer (S.-L.), 289. V. Sydney E. Mudd (R.), 17,748; John S. Cummings (D.), 14,672; J. E. Wetherald (Pro.), 913; C. T. Parker (Ind. R.), 277. VI. Geo. A. Pearce (R.), 18,878; C. T. Poffenberger (D.), 14,372; J. T. Baker (Pro.), 1,167. (Pro.), 1,167.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats	11	26	37
	15	65	80

MASSACHUSETTS.

	GOVERNOR.					
	-118	399	21898			
Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.		
	Crane	Palme	wol- cott	Bruce		
Barnstable	1 2072	4071	2904	407		
Berkshire	9247	3175	7532	4577		
Bristol	12392	5929	13779	6275		
Dukes	536	112	565	96		
Essex	23939	11944	26496	13712		
Franklin	4025	1661	3485	1306		
Hampden	10259	6757	10777	7296		
Hampshire	4332	1807	3431	1979		
Middlesex	35605	19255	41725	19991		
Nantucket	343	99	349	77		
Norfolk	10127	5260	12407	5443		
Plymouth	6676	2465	7749	2617		
Suffolk	29514	33908	37830	33262		
Worcester	19835	11023	22117	10922		
_ Totals	168902	103802	191146	107960		
Per cent	56.63	34.80	60.02	-33.98		
Plurality	65100		83186			
Total vote	298	246	317	652		

¹Albert B. Coates (Pro.), 7,402; G. R. Peare (S. L.), 10,778; W. B. Porter (Dem. Soc.), 8,262.

Peare (S. L.), 10,063; Shapleigh (Pro.), 4,734; Porter (Dem. Soc.), 3,749.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1899.

Lieutenant Governor.—John L Bates (R.), 172,205; John H. Mack (D.), 100,795; J. F. Stevens (S. L.), 10,566; 1. W. Skinner (Dem., Soc.), 8,614; J. H. Roberts (Pro.), 4,830.

Secretary of Commonwealth.—William M. Olin (R.), 164,533; Henry Lloyd (D.), 94,742; F. McDonald (S. L.), 13,549; John B. Lewis (Pro.), 6,351; C. H. Bradley (Dem. Soc.), 10,231.

Treasurer.—Edward S. Bradford (R.), 157,057; Leonida (R.), 167,057; Leonid

165,057; Joseph J. Flynn (D.), 97,692; F. A. Nagler (S. L.), 11,250; H. B. Griffin (Pro.), 5,070; C. W. White (Dem. Soc.), 8,648.

Auditor.—John W. Kimball (R.), 162,-695; E. G. Brown (D.), 95,990; F. A. Forsstrom (S. L.), 11,304; F. A. Palmer (Pro.), 5,019; A. McDonald (Dem. Soc.), 10,447.
Attorney General.—Hosea M. Knowlton

(R.), 166,592; John H. Morrison (D.), 94,– 976; W. P. J. Skahan (S. L.), 11,182; S. Perley (Pro.), 5,078; A. W. Barr (Dem. Soc.), 10,847.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. George P. Lawrence (R.), 14,315; Charles P. Davis (D.), 8,760; E. A. Buck-land (S. L.), 1,602.

land (S. L.), 1,602.

II. Frederick H. Gillett (R.), 13,327; Robert E. Bisbee (D.), 8,054; G. N. Wrenn (S. L.), 707.

III. Joseph H. Walker (R.), 11,008; John R. Thayer (D.), 11,167.

IV. George W. Weymouth (R.), 14,441; I. Porter Morse (D.), 8,485.

V. William S. Knox (R.), 14,737; Joseph J. Flynn (D.), 13,746.

J. P. VI.

Flynn (D.), 13,716, VI. W. H. Moody (R.), 13,494; E. M.

MASSACHUSETS-(Continued).

Boynton (D.), 6.035; A. L. Gillen (Dem. Soc.), 1,390, VII. E. W. Roberts (R.), 16,559; W. L. Ramsdell (D.), 12,338; J. F. Malloney (S.

Ramsdell (D.), 12,338; J. F. Malloney (S. L.), 781.

VIII. Samuel W. McCall (R)., 14,935; George A. Perkins (D.), 5,846; W. E. Stacey (S. L.), 593.

IX. Franz H. Krebs, jr., (R.), 5,450; John F. Fitzgerald (D.), 10,303; J. A. Gallinan (Ind. D.), 5,000; F. K. Bradman (Rep. Cit.), 412.

X. Samuel J. Barrows (R.), 13,909; Henry F. Naphen (D.), 17,149.

XI. Charles F. Sprague (R.), 17,001; William H. Baker (D.), 10,709.

XII. W. C. Lovering (R.), 13,653; Phllip E. Brady (D.), 6,210; J. O. Fihelly (S. L.), 847.

(9. L.), 847.

XIII. William S. Greene (R.), 13,463;
Charles T. Luce (D.), 4,868; T. Stevenson (S. L.), 1,277.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats		165 66	196
Dem. Soc		.2	2
Rep. Ind Citizens' Ind	_	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Dem. Cit Fusion	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
V'ncy (by tie vote)		1	1

MICHIGAN.

GOVERN'R. GOVERN'R				
	<u>18</u>	98.—	18	96.—
		3Fus.	1	1
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem
Counties.	Ą	1	ן ש	Sligh
	Pingree	Whiting	Pingree	00
	gr	Ξ.	🛱	2
	ee	ng.	e e	
	•		1	
Alcona	671	129	700	
Alger	761	352	843	
Allegan	3493	2890	5790	3970
Alpena	1766	1188	1871	1577 1155
Antrim	1328	401 637	1972 640	970
Arenac	748 609	291	664	407
Baraga	1 2887	2453	3300	3129
Barry	5617	3899	6307	6030
Benzie	866	459	1362	792
Berrien	6096	4172	6615	4808
Branch	3411	3200	3703	3882
Calhoun	5407	4606	6061	5967
Cass	2913	2374	3116	2930
Charlevoix	933	429	1675	954
Cheboygan	1384	1017	1 1666	1521
Chippewa	1731	914	2214	918
Clare	818	578	892	688
Clinton	3090	2821	3593	3320
Crawford	366	263	370	331
Delta	1299	461	2881	31115
Dickinson	2001	302	2663	461
Eaton	4264	3726	4397	4486
Emmet	1515	1023	1702	1327
Genesee	4834	3156	5853	4682
Gladwin	685 1583	306 632	781	303 843
Gogebic Gr'd Traverse	1900	728	1993 2570	1710
Gratiot	3097	2883	3507	3848
Hillsdale	3825		4648	
THE PURE	1 3020	0.420	1 4040	1 3300

MICHIGAN-(Continued).

MICHIGAN—(Continued).					
			2GOVE		
	18		18	96.—	
	D	3Fus.	l pin l	Dave	
Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dein.	
Counties.	Piı	- 8	Piı	SII	
	ing	hít	ingı	igh	
	гее	in	ree	:	
	•	00			
Houghton	4468				
Huron	3113 4523	1490 4594	3600 5024		
Ionia	4287	4138	4657	4676	
Iosco	1096	556	1507		
Iron Isabella	795 2387	$\begin{array}{c c} 286 \\ 1732 \end{array}$	1064	234 2642	
Jackson	4643	5468	2467 6356	6312	
Kalamazoo	5112	3747	5769	5435	
Kalkaska	710 15246	166 7924	968 16973	396 13276	
Kent Keweenaw	324	24	408		
Lake	709	383	901	534	
Lapeer	2937	1915	1435	2819 656	
Leelanau Lenawee	827 5529	318 5538			
Livingston	2644		2900	2887	
Luce	357	258	395		
Mackinac	673 3727	542 3005	863 4332		
Macomb Manistee	2465	1972	2885		
Marquette	3214	1298	5323	1792	
Mason	1741	943	2236 2896		
Mecosta Menominee	2050 1843	865 1045	3209		
Midland	1277 957	1000	1583	1457	
Missaukee	957	500	906	680	
Monroe Montcalm	3238 3243	3276 2155	4234 4494	4036 3563	
Montmorency.	510	223	520	307	
Muskegon	4271	223 1764 1097	4800	2985	
Newaygo Oakland	2094 5442	1097 4415	2596 6147	1954 5006	
Oceana	2178	955	6147 2573	1627	
Ogemaw	893		1 2913	452	
Ontonagon	572 1614	308 617	792 2339	1124	
Oscedia	183	62	310	62	
Otsego	898	4021	941	480	
Ottawa Presque Isle.	3906 850	2456 328	5218	3466 360	
Roscommon .	285	101	784 293	129	
Saginaw	7102	5306	8553	8271	
Sanilac	3021	1800	3802		
Schoolcraft Shiawassee	818 4128	$\begin{vmatrix} 412 \\ 3035 \end{vmatrix}$	1023 4728		
St. Clair	6109	3750	7374	4848	
St. Joseph	2443	2352	3184	3953	
Tuscola Van Buren	4130 3944	2058 2938	4529 4618	3326 3893	
Washtenaw .	4704	4572	5975	4876	
Wayne	27689	19273	41068	21961	
Wexford	1422	778	2061	1325	
Totals	243239	168142	304431	224764	
Per cent	57.75	39.92	55.65	41.09	
Plurality Total vote	75097	164	79667 547	704 1	
	1 76	101	1 94		
¹ S. Cook (M	of R	Pon)	1.656	N W	

¹S. Cook (M. of R. Pop.), 1,656; N. W. Cheever (Pro.), 7,006; George Hassler (Soc. Lab.), 1,101; scattering, 20.

²Sprague (N. D.), 10,403; Safford (Pro.), 5,499; Gibberson (N. Pro.), 1,944.

³Fusion—Silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists. The letters following

M1C11IGAN-(Continued).

"Fus." designate the party to which the candidate belongs.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor .- O. W. Robinson (R.), 236,837; M. F. McDonald (Fus. D.), 168,604; N. N. Clark (M. of R.), 7,268; A. 3. Randall (Pro.), 1,948; J. Dugrey (S. L.), 1 176

Secretary of State .- J. S. Stearns (R.), 236,576; L. E. Lockwood (Fus. Pop.), 170,-

Treasurer.—George A. Steel (R.), 233 -668; Edgar B. Smith (Fus. D.), 173,114.

Auditor-General.-Roscoe D. Dix (R.), 236,322; R. A. Hawley (Fus. S. R.), 170,-56S.

Attorney-General,-Horace M. Oren (R.). 230,018; R. A. Hawley (Fus. S. R.), 170,-421.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.-J. E. Hammond (R.), 236,463; John F. Evert (Fus. D.), 170,173.

Land Commissioner.-V illiam A. Franch (R.). 235,745; Carlton Peck (Fus. Pop.), 170,572.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. John B. Corliss (R.), 16,659; James 11. Pound (D.), 15,401; Charles Erb (Soc.

Lab.), 470.
Lab.), 470.
H. Henry C. Smith (R.), 21,912; Orrin R. Pierce (D.), 19,999; Potter Beal (Pro.). R. Pierce (D.), 19,999; Potter Beal (Pro.), 779; B. E. Niles (Pop.), 126, 111. Washington Gardner (R.), 21,182;

M. Todd (Sil. D.), 19,864.

1V. E. L. Hamilton (R.), 21,740; Roman 1. Jarvis (D.), 17,146; George F. Comings (Pro.), 474; G. F. Cunningham (Pop.), 321. V. William A. Smith (R.), 22,021; George R. Perry (D.), 16,064; C. Oldfield (Pro.), 586; T. J. Haynes (Pop.), 97. VI. Samuel W. Smith (R.), 22,981; Charles Fishbeck (D.), 17,171; M. Vuornies (Pro.), 892; J. M. Haughten (Pro.)

(Pro.), 892; J. M. Houghton (Pop.), 164. VII. Edgar A. Weeks (R.), 18,623; F. E. Burton (D.), 12,888; J. Henderson

(Pop.), 279. VIII. Jo

Joseph W. Fordney (R.), 16,798;

VII. Joseph W. Fordier (R.), 10, 135, F. Brucker (D.), 15,089, IX. Roswell P. Bishop (R.), 15,687; C. J. Chaddock (D.), 9,291; G. M. Sprout (Pro.), 505; N. B. Farnsworth (Pop.), 127, X. R. O. Crump (R.), 16,482; Robert J. Kelly (Fus. D.), 13,230; J. J. Miller

(Pro.), 117. XI. W. S. Mesick (R.), 18,545; Fred E Burton (D.), 11,799; H. M. Lowell (Pro.), 610.

XII. Carlos D. Sheldon (R.), 19,895; S. S. Curry (D.), 8,921; H. B. Hatch (Pro.), 825.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate	-1	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats		i	92 8	119

MINNESOTA.

	GOV'NOR. GOV'NOR.				
)S.—			
	Rep.	Fus.	Rep.	Dem.	
Counties.	Eus	- E	19	E E	
	25	ē	55	ē.	
	30		-	:	
		100.1		447	
Aitkin	398 871	406 893	744 1546	441 852	
Becker	1117	992	1360	1136	
Benton	441 634	417 836	193 745	215 904	
Big Stone	623	887	909	871	
Blue Earth	$24281 \\ 9041$	2568 $1550 $	3428 1359	3310 1986	
Carlton	516	597 [987	688	
Carver	1143 588	1477 410	1647 303	1535 283	
Chippewa	755	934	1064	1271	
Chisago	1103 932	784 1412	2244 1352	677 2152	
Cook	781	831	57	123 970	
Crow Wing	710 1010	646 904	1076 1550	970 1194	
Dakota	1191	2186	1746	2719	
Dodge Douglas	1026;	459 1617	1711 1682	998 1696	
Faribault	1202 1599	11101	2770	1377	
Fillmore Freeborn	2219 17661	1527 864	3803 2962	2138 1426	
Goodhue	3107 i	1878	5073	1991	
Grant	518] 14455	761 ; 19633	$\begin{bmatrix} 795 \\ 21170 \end{bmatrix}$	932 24375	
Houston	1383	910	1853	1152	
Hubbard	437 483	384 1106	315 1137	361 1062	
Itasea	461	573]	750	683	
Jackson	1052 166	964 347	1328 368	1326 371	
Kandiyoki	995	1932	1778	2054	
Kittson Lacque P'le.	367 893	7531 1198	514 1230	995 ! 1363 !	
Lake	233	336	452	456	
Le Sueur	1620 378	2082 i 565	2051 478	2260 843	
Lyon	976	1141	1384	1560	
Marshall	1374 721	1623 1233	1473 890	1828 1540	
Martin	9571	1472	1417	1573	
Mille Lacs	$10331 \\ 6341$	1795 . 678 .	$\begin{vmatrix} 1698 \\ 957 \end{vmatrix}$	1925	
Morrison	1187	2058	1722	2096	
Murray	1783) 634)	928 892	$\begin{bmatrix} -2970 \\ -986 \end{bmatrix}$	1626 1297	
Nicollet	988	1318	1521	1133	
Norman	\$12 1059	993 919	1430 1261	1315 1370	
Olmsted	2268	1759	2925	2013	
Pine	2314 535 (3427 931	3071 994	4785 985	
Pinestone Polk	686	559 2389	786	972	
Pope	1472 978		2526 1527	5508 865	
Ramsey	9876 422	11770	15811	13319	
Red Lake	1028	1084 834	1570	1376	
Renville	1528	1908]	2189	2315	
Rice	2095 780	1733 490	3104 1038	2342 896	
Roseau	2831	4011	265	549 8283	
St. Louis	4409† 753	4966 1730	8276 1091	5283 1734	
Sherhurne!	611	522	928	1734 574	
Sibley	1110	1553	1520	1443	

MINNESOTA-(Continued).

[¹GOV'NOR. ²GOV'NOR.						
	-18	98	—18	96.—		
	Rep.	Fus.	Rep.	Dem.		
Counties.	国	Lind	Clough.	Lind		
	Eustis	nd	l ou	nd		
	in.		gh	:		
	:	:	:	:		
Stearns	1900	4061	2675	5185		
Steele	1435	1091	j 184 9 j	1448		
Stevens	595	681	851	829		
Swift	777	1272	1016	1553		
Todd	1623	1548	1852	1912		
Traverse	387	975	436	1099		
Wabasha	1770	1787	2147	1952		
Wadena	677	525	796	575		
Waseca	1118	1315	1561	1493		
Washington	1626	1899	3275	$\begin{vmatrix} 2090 \\ 822 \end{vmatrix}$		
Watonwan	764	588	1338 569	890		
Wilkin	472	3233	3450	3916		
Winona	$\frac{2372}{1911}$	2530	2895	2620		
Wright	961	1035	1333	1212		
renow Med	901	1000	1000	1212		
Totais	111796	131980	165906	162254		
Per cent	44.26	52.26	49.29	48.12		
Plurality		20184	3652			
Total vote	252	2562	337	7354		

¹Long (M. of R.), 1,802; Higgins (Pro.), 5,299; Hammond (Soc. Lab.), 1,685. ²Total for A. A. Ames (Ind.), 2,890; W. J. Dean (Pro.), 5,154; W. B. Hammond (Soc. Lab.), 1,125

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Lyndon A. Smith (R.), 129,226; J. M. Bowler (Fus.), 104,483; K. Halvorson (M. R. Pop.), 5,764; Gillmore (Pro.), 7,942.

Secretary of State.—Albert Berg (R.), 130,687; J. J. Heinrich (Fus.), 96,765; M. Wesenberg (M. R. Pop.), 4,608; A. H. Stone (Pro.), 8,725.

Treasurer.—A. T. Koerner (R.), 141,207; Alexander McKinnon (Fus.), 97,183; P. H. Babilly (M. R. Pop.), 6,814

Alexander McKinnon (Fus.), 97,183; P. H. Rahilly (M. R. Pop.), 6,814.

Auditor.—Robert C. Dunn (R.), 139,241; George N. Lamphere (Fus.), 92,487; Charles Hopkins (M. R. Pop.), 5,226; D. U. Weld (Pro.), 7,747.

Attorney-General.—W. B. Douglas (R.), 137,505; J. F. Kelly (Fus.), 96,731; P. M. Doty (Pro.), 8,404.

("Fusionists" are Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans. "M. R. Pop." are Middle-of-the-Road Populists.)

Middle-of-the-Road Populists.)

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. James A. Tawney (R.), 18,939; Milo White (D.), 11,931; Wedge (Pro.), 1,088, II. J. T. McCleary (R.), 21,296; D. H. Evans (D.), 14,784; Grout (Pro.), 1,265, III. Joel P. Heatwole (R.), 19,271;

Charles G. Hinds (D.), 13,183; Lowe (Pro.),

1 446. IV. Frederick C. Stevens (R.), 15.952; John W. Willis (D.), 11,602; Bray (Pro.),

VI. Loren Fletcher (R.), 18,736; T. J. Caton (D.), 12,896; scattering, 2,196. VI. Page Morris (R.), 22,194; C. A. Towne (D.), 21,731. VII. Frank M. Eddy (R.), 20,409; P. M. Diezdel, 16,715.

MINNESOTA-(Continued). LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate. House. Jt. bal.			
Republicans Democrats Dem, Pop, (Fus.). Populists Independents	14 2 1	91 12 6 8 1	135 26 8 9 2	

MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNOR. 1900 11 1905

MISSISSIPPI-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.				
	18	99	18	95.—	
	Dem.	Pop.	Dem.	Pop.	
Counties.	Longino.	Prewitt	Me- Larin.	Burkitt	
Rankin	722	14	841	62	
Scott	681	40	764	159	
Sharkey	131	_5	131	13	
Simpson	839	76	727	356	
Smith	1310	116	1291	378	
Sunflower	349		240	27	
Tallahatchee.	331	20	305	80	
Tate	509	36	779	178	
Tippah	736	77)	630	251	
Tishomingo .	669	56	550	237	
Tunica	140	4	110	7	
Union	552	57	930	457	
Warren	496	12	794	55	
Washington .	458		364	9	
Wayne	551	[72]	492	174	
Webster	641	396	608	574	
Wilkinson	267	3	338	_35	
Winston	510	229	622	526	
Yalobusha	844	86	837	370	
Yazoo	400	25	590	158	
Totals	42273	6097	46873	17466	
Plurality	36176	0001	29407		
Total vote	483	370	643	339	

OTHER STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Lieutenant Governor—J. T. Harrison (D.). Secretary of State—J. L. Power (D.). Treasurer—Robert Stours (D.). Auditor—W. O. Cole (D.). Attorney General
—Monroe McClure (D.). Land Commis-sioner—J. H. Nall (D.). Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. L. Whitfield.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS The total vote of the State was: Aye, 169; no, 8,643. Although the vote 21,169; showed a large majority in favor, the question was raised that the amendments falled of adoption because the highest vote was not a majority of the total vote cast for the State ticket. The Legislature will be called upon to settle the question. The amendments provided to strike out five sections of the Constitution relating to the judiciary and inserting new ones providing for a Supreme Court of three judges; the division of the State into three Supreme Court districts, and convenient Circuit and Chancery Court districts: fixing the terms of the several judges, etc.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898. I. John M. Allen (D.), 2,469. No oppopent.

II. S. M. Howry (R.), 58; Thos. Splght
(D.), 2,949; C. M. Haynie (Pop.), 167.
III. C. J. Jones (Col. R.), 373; T. C.

Catchings (D.), 2,068.

IV. Andrew F. Fox (D.), 3,431; Raleigh Brewer (Pop.), 1,020.
V. J. R. S. Pitts (R.), 142; John S. Williams (D.), 4,943; L. L. Caldwell (Pop.), 58. VI.

VI. H. C. Turley (R.), 427; F. A. Mc-Lain (D.), 3,276; M. M. Evans (Ind. D.), 1,390; N. C. Hathorn (Pop.), 998. VII. E. F. Brennan (R.), 156; J. B.

MISSISSIPPI-(Continued).

Yellowley (R.), 171; Patrick Henry (D.), 3.275.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900. 'Senate. House. Jt. bal. 45 133 178 Democrats Populists

_	MISSO	OURI.		
	SUPE CT. JU	EME DGE.	ERN	V- OR. 96.—
	Rep.	Dem.		
Counties.	3	7		3.
Counties	F S	fat	Lewis	tel
	hakel	ısh	118) the
	; T	2		str
Adair	2148	1627	2416	2054
Andrew	2130	1885	2266	2102
Atchison	1680	1793 3216	1585 1623	
Barry	1129 2158	2328	2326	2993
Barton	1602	2057 2648	1521	2596 4297
Bates	1912 1803	1402	27341 1972	1633
Bollinger	1181	1356	1274	1442
Buchanan	739 5523	8471 6573	1709 6829	5033 7342
Butler	1397	1621	1630	1672
Caldwell Callaway	2024 1316	1535 3755	2148 1868	1899 4371
Camden	1351	1015	1038	1158
C. Girardeau.	2543	2017 3177 672	2493	2321 3465
Carroll	3191 527 1528	672	3395 485	607
Cass	1528	2002	2302	3840
Cedar	1693 1492	1494 2904	1898 2361	2234 4203
Christian	1857	1062	1996	1584
Clark	1930	1910 2882	1955	2091 3923
Clay Clinton	454 1374	1990	1795	2575
Cole	1874	2131 2646	1980	$\frac{2274}{3002}$
Cooper	2424 1410	1287	2688	1376
Dade	1816	173€	1812	2126
Dallas	1533 2273	1067 2604	1476 2372	1397 2983
De Kalb	1541	1707	1611	2057
Dent	871	1255 500	1107 1614	1451 1373
Douglass	1698 547	1914		2903
Franklin	3119	2329		2870
Gasconade	1966 1947	481 2346	2178	525 2648
Greene	5157	4965	5840	6104
Grundy	2117 2661	1087 1706	1 28051 29801	1609 2439
Henry	23071	3401	33291	4296
Hickory	1154	7951 16341	1205	907
Holt	2181	2626	1360	1975 3245 2110
Howell	882 2013	1822	$\begin{vmatrix} 1900 \\ 605 \end{vmatrix}$	2110 1011
Iron	469 14511	706 16780	19879	19210
Jasper	5456	5550	4927	6640
Jefferson	2674 2647	2S56 3179	2883 3284	2871 4126
Knox	1092	1768	1266	2078
Laclede	1620 2779	161011 352911	1601 3303	1951 4387
Lafayette! Lawrence!	28931	292811	2973	3247
Lewis	10061 11981	2174 1 2535 1	1580 1581	2578 2992
Lincoln	1198	2000		-302

MISSOURI-(Continued).

		SUPREME CT. JUDGE.		ERNOR.	
		1898		396.—	
		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Counties.	뻘	1 /2 (TH	l w	
	pe ji	Mar	,ewi	tep	
	nkel	rsh	is	he	
	1.7	20	1 :	ns	
) •]	1	<u> </u>	
Linn	2639	2709		3242	
Livingston	2171 1069	2484 1296	2415 1006	2977 1598	
Macon	3042	3632	3516		
Madison	3042 651	1066	3516 776	1 1198	
Maries	398 1348	1073	552 2673 1977 1713	1373	
Marion Mercer	1566	2775 867 i	1977	4019 1310	
Miller	1719	1538	1713	1608	
Mississippi	708		1062	1658	
Moniteau	1534 523	1536 3402	1584 894	1977 4352	
Montgomery	1810	2103	1936	2231	
Morgan	1282	1364	1936 1379	2231 1510	
New-Madrid Newton	275 2037	1073 2326	485 2179		
Nodaway	3448		2179 3458	4434	
Oregon	508	1349	578	1687	
Osage	1643	1346	1712	1442	
Ozark Pemiscot	1212 659	681	1198 352	844 1247	
Perry	1591	1558 1496	1518	1456	
Pettis	3482	36321	4175	4183	
Phelps	1095 2182	1508 3420	1053	1765 3817	
Platte	796	2815	1052	3181	
Polk	2455	2141	2580	2536	
Pulaski	717 1793	1227 920	806	1390	
Ralls	502			1319 2302	
Randolph	1120	2743	2191	4055	
Ray	1405		2016		
Reynolds	231 646	648 1147	385 754		
St. Charles	2878		3180		
St. Clair	1588	1872	1903	2450	
St. Francois S. Genevieve.	1513 799		1653 905		
St. Louis (Co)	4976	2976	6204		
Saline	1925	3836	3106	5424	
Schuyler	1027 1143	1299 1678	1131	1505	
Scottand.	474	1356	1221 750	1841 1898	
Shannon	589	1011	695	1136	
Shelby Stoddard	909 1089	2202 1948	1284	2809	
Stone	987	412	1602		
Sullivan	2434	2420	2406	2431	
Taney	978 1671		1027	889	
Vernon	1668	2075 3364	1792 2287	2480 4932	
Warren	1381	453	1697	656	
Washington .	1536	1422	1543		
Wayne Webster	1583 1711		1413 1687	1578 1853	
Worth	1042	1111	895	1087	
Wright	1852	1142	1773	1539	
St. Louis (c'y)	48900	39697	65614	50301	
_ Totals	255428	285770	307729	351062	
Per cent	45.87	51.32	46.34	52.87	
Plurality	5568		6639	43333 45	
100 - 7 - 11	4 4		. 0000		

'The Populist vote (Voris, 9,927) represents the "Middle-of-the-Road" faction.

MISSOURI-(Continued).

The fusion wing of the party withdrew its candidates and substituted the candidates of the Democrats. Robinson (Pro.), 2,933; Sanderson (Soc. D.), 1,645; Custenboder Sanderson (Soc.

(Soc. Lab.), 1,063; scattering, 55.

2 Vote for McTrimble (N. D.), 1,809

Faris (Pro.), 2,588; Frey (Soc. Lab.), 757.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1898.

Supreme Court Judge (short term).—Edward Higbee (R.), 253,078; L. B. Valliant (D.), 288,096; A. H. Livingston (M. R. Pop.), 9,752; J. P. Orr (Bolting Pop.), 2,871; G. A. Hoehn (Soc. D.), 1,631; C. Cunningham (S. L.), 1,037.

Railroad Commissioner.—W. S. Hathaway (R.), 254,486; William E. McCully (D.), 287,002; J. F. Williams (Pro.), 2,823; J. H. Hills (M. R. Pop.), 9,685; G. J. Storz (Soc. D.), 1,644; S. S. Andrews (S. L.),

Superintendent of Education.—J. R. Kirk (R.), 254,213; W. T. Carrington (D.), 287,-216; John D. Brown (M. R. Pop.), 9,633; R. T. Bond (Pro.), 2,811; J. A. Rendall (Soc. D.), 1,650; S. Kaucher (S. L.), 1,028.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. A. N. Seaber (R.), 15,460; James T. Lloyd (D.), 20,068; J. M. London (Pop.),

II. William C. Irvin (R.), 15,65 W. Rucker (D.), 20,768; Hugh William C. Irvin (R.), 15,627; W. Tudor

(Pop.), 499. III. James E. Goodrich (R.), John Dougherty (D.), 19,560; U. A. Towns (Pop.), 809.

IV. Arthur W. Brewster (R.), 16,261; C. F. Cochran (D.), 18,294. V. John Welborn (R.), 17,144; William S. Cowherd (D.), 20,487; George Wilson (Pan.), 217; William H. Strine (S. L.), 305. (Pop.), 317; William H. Stripe (S. L.), 305. VI. Samuel W. Jurden (R.), 13,595; D. A. De Armond (D.), 16,645; S. C. Books (Pop.), 1,510; J. E. Stevenson (Pro.), 290. VII. W. G. Robertson (R.), 17,642;

James A. Cooney (D.), 22,586; D. F. Mitch-

ell (Pop.), 666. VIII. J. W. Vosholl (R.), 18,831; Richard P. Bland (D.), 21,674; William R. Hale (Pop.), 271. VIII. Election

Hale (Pop.), 271.

VIII. Election August 29, 1899, to succeed the late Richard Bland (D.); W. J. Vosholi (R.), 15,858; D. W. Shackleford (D.), 19,331; Hale (Pop.), 850.

IX. R. Shackelford (R.), 14,449; Champ Clark (D.), 17,463; Hay Bell (Pro.), 144.

X. Richard Bartholdt (R.), 19,850;

Clark (D.), 17,463; Hay Bell (Pro.), 144. X. Richard Bartholdt (R.), 19,850; Michael Gill (D.), 13,254; C. E. Keefer (Soc. Dem.), 247; J. J. Ernst (S. L.), 126. XI. Charles F. Joy (R.), 21,315; E. A. Noonan (D.), 18,657; P. Schweitt (Pop.), 144; C. F. Gebelein (Soc. D.), 149; J. H. Rabe (S. L.), 520. XII. Charles E. Pearce (R.), 15,300; Robert H. Kern (D.), 12,989; D. W. Scott (Col. Rep.), 638; L. C. Fry (S. L.), 61; L. P. Tomsen (Soc. D.), 100. XIII. John A. Reppy (R.), 18,314; Ed.

P. Tomsen (Soc. D.), 100. XIII. John A. Reppy (R.), 18,314; Ed-ward Robb (D.), 20,601; J. B. Dines (Pop.). 702

XIV. George M. Miley (R.), 18,650; W. D. Vandiver (D.), 21,771; De W. Eskero (Pop.), 2.025. XV. F. E. Willis Benton (D.), 20,202. Williams (R.), 16,918; M. E.

MISSOURI—(Continued). LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats Populists	25 '	58 80 2	67 105 2

MONTANA.

	CON	GR'S.	GOV	NOR	
	18	898.—	1-18	-1896	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Fus.	
Counties.	Hogan	Camp- bell	Botkin	Smith.	
Beaverhead	194	539	405	981	
Broadwater	241	525	-		
Carbon	277	447	409	667	
Cascade	1 1062	1528	1302	2522	
Choteau	1 100	$\begin{bmatrix} 4841 \\ 3981 \end{bmatrix}$	642	661 673	
Custer	34		347	195	
Dawson Deer Lodge	1520		1008	4029	
Fergus	82	609	772	788	
Flathead	335	650	536	1216	
Gallatin	163	1003	684	1378	
Granite	527	673	195	1496	
Jefferson	594	781	455	1833	
Lewis & Clarke	734		1293	3791	
Madison	643		681	1252	
Meagher	86		414	1136	
Missoula	358	998	532	1973	
Park	506	444	512	1029	
Ravalli	381	770	436	1264	
Silver Bow	3371	5103	2367	S548 232	
Sweet Grass	51 63		$\begin{bmatrix} 348 \\ 322 \end{bmatrix}$	232	
Teton	65 15		1 188	183	
Yalley	133	431	1 444	542	
20.00.000000					
Totals	[11607]		14993		
Per cent	23.31	46.74	[29.01]		
Plurality		11744		21695	
Total vote	497	787	510	581	

¹T. C. Marshall (Pop.), 14,829.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1896.

Lieutenant-Governor.—P. R. Dolman (Rep.), 17,200; A. E. Spriggs (Dem.-Pop.), 32,106,

Secretary of State.—L. Rotwitt (Rep.), 20,553; T. S. Hogan (Dem.-Pop.), 28,843.

Treasurer.—C. M. Webster (Rep.), 21.—

Treasurer.—C. M. Webster (Rep.), 21.—176; T. E. Collins (Dem.-Pop.), 28.419.
Auditor.—A. L. Love (Rep.), 17.751; T. W. Poindexter (Dem.-Pop.), 28.888.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.—
J. B. Hendricks (Rep.), 18,154; E. A. Carleton (Dem.-Pop.), 30,594.
Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court.
—G. H. Grubb (Rep.), 18,082; Horace R. Buck (Dem.-Pop.), 30,822.
Attorney-General.—S. G. Murray (Rep.), 18,210; C. B. Nolan (Dem.-Pop.), 31,004.

18,210; C. B. Nolan (Dem.-Pop.), 31,004.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

T. C. Marshall (R.), 14.823; A. J. Campbell (D.), 23,351; T. H. Hogan (Pop.), 11,607.

MONTANA-(Continued), LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats Populists	11	7 40 21	16 51 24

NEBRASKA.

JUDGE |

	SUPR	EME IRT.	² GOV'NOR.	
	1899		-18	98.—
Counties.	Rep.			Pop. (Fus.)
	Reese	Holcomb.	Hayward	Poynter
Adams Antelope Banner Blaine Boone Box Butte Boyd Brown Buffalo Brown Buffalo Burt Butter Cass Cedar Chase Cherry Cheyenne Clay Colfax Cuming Custer Dakota Dawes Dawes Dawes Douglass Dundy Franklin Frontier Furnas Gage Garfield Gosper Grant Greeley Hall Ilamilton Harlan Hayes Hitchcock Holt Hooker Howard Jefferson Johnson Kearney Keith Keya Paha Kimball Knox Lancaster Lincoln	861 116 76 1151	2085 1287 94 53 1270 494 751 302 2194 1180 2114 2151 288 1672 2316 695 695 695 1423 261 1081 2140 10352 283 1809 1170 985 1497 2611 224 868 1849 1628 1849 1628 1237 318 504 1489 26 1237 1494 1091 1214 1291 1214 1091 1214 1091 1214 1091	1844 908 114 908 1149 400 385 388 1638 167 2398 817 2398 817 2398 817 1648 715 1076 1464 1503 606 1210 231 872 1693 861 775 1163 3227 163 3227 163 3227 164 264 264 264 264 269 969 97 98 99 99 99 99 99 99 1326 99 99 1326 99 99 1326 99 99 166 99 166 90 90 169 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 9	1830 1140 85 36 1290 278 454 275 11966 1155 1790 2227 999 244 1455 1830 1647 1705 1455 1830 1790 8841 270 1732 1738 1238 2304 210 468 650 1028 1038 1038 1038 1038 1038 1038 1038 103

NEBRASKA-(Continued).

HIDGE II

	SUPR COU	EME RT.	1	
	18	99	18	98.—
	Rep.	Fus.	Rep.	Pop. (Fus.)
	Reese	Holcomb.	Hayward	Poynter
Logan Loup Madison McPherson Merrick Nance Nemaha Nuckolls Otoe Paronee Perkins Phelps Pierce Platte Polk Red Willow Richardson Rock Saline Sarpy Saunders Scott's Bluff, Seward Sheridan Sherman Sioux Stanton Thayer Thomas Thurston Valley Washington Wayne Webster Wheeler York	78 119 1581 43 1019 757 1316 1170 1976 663 1121 757 1012 2236 368 1683 560 1685 560 1685 5431 396 41111 613 1554 50 467 713 1319 923 1118 88 188	114 1495 34 1053 854 1062 1481 2183 1039 206 1259 841 1904 1466 1030 2315 2005 939 2567 747 712 250 739 1575 739 855 1327 911 1390	56 93 1482 129 967 711 1548 1191 2235 1456 1106 688 965 2274 329 1838 645 1778 236 1511 387 424 108 645 1491 351 490 720 1300 828 1185 176 136	69 99 1508 11 920 748 1559 1392 2042 1003 180 1005 670 1565 1256 804 2262 223 1676 961 2309 225 1633 549 609 197 703 1423 5429 836 1228 429 1423 1423 1423 1423 1423 1423 1423 1423
Totals Per cent	94216 46.30		92982 48.77	95703 50.19

203537 (2) R. V. Muir (Pro.), 1,724; H. S. Aley (S. L.), 248.

15105

2721

190657

Plurality

Total vote....

VOTE ON STATE TICKET. 1898.

Lieut.-Governor.—Geo. A. Murphy (R.), 92,150; E. A. Gilbert (Fus. Sil. R.), 94,850; M. S. Lowrie (Pro.), 1,778; J. J. Kerrigan (S. L.), 254.

(S. L.), 204.
Secretary of State.—C. Duras (R.), 92,395; W. F. Porter (Fus. Pop.), 94,408; C. R. Lawson (Pro.), 1,749; J. M. Dilworth (Ind.), 144; T. Berwine (S. L.), 229. Treasurer.—P. Mortensen (R.), 91,623; J. B. Meserve (D. Fus.), 95,040; scattering, 2,076.

ing, 2,076.
Auditor.—T. Auditor.—T. L. Matthews (R.), 91,539; John F. Cornell (Fus. Pop.), 94,674; scat-tering, 2,116.

Attorney General.—N. D. Jackson (R.), 91,694; C. J. Smythe (Fus. D.), 94,295; scattering, 2,179.
Supt. of Public Instruction.—J. F. Say-

NEBRASKA-(Continued).

lor (R.), 91,791; W. R. Jackson Pop.), 94,595; scattering, 1,992. Land Commissioner.—A. R. Williams R.), 91,471; Jacob Wolfe (Fus. Pop.),

(R.), 94,503.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. E. J. Burkett (R.), 16,960; James Manahan (D.), 14,466. II. David H. Mercer (R.), 11,951; G. M.

Hitchcock (Dem. Fus.), 11,023.

III. W. F. Norris (R.), 17,333; John R. Robinson (Fus.), 18,722.

IV. E. H. Hinshaw (R.), 18,377; Wm.

L. Stark (Fus.), 18,904. V. C. E. Adams (R.), 15,487; R. D. Sutherland (Fus.), 16,354. 13,401; Wm. L. VI. Norris Brown (R.).

Greene (Pop. Fus.), 15,415. VI. (Special election, 1899, to fill vacancy caused by death of Wm. L. Greene)—Moses P. Kincald (R.), 16,400; William Neville (Pop., Sil. R. and Dem.), 18,760.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

Se	enate.	House. J	t. bal.
Republicans	21	52	73
and Sil, Rep.)	12	48	60

NEVADA.

GOVERNOR. PR'S'D'T.								
—— 1898.—— — 1896. —								
	Rep. l	Dem.	S. R. 1	Rep.	Dem.			
Counties.	M _C -	Rus- sell) p		37			
	£Υ	e s	유니	<u>23</u> 1	ya			
	c- Milian	- '	Sadler	[c- Kinley	Bryan.			
	22	:		e				
		1 .	1 • 1					
Churchill	95		38	47				
Douglass	209	60	142	175	180			
Elko	324	418		127	942			
Esmeralda .	158	65	191	69	384			
Eureka	134	75	336	22	533			
Humboldt .	284			98	715			
Lander	85		199	36	479			
Lincoln	111	297	259	30	813			
Lyon	301	93	199 147	113	450			
Nye	31	40	!		215			
Ormsby	370		395	284	550			
Storey	596 705	191	346	513	1010			
White Pine,	145	102	184	313	303			
white Pine,	149	10%	104	40	300			
Totals	3548	2057	3570	1938	7892			
Per cent			35.66	18.81	81.19			
Plurality			22		6439			
Total vote	1	10011		103	314			

1McCullough (Pop.), 833. ²Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 575.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. W. Ferguson (R.), 3,198; W. C. Grimes (D.), 2,038; James R. Judge (Sil. R.), 3,663; W. H. Coffey (Pop.), 773.
Secretary of State.—F. L. Littell (R.), 3,160; John Webber (D.), 2,215; Eugene

Howell (Sil. R.), 4.318. Controller.—J. F. Turrittin (R.), 2,499; G. M. Humphrey (D.), 2,065; S. P. Davis

NEVADA—(Continued).

(Sil. R.), 2,918; H. P. Beck (Pop.), 644; C. A. La Grane (Ind.), 1,575. Treasurer.—F. J. Button (R.), 3,415; W. G. Thompson (D.), 1,492; D. M. Ryan (Sil. R.), 4,731.

Attorney-General.—M. A. Murphy (R.), 3,750; A. Chartz (Pop.), 1,403; W. D. Jones (Sil. R.), 4,407.

Surveyor-General.-Allen G. Bragg (R.), 2,434; T. K. Stewart (D.). 1,887; E. D. Kelley (Sil. R.), 3,610; A. C. Pratt (Pop.), 1,743.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.— Orvis Ring (R.), 5,346; H. C. Cutting (Sil.

R.), 4.168.

Chief Justice.-M. Z. Price (Pop.), 2,074; C. H. Belknap (Sil. R.), 6,898.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

Francis G. Newlands (Sil. R.), 5,766; Thomas Wren (Pop.), 3,111.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House. J	t. bal.
Republicans	4	10	14
Silver Republicans.		16	26
Independents	1 1	2	3

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

	¹GO	VERN	OR. I	12G'V'	NOR.
		1898.		-18	96.—
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	ᄁ	N (is [Rams- dell.	
	Rollins.	Stone	Steven	6 4	Kent.
	in	e	en	i i s	-
		:	· s	1:	
Belknap	2224	2526	90	2911	1676
Carroll	2341	1819	86	2346	1499
Cheshire	3475	1968	103	3954	1714
Coos	2666	2478	[66]	2587	2003
Grafton	4881	3541	143	506S	3038
Hillsboro'gh.	9574	8853	257	[11090]	6756
Merrimack .	6405	5474	271	6546	4268
Rockingham	6619	4288		6825	3615
Strafford	4499	3248	94	4762	2599
Sullivan	2046	1458	50]	2298	1205
				1000=	00000
Totals	44730	35653	1333	48387	28333
Per cent	54.26	43.25	1.62		35.95
Plurality	9077	20.400		20054	
Total vote		82433		1 783	191

Greenleaf (Pop.), 104; Whitehouse (Soc.-

Lab.), 263; Claffin (Soc. D.), 350.

²Berry (Pro.), 1,052; Greenleaf (Pop.),
286; Barnard (N. D.), 229; Acton (Soc. Lab.), 488.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Cyrus A. Sulloway (R.), 21.373; E. J.
 Knowlton (D.), 18,518; Isaac B. Vail (Pro.),
 550; L. Arnstein (Soc. Lab.), 309; C. H.

Mellen (Soc. D.), 194, II. Frank G. Clarke (R.), 22,395; War-ren F. Daniels (D.), 17,266; John C. Berry (Pro.), 580; E. M. Blodgett (Pop.), 56.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

(No session.)

1	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	22	249 109	271 111

NEW-JERSEY.

	*LEGISLATURE (Assembly)					
Counties.	1899		18	08.—		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.		
Atlantic	3864	1890	3869	3035		
Bergen	5475	4511	6875	6514		
Burlington	6306	4224	6653	5440		
Camden	11921	3669	10858	6967		
Cape May	1795	980	1640	1240		
Cumberland	[-5682]	4577	5362	3879		
Essex	28693	21394	32756	27100		
Gloucester	3695	3131	3896	2712		
Hudson	18897	28757	24587	33010		
Hunterdon	3134	4249	3175	4779		
Mercer	10602	5946	10184	8548		
Middlesex	76401	6900	[7099]	7479		
Monmouth	9325	8747	8413	9068		
Morris	5430	4398	6585	5764		
Ocean	2192	1249	2640	1401		
Passaic	8591	5799	11496	10717		
Salem	3193	2893	2933	3106		
Somerset	3932	2500	3510	3149		
Sussex	2257	2631	2547	3030		
Union	8590	6449	9292	6981		
Warren	2534	4356	3105	4133		
Totals	153168	129250	167475	158052		

*Highest vote cast by each party in each county; Assemblymen are voted for large in each county, and not by Assembly districts

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1899.

CAMDEN CO.—Johnson (R.), 11,357; Russell (D.), 2,429; Hall (Soc. Dem.), 1,117; Bacon (Pro.), 477; Sauers (Soc. Lab.), 166, ESSEX CO.—McCarter (R.), 27,404; Kalisch (D.), 22,364; Herman (Soc. Dem.), 859; Davis (Pro.), 612; Wilson (Soc. Lab.), 220 832

GLOUCESTER CO.—Stanger (R.), 3,498; Ferrell (D.), 3,329; Gardiner (Pro.), 223. MONMOUTH CO.—Francis (R.), 9,025;

Johnston (D.), 8,499; Shotwell (Pro.), 359.
SALEM CO.—Miller (R.), 3,074; Strimple (D.), 3,010; Lindzey (Pro.), 267.
SOMERSET CO.—Reed (R.), 3,706; Ber-

gen (D.), 2,699; Lunger (Pro.), 179. UN10N CO.—Cross (R.), 8,704; Hilman (D.), 6,233; Massett (Pro.), 320; Burns (Soc. Lab.), 321. WARREN CO.—Nunn (R.), 2,660; Cor-nish (D.), 4,335; Dufford (Pro.), 299.

SENATE OF 1900.

Atlantic Co.—2Lewis Evans (R.), Atlan-

Bergen Co.-2William M. Johnson (R.) Hackensack.

Burlington Co.- Howard E. Packer (D.), Burlington.

Camden Co.-3Herbert W. Johnson (R.) Merchantville.

Cape May Co.-1Robert E. Hand (R.), Erma.

Cumberland Co.—2Edward C. Stokes (R.).

Millville.
Essex Co.—3Thomas N. McCarter, jr. (R.). Newark.

Co.—3Solomon H. Gloucester (R.), Glassboro. Hudson Co.-2Allan L. McDermott (D.),

Jersey City. Hunterdon Co.-1John R. Foster (D.), Three Bridges.

NEW-JERSEY-(Continued).

Mercer Co.-2E. C. Hutchinson (R.), Trenton.

Co.--1James H. Van Cleef Middlesex (D.) New-Brunswick.

Monmouth Co.—3C. Asa Francis (R.), North Long Branch, Morris Co.—2Mahlon Pitney (R.), Mor-

Ocean Co .- 2George G. Smith (R.), Lakewood.

Passaic Co.-1Christian Braun (D.). Paterson.

Salem Co.-3Richard C. Miller (R.), Allo-

Somerset Co.-3Charles A. Reed (R.), North Plainfield.

Sussex Co .- 1 Lewis J. Martin (D.), New-

Union Co.-3Joseph Cross (R.), Elizabeth. Warren Co.--3Johnston Cornish (D.), Washintgon.

¹Term expires 1901. ²Term expires 1902. ³Term expires 1903.

ASSEMBLY OF 1900.

Atlantic Co.-Charles T. Abbott (R.), Mays Landing.

Bergen Co.—1Edmund W. Wakelee (R.), Demarest; John L. C. Graves (R.), Has-brouck Heights. (Died Nov. 17, 1899).

Burlington Co.—¹Charles Wright (Columbus; ¹Joel Horner (R.), Palmyra. (R.).

Camden Co.—1William J. Bradley (R.), Camden; Francis F. Patterson jr. (R.), Camden; Ephraim T. Gill (R.), Haddonfield.

Cape May Co .- 1Ellis H. Marshall (R.), Seaville.

Cumberland Co .- 1 Jesse S. Steelman (R.), Millville: William J. Moore (R.), Bridgeton.

Essex Co.—1Jacob Clark (R.), Newark; J. Henry Bacheller (R.), Newark; 1John W. Weseman (R.), Newark; 1John Kreitler (R.), Newark; 1William Mungle (R.), Newark; 1George F. Brandenburgh (R.), Newark; 1John N. Klein (R.), Belleville; 1John P. Dexheimer (R.), Orange; 1Benjamin F. Jones (R.), South Orange; George S. Campbeil (R.) Milburn. Jones (R.), South Or Campbell (R.), Milburn.

Gloucester Co.-William P. Buck (R.), Williamstown.

Hudson Co.—'Leon Abbett (D.), Hoboken; 'Allan Benny (D.), Bayonne; 'James J. Murphy (D.), Jersey City; P. Anthony Brock (D.), Jersey City; 'Maurice Marks (D.), Jersey City; 'Timothy J. Carroll (D.), Jersey City; George G. Tennant (D.), Jersey City; John J. Fallon (D.), Hoboken; 'John H. Vollers (D.), Jersey City; 'J. Emil Walscheid (D.), Town of Union; Edward J. Rice (D.), Harrison.

Hunterdon Co.—10liver I. Blackwell (D.), Ringoes; Warren O. Loudenberger (D.), Junction.

Mercer Co.—J. Warren Fleming (R.). Titusville; 'Ira W. Wood (R.), Trenton; Frederick P. Rees (R.). Trenton.

Middlesex Co.--Adrian Lyon (R.), Perth Amboy; H. Raymond Groves (R.), New-Brunswick: John E. Montgomery (R.), South Amboy.

Monmouth Co.-Samuel W. Kirkbride

NEW-JERSEY-(Continued).

(R.), Asbury Park; William Hyres (R.), Freehold; Charles R. Snyder (R.), Atlantic Highlands.

Morris Co.—1Jaoob W. Welsh (R.), Ger-an Valley; Samuel L. Garrison (R.), man Boonton.

Ocean Co .- 1 Courtney C. Carr (R.), Manahawkin.

Passaic Co.—1Vivian M. Lewis (R.), Paterson; 1John King (R.), Passaic; Edmund G. Stalter (R.), Paterson; Richard Berry (R.), Clifton.

Salem Co .- Henry J. Blohm (R.), Pennsgrove.

Somerset Co .- 1Edward E. Cooper (R.), Plainfield.

Sussex Co .- 1Elvin E. Smith (D.), Bevans.

Union Co.-Ellis R. Meeker (R.), Elizabeth; Chester M. Smith (R.), Westfield; Charles S. Foote (R.) Plainfield.

Warren Co.—1Jacob B. (D.), Smith Phillipsburg; White (D.). Beatystown.

¹Re-elected.

The county from which elected precedes the name of each member, and the postof-fice address follows the name.

RECAPITULATION OF LEGISLATURE.

	Senate. House. Jt. bal.				
Republicans Democrats Vacant	7	43 16 1	57 23 1		

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. H. C. Loudenslager (R.), 22,864; Samuel Iredell (D.), 18,092; G. J. Haven (Pro.), 1,859; F. F. Mills (S. L.), 164.

II. John J. Gardner (R.), 24,035; John F. Hull (D.), 17,367; Joseph J. Currie (Pro.), 1,294; J. P. Weigel (S. L.), 153.

III. Benjamin F. Howell (R.), 19,412; Patrick Convery (D.), 18,683; F. Williams (S. L.), 183; O. B. Bird (Pro.), 670.

IV. J. I. B. Reilley (R.), 15,207; Jashua R. Salmon (D.), 17,866; F. P. Lefferts (Pro.), 1,571; F. Campbell (S. L)., 70.

V. James F. Stewart (R.). 18,367; Francis J. Marley (D.), 16,342; Charles H. Stocking (Pro.), 354; L. Magnet (S. L.), 1,270.

VI. R. W. Parker (R.), 23,843; Henry G. Atwater (D.), 20,150; D. B. Raub (Pro.), 395; H. Carless (S. L.), 1,035.

VII. Zebina K, Pangborn (R.), 20,162; William D, Daly (D.), 30,270; Joel W. Brown (Pro.), 258; G. P. Heerschaft (S. L.), 1,723.

VIII. Charles N. Fowler (R.), 20,230; Edward A. Snyder (D.), 15,878; J. C. Davis (Pro.), 561; W. J. Campbell (S. L.), 740.

NEW-YORK.

(For State and City vote see Index.)

NORTH CAROLINA.						
	SUPREME COURT JUDGE. GOVERN'					
	Rep.			Dem.		
Counties.		H I		Dem.		
-	Eaves	Io	Russel	V a		
	Ve.	60	SSE	S		
	· ss		<u>=</u>	tson		
		: 1	:	:		
Alamanea	2239	2616	2212	2166		
Alexander	811	892	620	SS1 744		
Alleghany	584] 1403]	853 [1873 [601 1158	1681		
Anson	1815	1704	1736	1565		
Beaufort	2291	2662	2165	2073		
Bertie	2013	1732	2250 1263	1372 1361		
Bladen	1428 1210	1676 1193	900	S20		
Buncombe .	3868	4438	4552	4159		
Buske	1324	1474	1401	1488		
Caldrell	1307	1949 1190	940 964	$\frac{1490}{1290}$		
Caldwell	555	606	584	511		
Carteret	1053	1300	979	1147		
Caswell	1637	1445	1699	1310		
Catawba	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1514 \\ 2112 \end{array} $	1988 2052	1022 1469	1768 1698		
Cherokee	939	972	986	759		
Chowan	1174	994	1134	722		
Clay	365	437	302	$\frac{422}{2017}$		
Cleveland Columbus	1530 1531	2455 2116	1200	1420		
Craven	2885	2076	2867	1656		
Cumberland .	2235	2405	2261	1955		
Currituck	497	963 499	475 463	778 409		
Dare	457 2092	2409	2372	1881		
Davie	1097	915	1303	747		
Duplin	1839	2109 2534	1145 1858	1551		
Durham	1895 2498	2891	2736	$\frac{2092}{1807}$		
Forsyth	3324	3009	3780	2685		
Franklin	2409	2695	1898	2204		
Gaston	1731 778	2348 1103	1559 767	1891 877		
Graham	379	370	344	359		
Granville	2279	2236	2196	1896		
Greene	1237	1218] 4211]]	1021 3393	$\frac{1005}{3417}$		
Guilford[Halifax	3214 2677	3684	3979	1997		
Harnett	1348	1617	1024	1264		
Haywood	1041	1853	1039	1878		
Henderson	1313 1460	1048 1183	1452 1437	1005 879		
Hyde	969	994	S10	861		
lredell	2096	2795	2008	2524		
Jackson Johnston	997 2040	1156	872 1834	$\frac{1002}{3074}$		
Johnston	S51	3737 S21	704	659		
Lenoir	1695	2035	1501	1598		
Lincoln	1118	1341	1034	1125		
Macon	$ \begin{array}{c c} 971 \\ 2154 \end{array} $	$1050 \\ 1272$	889 2275	1009		
Martin	1556	1700	1382	1479		
McDowel!	1017	1257	949	1075		
Mecklenburg	3526	5185	3748	4429		
Mitchell	1639 1193	672 1368	1855 1204	618 984		
Moore	2017	2143 2530	1910	1739		
Nash	2219	2530	1571	-1578		
New-Hanover Northampton	2641 222S	2804 1815	3145 2312	2218 1660		
Onslow	877		671	1154		
Orange	1265	1451 1530	1238	1245		
Pamlico	1265 826	758	1238	1245 503		

NORTH CAROLINA-(Continued).					
	COL	REME URT OGE. 198.—	118	ERN'R.	
Counties.		1 1		1 25 0111	
	Eaves	Hoke	Russell.	Watson.	
Pasquotank .	1391	1372	1510	938	
Pender	1255	1295	1159	1089	
Perquimans .	992	975	1006	684	
Person	1512	1600	1399	1681	
Pitt	2799	3224	2462	2538	
Pelk	657	505	715	477	
Randolph	2742	2675	2711	2263	
Richmond	1688	2732	2462	1849	
Robeson	2804	3535	2282	2156	
Rockingham	2673	2950	2425	2503	
Rowan Rutherford	1533 1685	2950 2260	1428	2495	
Sampson	2437	1736	1945 1258	2049	
Stanly	541	1238		1270	
Stokes	1904	1679	494 2052	1102	
Surry	2391	2247	2540	2083	
Swain	701	744	531	739	
Transylvania	646	606	649	600	
Tyrell	472	5231	489	305	
Union	1430	2510	997	1784	
Vance	1791	1233	1815	1093	
Wake	5084	5664	4801	4491	
Warren	2251	1217	2171	922	
Washington .	1237	817	1270		
Watauga	1155	1115	1172	1041	
Wayne	2538	3454	2336	2719	
Wilkes	2649	1741	2828	1778	
Wilson	-2040	2458	1443	1552	
Yadkin	1610	1007	1641	1017	
Yancey	850	977	977	1030	
Totals	159511	177449	154052	145216	
Per cent	47.50		46.65		
Plurality		17938	8836		
Total vote	337	960		200	
VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.					

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Harry Skinner (Pop. R. Ind.), 18,263; John II. Small (D.), 19,732.

11. George H. White (R.), 17,561; James E. Lloyd (Pop.), 14,947; W. E. Fountain

(Pop.), 2,447. 11I. John E. Fowler (Pop. R. Ind.), 15,-819; Charles R. Thomas (D.), 16,008.

1V. Joseph J. Jenkins (Pop. R. Ind.), 19,419; J. W. Atwater (D. Ind.), 18,581.
V. Spencer B. Adams (R.), 18,607; W. Kitchin (D. Pop. 1nd.), 20,869.

VI. Oliver H. Dockery (Pop. R. Ind.).
17.329; John D. Bellamy (D.), 23,168.
VII. Theodore F. Klutze (D.), 20,763;
Morrison H. Caldwell (Pop.), 14,661.
VIII. R. Z. Linney (R.), 17,414; John
M. Brower (R. Bolter), 167; E. F. Lovell

(D.), 16,137. IX. Richmond Pearson (R.), William T. Crawford (D.), 19,606.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats Populists Independents	18	53	71
	8	33	41
	24	32	56
	—	2	2

NORTH DAKOTA.

		OVE	NOD	
				0.41
		98		96.—
	Rep.	Fus.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	দ্য	H (B	[\mathride{\and{\end{\exi\end{\end{\and{\end{\end{\and{\end{\and{\end{\end{\end{\end{\end{\end{\end{\e
Countries	an-	유	3.	ar
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]:]		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Barnes	1167		981	
Benson	732		537	$\frac{229}{24}$
Billings	92		376	
Bottineau	514 778		763	317
Burleigh	2609		3060	2107
Cass	932		666	1027
Dickey	713		613	593
Eddy	398		282	241
Emmons	404		316	160
Foster	304		217	149
Grand Forks	1409		2208	2043
Griggs	377		308	357 90
Kidder	229 600		189 473	
La Moure	137		71	22
Logan	291		222	147
McIntosh	585		348	60
McLean	299		126	68
Mercer	190		122	11
Morton	867		811	354
Nelson	730		614	605
Oliver	94		63 1467	$\frac{57}{2048}$
Pembina	1549 328		231	61
Pierce	771		856	633
Ransom	779		768	593
Richland	1594		1827	1118
Roulette	427		310	315
Sargent	686		592	644
Stark	547		568	149
Steele	614		563	335
Stutsman	821		727 324	546 363
Towner	460 1289		1629	711
Walsh	1548		1669	2153
Ward	523		276	
Wells	774		572	313
Williams	147		93	85
Totals	127308	 19496	25918	20690
Per cent		41.66		44.39
Plurality	7812	i i	5228	
Total vote		804	46	308

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieut.-Governor.—J. M. Devine (Rep.), 28,703; Wm. A. Bentley (Fus.), 17,282. Secretary of State.—Frederick Falley (Rep.), 28,143; S. Torgerson (Fus.), 17,516. Treasurer.—D. W. Driscoll (Rep.), 28,-946; Thos. Bolton (Fus.), 16,834. Auditor.—A. N. Carlblom (Rep.), 28,165; C. A. Lichen (Fus.), 17,89

G. A. Lieber (Fus.), 17,480. Attorney-Generai. — John F. Cowan (Rep.), 28,768; M. A. Hildreth (Fus.), 17,-

Sup't of Public Instruction .- J. G. Holland (Rep.), 27,805; Joseph Shafer (Fus.), 25,803.

Insurance Comm'r.-G. W. Harrison (Rep.), 27,764; W. L. Campbell (Fus.), 17,-311.

Supreme Court Judge.—N. C. Young (Rep.), 27,989; C. J. Fish (Fus.), 18,400.

NORTH DAKOTA-(Continued).

Commissioner of Agriculture.—H. U. Thomas (Rep.), 28,334; N. Whipple (Fus.), 16,783.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898. B. F. Spalding (Rep.), 27,776; H. M. Creel (Fus.), 17,844.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House. Jt	. ballot.
Republicans		55	77
Fus.(Dem.&Pop.)		7	16

onio.

GOVERNOR.

	-11899 -21897					
	Rep.	Dem.		Dem.		
Counties.				0		
countries.	Nasl	McLea	Bus	ha		
	<u> </u>	e	nell	ap-		
		n				
				·		
Adams	3381	3197 4564	3046 3559	$\frac{2987}{4819}$		
Allen	$\frac{3595}{2308}$	2986	2331			
Ashtabula	7108	2157	6383	2309		
Athens	4806	2227	4682	2465		
Auglaize	2293	4010	2247	3840		
Belmont	6567	5277	$\begin{bmatrix} 6520 \\ 2704 \end{bmatrix}$	5521 3653		
Brown	2713; 4148]	$\frac{4227}{6542}$	4842	7812		
Carroll	2379	1698		1598		
Champaign	3863	3010	i 3751 i	2889		
Clark	6131	5048	6230	4687		
Clermont	3671	4388	3447	$\frac{4104}{2108}$		
Clinton Columbiana .	3693 8057	$\frac{2286}{4229}$	3648 7456	4920		
Coshocton	3304	3771		3607		
Crawford	2417	4538	[-2416]	4725		
Cuyahoga	21321	7410	32277	27183		
Darke	4251	5628	3867	4932		
Defiance	2130	3205	2076 3386	2916 3051		
Delaware Erie	3587 3802	3031 3120	4282	3864		
Erie Fairfield	3285	5967	3141	4871		
Fayette	3097	2345	2971	2158		
Franklin	17858	16110	16487	17836		
Fulton	$2875 \mid 3576 \mid$	1825 2504	2723 3715	$\frac{1796}{2121}$		
Gallia Geauga	2226	620	2376	846		
Greene	4412	2084	4554	2333		
Guernsey	3878	2793	3725	2573		
Hamilton	35740	36805	41122	39607		
Hancock	4669 3914	4343 - 4012	4495 3854	$\frac{4113}{3852}$		
Hardin	2800	2008	2783	1971		
Henry	2005	3478	2057	3362		
Highland	3779	4003	3753	3386		
Hocking	2439	2595	2407	2643		
Holmes	1123	2818 2848	1180	$\frac{2967}{3028}$		
Huron Jackson	4224 4068	3182	3990	3521		
Jefferson	5368	2853	4653	2750		
Knox	3727	3564	3669	3775		
Lake	3221	924	2969	1213		
Lawrence	4439	2430	4226	$\frac{2564}{6242}$		
Licking	5203 3876	6125 2575	$oxed{ } egin{array}{c} 4987 \ 3822 \ \hline \end{array}$	2390		
Lorain	6111	$\frac{2313}{2120}$	5786	3144		
Lucas	9314	7409	12274	11560		
Madison	3020	2683				
Mahoning	6180	4726	6410	5456		
Marion	3274	3612	3106	3662		

OHIO-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.					
	118	99	21S	97		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.		
Counties.	Z	McLean	Bush- nell	2		
	lash.	6	ne	hap- man		
		ea	= 1	51		
		, n	1:			
Medina	3013		3159	2072		
Melgs	3697		3757 1443	1862 3286		
Mercer	$1644 \\ 5425$	3987 4343	5292	4332		
Miami	1571	3710	1542	3525		
Montgomery .	14481	12730	14136	13114		
Montgomery	2554	2151	2535	2171		
Morrow	2409	2082	2331	2063		
Muskingum .	6489	6638	6628	6225		
Noble	2540	2075	2522	2178		
Ottawa	1593	2176	1642	2623		
Paulding	3357	3180	3196	3297		
Perry	3513		3549	3576		
Pickway	2999	3931	3709	3760 1 1945		
Pike	2348		1 2296	3289		
Portage	3540	2629 2966	3059	2704		
Preble	3087 2463	4651	2344	4166		
Putnam Richland	4714	5509	4357			
Richland	5057	4787	5277	4515		
Sandusky	3144	4117	3157	4201		
Scioto	4685	3438	4621	3396		
Seneca	3992	4890	4284	5202		
Shelby	2121	3595	2127	3149		
Stark	10757	9099		9613		
Summlt	6851	4107	6875	6583		
Trumbull	6317	2434	6166	2931		
Tuscarawas .	5300		5181 3231	5538 2290		
Union	3296 3739	2390 3592	3731	3747		
Van Wert	2055	1607	1920	1743		
Warren	3600	2291	3621			
Washington .	5253	4487	5306			
Wayne	3890		3945			
Williams	3162	2866	3136	2999		
Wood	5180	4004	5095	4548		
Wyandot	2137	3017	2042	2686		
Totals	417199		429915			
Per cent	45.94	40.54	49.76	36.49		
Plurality	49023		28165			
Total vote	908	8159	86	1022		

¹Samuel L. Jones (N. P.), 106,721; S. H. Ellis (Un. Ref.), 7,799; G. M. Hammell (Pro.), 5,825; R. Bandlow (S. L.), 2,439. (Pro.), 5,825; R. Bandlow (S. L.), 2 (Jones had the highest vote of any candidate in two counties. In Cuyahoga County he had a plurality over Nash of 14,904, and a majority over all of 5,888. In Lucas County he had a plurality over Nash of 1,425.)

2Coxey (Pop.). 6,254; Richardson (F. S. Pro.), 3,106; Watkins (S. L.), 4,242; Dexter (N. D.), 1,661; Lewis (Negro Prot.), 476; Holliday (Pro.), 7,558.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICES, 1899.

Lieutenant Governor .- John A. Caldwell (R.), 428,304; A. W. Patrick (D.), 415,584; G. W. Seelye (Un. Ref.), 11,113; A. S. Caton (Pro.), 6,485; E. Bartholomew (S. L.), 5,910.

State Treasurer.—J. B. Cameron (R.), 445,764; James S. Gorman (D.), 399,721;

OHIO-(Continued).

W. E. Good (Un. Ref.), 11,594;
C. M. Wise (Pro.), 6,708;
O. Freer (S. L.), 5,918.
Auditor.—W. D. Guilbert (R.), 446,239;

George W. Sigafoos (D.), 398,396; F. S. Montgomery (Un. Ref.), 11,497; F. W. Barrett (Pro.), 6,701; H. Lavin (S. L.), 5,940.

Attorney General .- John M. Sheets (R.), Attorney General.—John M. Sheets (R.), 445,105; J. W. Dore (D.), 400,003; Thomas Bentham (Un. Ref.), 11,362; W. S. Lester (Pro.), 6,739; John Cooper (S. L.), 5,929.
Judge of Supreme Court.—W. Z. Davis (R.), 445,612; De W. C. Badger (D.), 399,—299; A. R. McIntyre (Un. Ref.), 11,400; G.

Stewart (Pro.), 6,818; S. Barton (S. L.), 5,852.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	3t. bal.
Republicans Democrats Ind. Rep	[19]	62 48 —	73 67 1

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. W. B. Shattuc (R.), 20,132; John F. Follett (D.), 13,980; W. T. Cressler (Un. Ref.), 2,951.

J. H. Bromwell (R.), 22,506; Chas. II. L. Swaim (D.), 15,998; J. D. Stuckey (Un.

Ref.), 276.

11I. W. J. White (R.), 21,327; John L. Brenner (D.), 21,449.
IV. Philip Sheets (R.), 12,276; Robert Gordon (D.), 18,020; W. H. Murphy (Un. Park), 622 Ref.), 962.

V. A. N. Wilcox (R.), 15,612; Davld Meekison (D.), 19,264; F. D. Dunakin (Un.

Ref.), 710. VI. Seth W. Brown (R.), 19,896; L. H. Whiteman (D.), 16,206; P. McLaughlin (Un. Ref.), 761.

VII. Walter L. Weaver (R.), 17,565; J. Zimmermann (D.), 17,159; R. Rathbun VII.

(Un. Ref.), 745, VIII. A. Lybrand (R.), 21,560; Wallace H. Doty (D.), 19,156; S. Garwood (Un. Ref.), 1,099.

IX. James H. Southard (R.), 21,913; S. E. Niece (D.), 18,081, X. Stephen Morgan (R.), 19,297; Alva Crabtree (D.), 13,769, XI. C. H. Grosvenor (R.), 19,806; C. E. C. L. C. L. Grosvenor (R.), 19,806; C. E. C. L. C. L. Grosvenor (R.), 16,434

XI. C. H. Grostenor (R.), 19,000, C. Peoples (D.), 16,434. XII. E. N. Huggins (R.), 20,530; John J. Lentz (D.), 21,232; W. W. Johnson (Pro.), 293; A. M. Smith (Un. Ref.), 233. XIII. H. L. Wenner (R.), 17,606; James

A. Norton (D.), 21,410; O. L. Fry (Un.

Ref.), 484. XIV. Winfield S. Kerr (R.), 22,464; Thomas Gruber (D.), 19,134. XV. H. C. Van Voorhis (R.), 19,404; Henry R. Stanbury (D.), 16,509. XVI. Lorenzo Danford (R.), 16,263; E.

XVI. Lorenzo Danford (R.), 16,263; E. M. Moore (D.), 13,377. (Special election November 7, 1899, to succeed Mr. Danford, deceased). Joseph J. Gill (R.), 19,368; Lavosler Spence (D.), 15,302; W. H. Smyth. (Un. Ref.), 242. XVII. George E. Brown (R.), 16,016; J. A. McDowell (D.), 19,989. XVIII. Robert W. Tayler (R.), 22,635; C. C. Weybrecht (D.), 19,575; G. C. Harvey (Pro.), 614; S. Borton (S. L.), 686; L. B. Logan (Un. Ref.), 212. XIX. (Short term) Charles Dick (R.).

XIX. (Short term) Charles Dick (R.),

OHIO—(Continued).

CHIO—(Continued).

23,359; R. E. Nevins (D.), 12,574; (long term), Charles Dick (R.), 23,358; I. H. Phelps (D.), 12,612.

XX. F. O. Phillips (R.), 16,894; W. J. Hart (D.), 11,992; R. Barthels (S. L.), 975.

XXI. Theodore E. Burton (R.), 17,599; L. A. Russell (D.), 10,823; J. K. Koller (S. L.), 1,324.

OREGON.

		13		
	¹GOV'			
	-18	98	189	96.—
	Rep.			Dem.
a			1 200	
Counties.	13	₹		Br
	Gee.	7. R. King	27	3.5
	Jeen	in H	뒫	5
	7	0.0	inley	
72-1	1191	1436		1860
Baker	995	872	1074	992
Benton	2161	1772	2664	2386
Clatsop	1588	809	1849	1135
Columbia	724	534	1022	831
Coos	957	1013	1105	1558
Crook	667		607	575
Curry	301	252	300	301
Douglas	1653	1789	1917	2059
Gilliam	054	342	551 736	470
Grant	973 347	678 416	736 270	867 521
Harney	1350	1277	1387	2354
Jackson	8251	894	844	1194
Klamath	439	342	346	463
Lake	433	323	351	383
Lane	1929	1885	2215	2594
Lincoin	479	414	583	557
Linn	1902	2026	2064	2736
Malheur	387	555	312	65.4
Marion	3216	2713	3744	3419
Multnomiah	532 10351	470	586	544
Multnomah	10351	4637 1170	11824 1253	6453 1334
Sherman	478	285	1233	414
Tillamook	635	323	691	536
Umatilla	1847	1466	1859	2083
Union	1625	1453	1303	2155
Wallowa	538	354	380	642
Wasco	1360	933		1367
Washington .	1743	1219	2082	1566
Yamhill	1646	1398	1782	1736
Totals	45093	34542	48779	46720
Per cent	53.24	40.76	1 487791	46739 47.98
Plurality	10551	40.10	2040	
Total vote	847	13	974	
			, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

¹H. M. Clinton (Pro.), 2,219; John C. Luce (M. of R.), 2,878. ²Palmer (N. D.), 977; Levering (Pro.),

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.—Frank I. Dunbar (R.), 42,762; H. R. Kincaid (Fus.), 35,371; Ira Wakefield (M. of R. Pop.), 3,383; H. C. Davis (Pro.), 2,341.

Supreme Judge.—F. A. Moore (R.), 43,-520; W. M. Ramsey (Fus.), 35,286; T. P. llackleman (Pro.), 2,677.

Treasurer.—Charles S. Moore (R.), 43,-442; J. O. Booth (Fus.), 33,466; J. K. Sears (M. of R. Pop.), 4,797; M. Votaw (Pro.), 1,865. Attorncy-General.-D. R. N. Blackburn OREGON--(Continued).

(R.), 42,415; J. L. Story (Fus.), 35,207; C. J. Bright (Pro.), 3 071.
State Printer.—W. H. Leeds (R.), 42,073; C. A. Fitch (Fus.), 32,419; D. L. Grace (M. of R. Pep.), 4,480; T. S. McDaniel (Pro.), 2,633.
Supt. of Public Instruction.—L. H.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—J. H. Ackerman (R.), 42,246; H. S. Lyman (Fus.), 33,951; J. E. Hosmer (M. of R. Pop.), 3,984; E. E. Emerick (Pro.), 2,556.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. Thomas H. Tongue (R.), 21,324; R. M. Veatch (Fus.), 19,287; J. L. Hill (M. of R. Pop.), 1,833; L. H. Pederson (Pro.), 1,113.

II. Malcolm A. Moody (R.), 21,291; C. M. Donaldson (Fus.), 14,634; H. E. Courtney (M. of R. Pop.), 2,273; G. W. Ingalls (Pro.), 1,120.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	23	42	65
Democrats		6	9
Fusion		5	5
Populist	3	3	6
Silver Republican		4	4
Vacancy by death	1	-	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

TR'SURER. | | 2GOV'RNOR.

	TIR SURER.				
	18	399.—-	118	98.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Counties.	Bar- nett	Creasy.	Stone	Jenks.	
Adams	3199	3856	29251	3409	
Allegheny	30004				
Armstrong	5621				
Beaver	4365		4265		
Bedford	3777			3149	
Berks	5661		8766		
Blair	5040		6046		
Bradford	5815		5124		
Bucks	6811				
Butler	4785			4048	
Cambria	6846				
Cameron	593		762		
Carbon	2912				
Centre	3814				
Chester	8021		8146	5144	
Clarion	1756				
Clearfield	4842		4856		
Clinton	2332		2157		
Columbia	1824		2667		
Crawford	6578		5772		
Cumberland .	4581		4245	4779	
Dauphin	8504				
Delaware	6650		8463		
Elk	1139		1816		
Erie	7180		7414		
Fayette	7829		7107		
Forest.	852				
Franklin	4820		5028		
Fulton	717		811		
Greene	1706		1717		
Huntingdon	2615		3301		
Indiana	3617		4036		
Jefferson	2765		3689		
Juniata	1473	1526	1285		
-				1	

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

1 1311101				·
1	TR'SU	RER.	2GOV"F	RNOR.
	1S!	99	18	98
	Rep. ;	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	Bar- nett	Creasy	Stone	Jenks.
Lackawanna Lancaster Lawrence Lebanon Lehigh Luzernc Lyconing McKean Mercer Mifflin Monroe Montgomery Montour Northampton Northumb'rl'd Perry Philadelphia Pike Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset Sullivan Susquehanna Tioga Union Venango Warren Washington Wayne Westmoreland Wyoming	6011 5624 2487 100035 1100035 11936 11936 11936 10001 4053 1515 1515 13568	778 1830 14198 1430 1159 3246 1768 1001 3109 1876 4928 2707 11719 1917	2556 9391 1853 14007 1018 13849 4854 4854 14854 14854 14854 14853 13934 7012 2185 2185 19517 1561	7173 23317 9164 15142 7083 2449 8929 11733 2762 11292 11292 11292 1674 9129 5934 2049 42906 902 1497 13375 1048 1711 1253 1187 14512 1 2628 1 2661 1 1999 1 8596
York	8010 		1	
Per cent	55,40	41,431	1 49.01	36.87
Per cent Pluralities	11104881	1	1117906	
Total vote:	790	1488	97	1715

¹Watkins (Pop.), 1,988; Caldwell (Pro.), 18,072; Clark (S. L.), 3,753; Woods (Reform), 506; Creasy (Anti-trust) 657.

²Swallow (Pro.), 125,746; Swallow (Pon.), 2 058; Swallow (Lib.), 632; Swallow (Honest Gov.), 4,495; Barnes (Soc. Lab.), 4,278.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE. 1898.

J. Hay Brown (Rep.), 461,889; S. L. cstrezat (Dcm.), 298,403; Mestrezat Mestrezat (Dem.), 298,403; Mestrezat (Anti-trust), 622; Ricketts (Pro.), 18,265; Stevenson (Pop.), 2,490; Stevenson (Reform), 118.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large, Galusha A. Grow (R.), 532,-898; S. A. Davenport (R.), 520,773; J. N. Weller (D.), 356,650; F. B. Ians (D.), 350,-213; G. H. Garber (Pro.), 48,600; P. E. Sharpless (Pro.), 47,543; D. E. Johnston (Pop.), 3,995; J. N. Weller (Pop.), 847; J. B. Root (Soc. Lab.), 4,495; D. L. Munro (Soc. Lab.), 4,300; J. A. Guss (Lib.), 839; C. P. Shaw (Lib.), 837.
I. H. H. Bingham (R.), 25,665; Michael F. Doyle (D.), 8,213; J. B. Holtz (Pro.), 1,091; J. E. Lemmon (Ind.), 653.

PENNSYLVANIA-(Continued).

II. Robert Adams, jr. (R.), 19,547; II. V. Hetzel (D.), 3,850.

III. William McAlect (D., Indorsed by Rep.), 13,105 Rep. and 5,216 Dem.; E. M. Indorsed by Marsh (Pro.), 216. IV. James R.

Young IV. James R. Young (R.), 41,627; Gideon Sibley (D.), 12,250; C. C. Hancock (Pro.), 3,372.

Alfred Ilarmer (R.), 39,239; Frank D. Wright (D.), 9,942.

VI. Thomas S. Butler (R.), 15,169; John B. Robinson (Ind. R.), 6,527; W. H. Berry (D., indorsed by Lib.), 6,513.

VII. 1rving P. Wanger (R.), 21,567; Clinton E. Rover (D.), 17,872; H. Leopold (Pro.), 1,195.

VIII. William S. Kirkpatrick (R.), 13,-516; L. Il. Barber (D.), 16,400; J. E. Lauer (Jack.), 15.

IX. Jeremiah S. Parvin (R.), 16,613; Daniel Ermentrout (D.), 24,137; W. W. Bowman (Pro.), 934; I. P. Markel (S. L.), 16,613; 453.

IX. Special election Nov. 7, 1899, to fill vacancy vice Ermentrout (D.), deceased. J. S. Parvin (R.), 11,878; D. Henry Green (D.), 17,736.

Marriott Brosius (R.), 17,482; A. J. Steinman (D.), 7.083; W. L. Jackson

(Pro.), 1,202. XI. William Connell (R.), 11,404; M. F. XI. William Connell (R.), II.404; M. F. Sando (D.), 9,861; F. Leach (Pro. and H. G.), 3,162; J. Burschell (Soc. Lab.), 329.
XII. Morgan B. Williams (R.), 15,772
S. W. Davenport (D.), 17,220; J. D. Hunter (Pro.), 1,498.
XIII. Charles N. Brumm (R.), 12,542;
J. W. Ryan (D.), 15,042; P. Walker (Soc. Lab.), 176.
XIV. Martin E. Olmsted (R.), 19,352;
W. W. Gray (D.), 9,926; L. L. Grumblne (Pro.), 2,564.
XV. C. F. Wright (R.), 14,541; A. B. Gammell (D.), 9,331; C. S. Russell (Pro.), 2,416.

2,416.

XVI. Horace B. Packer (R.), 15,839; Jonathan E. Streibey (D.), 12,858; L. P. Thurston (Pro.), 3,378.

XVII. William H. Woodin (R.), 12,487; R. K. Polk (D.), 14,792; J. M. Caldwell (Pro.), 1,265.

(F16), 1.200. XVIII. Thaddeus M. Mahon (R.), 17.-722; R. McMeen (D.), 12,921. XIX. R. J. Lewis (R.), 19,016; Edward Ziegler (D.), 20,126.

XX. Joseph E. Thropp (R.), 19,358; J. M. Walters (D.), 17,858; John J. Irwin (Pro.), 2,091; J. McMahon (Soc. Lab.),

XXI. Summers M. Jack (R.), 23,277; J. R. Spiegel (D.), 16,191; T. J. Baldridge (Pro.), 2,360. XXII. Jol

XXII. John Dalzell (R.), 25,693; G. W. Acklin (D.), 11,049; H. L. Castle (Pro.), 1,219; V. Remmel (Soc. Lab.), 527; T. H. (Union), 121. Grundy

XXIII. William H. Graham (R.),

L. Lockwood (D.), 15,271; John A. Bailey
 (Pro.), 2,006.
 XXVI. George II. Higgins (R.), 13,482;

PENNSYLVANIA-(Continued).

A. Gaston (D.), 13,516; F. A. Loveland (Pro.), 1,291; scattering for Higgins, 18. XXVII. Charles W. Stone (R.), 11,757; Joseph C. Sibley (D.), 14,138; W. W. Hague (Pro.), 1,233. XXVIII. William C. Arnold (R.), 14,-209; J. K. P. Hall (D.), 17,550; G. W. Rheen (Pro.), 1,898.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats Fusionists	13	127 71 6	164 84 6

RHODE ISLAND.

COURDNOD

j -	GOVERNOR.			
	-118	99.—	-218	98
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Countles.	Dyer.	d i	Dyer.	Ch
	er.	Greene	er	Church.
		ē		ř
			1	
Bristol	949	5971	912	1 460
Kent	1812		1616	476
Newport			2639	1572
	16789	10818	17436	10062
Washington	1996	658	2040	604
FD a 4 a 1 -	104000	12.4000	10.45.40	
Totals		14602		13224
Per cent		33.85		30.86
Plurality	9706		11519	- 0
Total vote	43	130	428	506

¹Peckham (Pro.), 1,279; Herrick (Soc. Lab.), 2,941. ²Reid (Soc. Lab.), 2,887; Lewis (Pro.), 2,012.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS,

Lieutenant-Governor.—William Gregory (R.), 23,002; Robert H. Wade (D.), 13,967. Secretary of State.—Charles P. Bennett (R.), 23,747; Miles A. McNamee (D.), 12,-

Treasurer.—Walter A. Read (R.), 23,-133; Edmund Walker (D.), 13,951.
Attorney-General.—Willard B. Tanner (R.), 22,710; George T. Brown (D.), 13,947.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898,

I. Melville Bull (Rep.), 12,268; John W. Hogan (Dem.), 6,714; C. H. Tilley (Pro.), 482; E. W. Theinert (Soc.-Lab.), 1,117.
II. Adin P. Capron (Rep.), 9,041; Dr. L. F. C. Garvin (Dem.), 6,491; F. B. Smith (Pro.), 517; C. H. Dana (Soc.-Lab.), 1,462.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate	e. 1	Iouse	. J	t. bal
Republicans Democrats Prohibitionist	*32 6 —	1	58 13 1	1	90 19 1

*Including Lieutenant Governor, ex~ officio a Senator.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

("L. W.," Lilly Whites; "B. and T.," Black and Tan.)

Black		Tan.)		
1	GOVERNOR.			
	1898		1896	.—
		Rep.	Rep.	
Countles.	Dem.	B. T.	L.W.	Dem.
Counties.	-			
	그년	Wal	go-g	털
	bee	1 2	De.	er
	Eller- bee.	lace	:	lerbee
	: '	8	1:	1 %
Abbeville	829	202	109	2487
Aiken	700	9	110	1756
Anderson	899	205	31	3061
Barnwell	449	79	151	2349
Beaufort	446	17	325	407
Berkeley	486	18	159	633
Charleston	1142	61	710	2809
Cherokee	508	41	_	1262
Chester	578 810	1 22	171	1465
Chesterfield	705	33		
Colleton	590		215	
Darlington	544		56	1620
Dorchester	444		_	
Edgefield	627	116	30	1534
Fairfield	379	15	39	1078
Florence	592	69	133	1464
Georgetown	456	18		
Greenville	677		50	2688
Greenwood	774		-	1000
Hampton	578	7	26	1063
Harry	807 403	82	162 13	1202
Kershaw Lancaster	941	153	$\frac{13}{2}$	1574
Laurens	919	97	29	1858
Lee	338			1000
Lexington	718		153	1670
Marion	1144	1 280		1935
Marlboro	564	97	80	1226
Newberry	[700]	44	53	1511
Oconee	528		71	1333
Orangeburg	1389	183	96	2622
Pickens	374	98	9	1245
Richland	332		241	804
Saluda	628			1230
Spartanburg	1475 470		117 105	4066 1570
Union	410 590		38	
Williamsburg	900	31	294	1526
York	984	83	204	2150
20114 111111111111111		1		
Totals	28225	2780	4432	59424
Per cent		4.17		89.18
Plurality	! —i			52212
Total vote	28225	1	66636	
*No opposition				

*No opposition.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898. Lieutenant-Governor .-- M. B. McSweeney

(D.), 28,241. Secretary of State .- M. R. Cooper (D.), 28,234.

Controller-General.-J. P. Derham (D.).

28,243. Treasurer.-W. II. Timmerman (D.),

Attorney-General .- G. D. Bellinger (D.), 28,245.

Superintendent of Public Instruction .--J. J. McMahan (D.), 28,229. Adjutant-General.—J. W. Floyd (D.),

28,257. Railroad Commissioner.-C. W. Garris (D.), 28,242.

SOUTH CAROLINA-(Continued). VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

1. G. W. Murray (R.), 1,529; William Elliott (D.), 3,030, 11. B. P. Chatfield (R.), 122; W. Jasper

Talbert (D.), 4,013.

111. R. R. Tolbert, jr. (R.), 332; Asbury C. Latimer (D.), 4,029.

1V. Pratt S. Suber (R.), 165; J. Stanyarne Wilson (D.), 4,467.

V. D. E. Finley (D.), 4,230; no opposi-

tion.

VI. J. L. Evans (R.), 151; James Norton (D.), 4,765. VII. James Weston (R.), 505; J. W.

Stokes (D.), 4,433.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	11ouse	. [Jt. ba	l
Republicans Democrats		123	1 164	

SOUTH DAKOTA,

	¹ GOV	'N'R.	² GOV	N'R.
	-1898 1896			
	Rep.	³Fus.	Rep.	Pop.
Counties.	Phillips	Lee	Kingsrud	Lee
Aurora	358	500	389	476
Beadle	982	844	941	903
Bon Homme	922	773	1160	894
Brookings			1248	1297
Brown	1662		1632	1852
Brule	479 60		409	664 78
Buffalo			223	274
Campbell		310	448	369
Charles Mix			714	575
Clark			686	822
Clay	982	1126	1134	1160
Coddington	813	808	1030	762
Custer	370		432	511
Davison			619	725
Day	878		1172	1226
Deuel	500		701	664
Douglas	484		518	393
Edmunds Fall River	431 420		364 534	518 554
Faulk	471		423	242
Grant	838		1033	901
llamlin	568		782	551
Iland	488		443	570
llanson	348	552	411	653
Hughes	437	307	470	311
Ilutchinson		1 17 20]	1413	457
Hyde			232	111
Jerauld		3361	265	343
Kingsbury			959 865	1041
Lawrence			2231	2862
Lincoln	1100		1489	1413
Lyman			115	75
Marshall	545		573	663
McCook	618		671	1045
McPherson	776		507	359
Meade	473	630	562	779
Miner	412	714	583	705
Minnehaha	2030		2375	2707
Moody	i 702 i 764		746	1007
Potter			334	389
100001	200	3007	1,0079	000

SOUTH DAKOTA-(Continued).

	GOV	'N'R.	2GOV	'N'R.
	-18	98	18	96.—
	Rep.	³Fus.	Rep.	Pop.
Counties.	12	Lee	1 22	Lee
	Phillips	0	Ringsrud	
	- F		STI	
	J ."		pr pr	1:
Roberts	1245	893]	1317	
Sanborn	441	533	526	504
Spink	1079	1071	1122	1054
Stanley	76 241	228	261	195
Sully	1226	725	1587	976
Union	882	1424	1321	1467
Walworth	367	329	251	284
Yankton	1140	1147	1376	1351
Unor'd to Butte	51	43	$\lfloor - \rfloor$	_
Delano & Scobey.	21			
Gregory	189	116	-	-
Jackson, Nowlin and Sterling	74	72	339	367
Pratt	30		-	_
Presho	65	89	-	_
Zieback	2	6	-	_
Totals	36949	373191	40868	41187
Per cent	49.16	49.65	49.37	
			i	319
Plurality	751	59	827	77

¹Lewis (Pro.) 891. ²Hanson (Pro.), 722.

³Silver Rep., Dem., and Populists.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.-J. T. Kean (R.), 38,065; F. C. Robinson (Fus.), 34,494; F. J. Carlisle (Pro.), 944.

Secretary of State.-W. H. Roddle (R.), 38,665; George Sparling (Fus.), 33,911; G. A. Grant (Pro), 937.

Treasurer.—John Schamber (R.), 38,451; Taylor (Fus.), 34,213; H. II. Curtis (l'ro.), 940,

Auditor.—J. D. Reeves (R.), 38,519; H. Smith (Fus.), 34,190; J. R. O'Neil (Pro.),

Attorney-General.—J. 1. Pyle 38,701; C. S. Palmer (Fus.), 34,117. Pyle (R.).

SuperIntendent of Public Instruction.— E. E. Collins (R.), 38,717; L. F. Kintz (Fus.), 33,459; Florence Alguire (Pro.), 946.

Land Commissioner.-D. Eastman (R.), 38,434; J. Scollard (Fus.), 33,956; D. Johnson (Pro.), 927.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large,—R. J. Gamble (R.), 38,780; C. H. Burke (R.), 36,295; F. Knowles (Fus.), 32,240; J. F. Kelly (Fus.), 32,314; A. Jamison (Pro.), 882; M. D. Alexander (Pro.), 856.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
28 17	59 28	87 45
	28	

TOTAL NATIONAL CONTRACTOR					TENN	
1	TENNESSEE.					1 1
			² GOVE			-
			189			1
~	Rep.		Rep.	Dem.	Counties.	-
Counties.	- Ho	M	12	Ta	002	
	ow-	E i	na II	ay-		
		Mc- Millin	Till- man.			
	•		<u> </u>	<u>:</u>		<u>'</u> _
Anderson	1160 985	501 1757	$\begin{vmatrix} 2236 \\ 2191 \end{vmatrix}$	753 2548	Overton Perry	
Benton	447	1003	767	1300	Pickett	1
Bledsoe	372	369	791	479	Polk Putnam	1
Blount Bradley	1274 1035	5551 6691	2664 1740	$\frac{959}{1038}$	Rhea	1
Campbell	1300	386	2398	575	Roane	l
Cannon	469	835	781	1216	Robertson Rutherford	
Carroll		1412 382	2591 2686	1983 507	Scott	
Cheatham Chester		994	507	1050	Sequatchie	
Chester	360				Sevier Shelby	1
Claiborne	871 341	1108 637	2238	1142 825	Smith	1
Clay	1262	755	2585	980	Stewart Sullivan	
II Coffee	1 2881	1006	660	1677	Sumner	'n
Cumberland	413 457	950 373	1208 804	1592 415	Tipton Trousdale	Ċ
Crockett Cumberland . Davidson	863	4202	6557	7123	Trousdale Unicoi	1
Decatur De Kalb Dickson	1256	$\begin{bmatrix} 672 \\ 1421 \end{bmatrix}$	888	976	Union	
Dickson	474		1640 846		Van Buren	1
Dyer Fayette	266	1121	892	2168	Warren Washington .	
Fayette	1 200	4014	1305 803		Wayne	1
Franklin		1512			Weakley	1
Gibson	607	2048	2009	3586	White Williamson .	1
Giles	736 999	2099 656	2375 1859	3756 998	Wilson	Ĺ
Grainger Greene	2917	2747	3607		Totals	Ī
Grundy	145	613	290	996	Per cent Psurality	
Grundy Hamblen Hamilton Hancock Hardeman Hardin	866 2090	668 2206	1523 4170	1006 3560	Total vote	ı
Hancock	835	328	1492	434	1R N Rich	h a
Hardeman	723	1435	1438		Turnley (Pro	.).
Hawkins	853 1615		2172 2829		2 Mims (Re) 2,831.	p.)
Haywood	4	805	634		VOTE FO	R
Henderson	1046	793	2007		I. Walter	\mathbf{P}
Henry Hickman	402 344	1566 1043	1481		H. Goucher.o	uı
Houston	182	621	351	863	(Pro.), 245. II. H. R.	•
Houston Humphreys . Jackson	294	1058 1285			Davis (D.), 6	,9
James	313		761 648		III. Augus Moon (D.), 13	tı
Jefferson Johnson	1566	661	2642	876	161.	, 0
Knox	1045 2916	172 2573	1690 5872		IV. Georg	e
Lake		309		818	E. Snodgras V. W. Y.	(I
Lauderdale	156		[] 743	1900	1 Richardson (D.
Lawrence				1363	VI. J. C.	N
Lincoln	. 1 404				Gaines (D.), 1,021.	
Loudon	. 1 711	364	1452	565	VII. J. A.	(
Macon McMinn			$\begin{vmatrix} 1327 \\ 2254 \end{vmatrix}$	804	N. Cox (D.), VIII. W.	9
McMinn McNairy					Sims (D.) 10	7
Madison	. 210	2188	1027	3391	Sims (D.), 10 IX. Isaac	Ι
Marion Marshall	. 883 . 625	861	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline 1830 \\ 864 \end{array}$		Pierce (D.), 9	,8
Maury	724	1816 2617	2559		X. J. W. Carmack (D.	
Meigs	. [381	547	[640	694	43.	
Monroe Montgomery	$\begin{array}{c c} . & 1148 \\ & 874 \end{array}$	1465	1 2022		LEGI	S
Moore	. 54	572	77	1 825		
Morgan	. 712	405	1154	445	Republicans	
Obion	. 335	1519	1183	3240	Democrats .	• •

i Eiviv Essels(continued).							
	1GOVE	RN'R.	2GOVE	RN'R.			
	18	98	18	96			
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.			
Counties.	Fow-	Mc- Millin	TIII- man	Tay-			
	:	n l	:	:			
Overton	647	1233	771	1463			
Perry	315	517	573	941			
Pickett	425	362	543	395			
Polk	453	530	945	746			
Putnam	829	1386	1114	1672			
Rhea	958	884	1334	1135			
Roane	1196	440	3045	972			
Robertson	684	1710	1414	2675			
Rutherford	913	1814	2333	2722			
Scott	1177	175	1693	207			
Sequatchie	127	291	242	386			
Sevier	1948	263	3380	425			
Shelby	1692	3331	4363	5273			
Smith	880	1782	1087	1988			
Stewart	220	989	656	1450			
Sullivan	1268		1928				
Sumner	394	1775	1242	2830			
Tipton	89	1180	2119	2015			
Trousdale	157	606	312	721			
**	1 000	1 001	(FOF	1 100			

 $\frac{271}{240}$

72611 | 105640 | | 149374 | 166228

45.21

50.31

TENNESSEE-(Continued).

¹R. N. Richardson (Pop.), 1,722; W. P. Turnley (Pro.), 2,411.

²Mims (Rep.), 11,976; Hapwood (Pro.),

39.81 57.92

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898. I. Walter P. Brownlow (R.), 14,616; H. H. Gouchenour (D.), 11,732; J. Crumley (Pro.), 245.

II. H. R. Gibson (R.), 13,848; J. M. Davis (D.), 6,908.

III. Augustus Cate (R.), 9,209; John A. Moon (D.), 13,347; W. A. Whitmore (Pop.), 161. IV.

IV. George H. Morgan (R.), 8,122; C.
E. Snodgras (D.), 13,413.
V. W. Y. Elliott (R.), 4,800; James D.
Richardson (D.), 11,087.
VI. J. C. Napier (R.), 2,088; John W.
Gaines (D.), 11,539; N. P. Gill (Pro.),

1,021.

1,021.
VII. J. A. Cunningham (Ind.), 4,055; N.
N. Cox (D.), 9,590.
VIII. W. F. Hinkle (R.), 6,579; T. W.
Sims (D.), 10,747; T. J. Brooks (Pop.), 524.
IX. Isaac Revelle (R.), 2,728; Rice A.
Pierce (D.), 9,860; E. F. Talley (Pop.), 246.
X. J. W. Vernon (R.), 1,573; E. W.
Carmack (D.), 8,489; J. T. Brooks (Pop.), 43.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats		22 77	105

	340 THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1900,								
	TEX	CAS.			TEXAS—(Continued).				
	1GOVE	RN'R.	2GOVE	RN'R.		GOVE	GOVERN'R. GOVER		RN'R.
	18	98	18	96.—		18	98	1S	96.—
Counties.	Dem.	Pop.	Pop.	Dem.	Counties.	Dem.	Pop.	Pop. Rep.	Dem.
	Sayers	Glbbs	Kearby	Culber-		Sayers	Glbbs.	Kearby	Cullber son.
	•	:	,		Palla	•	17901	· · · · · ·	3567
Anderson Angelina Aransas Archer Armstrong Atascosa Austin Bandera Bastrop Baylor Bee Bell Bexar Blanco Borden Bosque Bowie Brazoria Brazoria Brazoria Brazoria Brazoria Brazoria Brazoria Brazos Brewster Briscoe Brown Burleson Burleson Burleson Caldwell Calhoun Calhoun Callahoun Callahan Cameron Camp Carson Cass Castro Chambers Cherokee Childress Cley Coke Coryell Collingsworth Colorado Comal Comanche Concho Cooke Coryell Cottle Crockett Crosby Dallam Dallas Deaf Smith Delta Denton De Witt Dickens Dimmitt Donley Duval Eastland Ector	1406 2855 492 163 163 748 2951 5511 2212 2222 204 1143 236	S93 526 56 56 56 56 56 57 193 791 193 791 193	2175 992 238 125 990 530 1773 247 2898 3116 484 484 485 1667 1942 58 96 1274 1613 1036 1637 1159 707 211 2073 1036 686 247 614 2250 686 247 614 2257 174 1459 225 199 225 225 235 247 247 247 257 1225 226 426 426 426 102 8622 1932 464 1808 363 1146 4860 6267 449 5232 21533 1261 1935 2322 1533 1699 985 1903 2175 822 284 1963 71963	Falls Fannin Fayette Fisher Floyd Foard Fort Bend Franklin Freestone Frio Galveston Glllespie Glasscock Goliad Gonzales Grayson Gregg Grimes Guadalupe Hale Hamilton Illansford Hardeman Hardin Harris Harris Harrison Hartlev Haskell Hays Hemphill Illenderson Hidalgo Hill Illood Hopkins Houston Jack Jackson Jasper Jeff Davis Jefferson Johnson Jones Karnes Kaufman Kentall Kent Kerr Kimble King Kenney Knox Lamar Lamaras La Salle Lavaca Lee	3482 3526 4721 323 185 187 2267 739 1629 520 5879 1062 2313 3950 846 2224 2313 3950 246 214 211 345 702 6273 3803 111 342 172 172 172 172 172 173 173 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174	1780 1812 18	2487 4292 2454 217 120 164 441 525 1478 386 4062 536 4517 686 2524 4517 686 1185 153 247 1669 819 668 1185 153 247 1535 247 24	3567 5341 4236 297 177 136 2296 2296 2296 4207 486 4207 1953 7657 1399 1981 1589 204 21131 1589 204 21131 1589 204 21586 1100 1658 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 1616 4928 4524 4527 4548 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 478 488 48	
Edwards Ellis El Paso	384 3731 2272 2467	134 1602 23 2010	219 4230 1585 3070	281 6113 2126 2176	Leon Liberty Limestone	1549 973 2729 129	1081 351 1664 6	1583 584 2763 34	1475 759 3507 99

TEXAS-	(Continued).
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LICOVERN'R 112COVERN'R.

	¹ GOVE	RN'R.	2GOVERN'R.		
	18	98.—	18	96	
			Pop.		
Counties.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.		
	Sayers	GE	Ke	s Cu	
	yer	bs.	earby	on On	
		:	1 %	7	
Live Oak	376	104	148	401	
Lubbock	i 796 i i 122 i	430 1	570 10		
Madison	748 429	690	746	873	
Marion	113	454	27	90	
Mason Matagorda	624 627 627	397 671	557	451 471	
Maverick McCulloch	706	—i	167	471 658	
McCulloch McLennan	477 3657	207 1116	322	$\begin{array}{r} 367 \\ 6242 \end{array}$	
McMullen	195	9 248	59	140	
Medina Menard	1085 381	731	815 256	$\frac{644}{206}$	
Midland Milan	307 3911	37	73 3335	261 3652	
Mills	685	1835 555	731	596	
Mitchell Montague	473 2254	92	214 1811	$\frac{297}{3120}$	
Montgomery	1288	92 689 500	1 1283	1570	
Moore Morris	18 897	111	24 628	$\begin{vmatrix} & 15 \\ & 893 \end{vmatrix}$	
Motley	183	12	55	101	
Nacogdoches Navarro	1976 3932	1808 2323	2086 3952	$\frac{1808}{4225}$	
Newton Nolan	919	115	370	585	
Nueces	1866	110	153 584	1483	
Ochiltree Oldham	1 40		13	25 64	
Orange	92 770		490	803	
Palo Pinto Panola	1057 1376	$oxed{781} \ 226$	1 1085	$ \begin{array}{r} 976 \\ 2236 \end{array} $	
Parker	2342	1631	2261	-2820	
Polk	1283	903	1153	193 1224	
Potter Presidio	2641	56	131 397	215 538	
Rains	520	519	652	438	
Randall Red River	118 3179 483	$\begin{vmatrix} 37 \\ 2638 \end{vmatrix}$	46 2515	2728	
Reeves	483	13 32	76	2728 576	
Refugio	309 169	33	1 127	192 116	
Robertson Rockwall	2784	272	2701	2889	
Runnells	452	266	512 316	1075 405	
Rusk Sabine	2278	812	2076	2259 404	
San Aug'stine	566	756	848	657	
San Jacinto San Patricio.	1630	$\begin{vmatrix} 325 \\ 27 \end{vmatrix}$	1022	660 475	
San Saba	871	524	675	475 630	
Scurry Shackelford .	306	100	216	162	
Shelby Sherman	1371	370	1121	2097	
Smith	3157	1641	3194	3468	
Somervell	328 1138	357	364	356 1467	
Stephens	566	475	583	627	
Sterling Stonewall	97	111	105	106 117 196	
Sutton Swisher	315 127	53	168	196	
Swister	1 127	68	1 98	111	

TEXAS-(Continued).

	¹GOVE	RN'R.	2GOVE	RN'R.			
	<u>18</u>	98	18	1896			
		T)	Pop.				
Counties.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.			
	Sayers	<u> </u>	F	5			
	y	Gibbs	earby	ilbei son.			
	ä	Si	rb	n.			
		•	4	1: (
Tarrant	3904		3995				
Taylor	1140		791	97			
Throckmorton	183		151	173			
Titus	1081		1062	1155			
Tom Green	656 4661		521 4141	726 4036			
Travis	910	566	763	922			
Tyler	971		777	1361			
Upshur			1257	1539			
Uvalde	602	302	534	515			
Val Verde	674	15	175	475			
Van Zandt	2169	1886		2203			
Victoria	2002		1298	860			
Walker	1552		1320	1251			
Waller	2417		1324	1486			
Ward	161		93	78			
Washington . Webb	3519 1850		3167 1758	2711			
Wharton	1030		1 481	1194			
Wheeler	73		27	74			
Wichita	948		330	621			
Wilbarger	603		354	641			
Williamson	3541		3275				
Wilson	1686		1221				
Wise	2489		2303	3280			
Wood	1681						
Young	1 743 1 676						
Zapata Zavalla	105		42 30	31 115			
Zavana	100	10	30	119			
Totals	291548	114955	238692	298528			
Per cent	71.19	28.24		55.57			
	176593	1		59836			
Total vote		9492		9778			
(1) B. P. 1	Bailey		2,437;	G. H.			
Royal (SocL	ab.), 56	52,					

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—J. S. Browning (D.), 290,792; E. W. Kirkpatrick (Pop.), 107,722; D. H. Hancock, 2,439.

107,722; D. H. Hancock, 2,439.
Attorney-General.—Thomas S. Smith
(D.), 285,438; C. H. Jenkins (Pop.), 107,088.
Controller.—R. W. Finlay (D.), 290,735;
E. P. Alsbery (Pop.), 104,200.
Treasurer.—John W. Robbins (D.), 290,071; J. B. Barry (Pop.), 104,320.
Land Commissioner.—George W. Finger
(D.), 285,830; H. L. Bentley (Pop.), 108,741.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.—
J. S. Kendall (D.), 290,856; V. A. Collins
(Pop.), 105,049.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. O. A. Blackwell (R.), 5,751; Thomas I. Ball (D.), 18,544; J. H. Eagle (Pop.), 3,289.

II. R. McAyeral (R.), 2,093; Samuel B. Cooper (D.), 22,086; T. J. Russell (Pop.), 7,391.

H. D. Wood (Pop.), 9,169; R. C. De Grafenreid (D.), 17,996.
IV. J. L. Whittle (Pop.), 10,709; John L. Sheppard (D.), 18,190.
V. A. W. Acheson (R.), 1,487; Joseph

TEXAS-(Continued).

W. Bailey (D.), 16,978; W. S. Holt (Pop.). 4,345.

V1. V1. R. E. Burke (D.), 25,116; T. P. Gore (Pop.), 9,677; A. J. Houston (R.),

VII. R. Kingsbury (R.), 2,197; R. L. Henry (D.), 22,203; A. W. Cunningham (Pop.), 7,928.

VIII. Arthur Springer (R.), 2,239; S. W. T. Lanham (D.), 18,580; N. J. Shands

(Pop.), 11,138. A. S. Burleson (D.), 20,378; G. W. 1X.

Jones (Pop.), 12,632. X. R. B. Hawley (R.), 17,757; W. S. Robson (D.), 16,462; J. W. Baird (Pop.), 2,604.

XI. B. L. Crouch (R.), 14,687; Rudolph Kleburg (D.), 18,319. XII. G. H. Noonan (R.), 10,472; James L. Stayden (D.), 16,363; A. B. Surber (Pop.), 2,110.

X111. J. J. Eager (Rep.), 8,887; John H. Stephens (D.), 24,876.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats Populists	30	118 9	148 9

UTAH,

LOCKED LIBBRIDE

	1CON	GRS.	PRES	1D'T.
1	18	98	18	96.—
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	Eld	Roberts	Mc-	표
	ď	6	Z.S.	4
	10	er	5	1 5
	lridge	83	Kinley	-
		.	1 4	:
Beaver	529		205	1059
Box Elder	1177	1256	735	1872
Cache	2289	2586	839	4395
Carbon	416	371	85	663
Davis	767	1291	450	1753
Emery	445	696	231	987
Garfield	517	833	249	615
Grand	155	159	28	265
1ron	361	576	205	806
Juab	11110		439	2360
Kane	325	188	288	230
Millard	691	824	166	1384
Morgan	309	328	138	582
Piute	211	251	34	555
Rich	276	238	162	408
Salt Lake	6814	8614	2577	18617
San Juan	36	83	8	169
Sanpete	2713	2477	1813	
Sevier	1109	1055	497	1858
Summit	1271	1226	245	3402
Tooele	898	803	$\begin{bmatrix} 274 \\ 112 \end{bmatrix}$	1684
Uintah	284	435	2039	
Utah	3248	4040 725	2039	
Wasatch		861	170	1210
Washington	281 224	264		405
Wayne	2650	3458	78 1373	6343
Weber	2630	3433	1313	0343
Totals	29631	35296	13491	64607
Per cent	43.70	52.05	17.28	
Plurality		5665		51106
Total vote	678	805	780	098

¹W. Foster (Pop.), 2,878.

UTAH-(Continued),

Supreme Court Judge—Election,1898; C. S. Zane (R.), 31,573; R. N. Baskin (D.), 34,670; J. M. Bowman (Pop.), 1,484,

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	2 16	15 26	17
*Cannon Fusion		4	4

*Two Dem., 1 Rep. and 1 Pop.; elected by fusion with Silverites.

VERMONT.

			OR.		
		1898.	,	18	96
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Deni.
Counties.	Smith.	2	=	0	Jack- son
Countries.	2	000	7.7	0	son
	5	lo- loney	Wyman	rout.	ΡŶ
		٧.	5	1: 1	
		-	. 1	1 1	
Addison	3860	530	116	4598	490
Bennington	2308	1 1128	65	3261	1012
Caledonia .	2405	884	111	3514	1068
Chittenden	3986	2354	105	4940	2160
Essex	718	361	26	959	365
Franklin	3691	1572	981	4028	1629
Grand 1sle.	482	219	71	496	201
Lamoille	1487		45	2321	503
Orange	2450			3207	
Orleans	2493	443	42	3730	
Rutland	4885		100	6891	1989
Washington.	3585	1863	106	4807	2274
Windham .	2664	897	80	4731	900
Windsor	3541	770	65	5943	S23
60 4 1	LDOFFE	111000	4055	=0.400	14000
Totals				53426	
Per cent		21.04	1.98	76.41	21.24
Plurality		E4910		38871	922
Total vote		54316	1	098	722

¹Battell (Pop.), S31: Whittemore (Pro.), 755.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Henry C. Bates (R.), 38,264; A. A. Olmstead (D.), 14,055; C. V. Wilson (Pro.), 1,020.
Secretary of State.—Frederick A. Howland (R.), 38,198; George B. Davis (D.), 13,891; W. A. Strong (Pro.), 1,002

13,891; W. A. Strong (Pro.), 1,003. Treasurer—John L. Bacon (R.), 38,153; L. W. Clough (D.), 13,913; H. C. Barnes (Pro.), 987. Auditor.—O. M. Barber (R.), 37,825. Richard A. Preble (D.), 13,790; Merrill A.

Barton (Pro.), 974.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. H. Henry Powers (R.), 20,350; Herbert E. Brigham (D.), 8,026. 1I. W. W. Grout (R.), 17,728; C. A. G. Jackson (D.), 5,967.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate. House. Jt. bal				
Republicans	30	203	233		
Democrats		41	41		
Prohibitionist	<u> </u>	1	1		
Independent	i —	1	1		

VIRGINIA.

Mc-Kinley

249

Bryan.

GOV'N'R. ||2PRES'D'T -1897.-||-1896.-Rep. | Dem. | | Rep. | Dem.

Tyler.

 $\begin{array}{c} 776 \\ 1237 \end{array}$

Caull.

225

902

225

520

Counties.

Accomack Albemarle

Allegheny

Amelia

Amherst

Appomattox

Bath

Bedford

Bland Botetourt

Brunswick

Buchanan

Buckingham

Campbell

Caroline

Chesterfield

Clarke

Cumberland

Dickenson

Dinwiddie Elizabeth City. ..

Essex

Fairfax

Fluvanna

Franklin Frederick

Giles

Gloucester Goochland

Greene

Greenesville

Halifax

Hanover

Henrico

Isle of Wight....
James City.....

King George.... King and Queen.. King William....

Lancaster

Louisa

Lunenburg Madison Mathews

Mecklenburg

Middlesex

Montgomery! Nansemond

Nelson

New-Kent

Norfolk Northampton

Northumberland .

Nottoway

Loudoun

Henry

Lee

Grayson 1067

VIRGINIA-(Continued).

	¹GOV	'N'R.	2PRE	S'D'T
	18	97	18	96.—
		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	Mc- Cat	11	X	历
	Ca	yie	7.9	ry
	u_	ř	2	an
	1-4		ę.	
Orange	445	847	957	1324
Page Patrick	393	691	1454	1166
Patrick	999	930	1140	886
Pittsylvania Powhatan	1218	2064	3196	3987 528
Prince Edward	274		979	991
Prince George	60		394	518
Princess Anne	191			790
Prince William Pulaski	187 937	653 1000	727 1489	1341 1109
Rappahannock	1 220	933	569	
Richmond	330	576	667	667
Roanoke	802		1484	1116
Rockbridge Rockingham	1287 1557	1630 21 69	2290	1634 2998
Russell	956	i 1456i	1475	1530
Scott	1226	1755	2206	1793
Shenandoah	846	1698	2102	2052
Smyth	754 274		1546	1407 1438
Spotsylvania	381		903	877
Stafford	555	591	1084	629
Surrey	226		609	709
Sussex	140 1270		418 2525	769 1582
Warren	145		575	1172
Warwick	80	536	577	238
Washington	1632	1917	2669	2374
Westmoreland Wise	237 527		827 1230	705 966
Wythe	1023	1565	1882	1683
York	145		223	722
3Cities.	1	1	1001	1000
Alexandria Bristol	469 187		1281	$ \begin{array}{r} 1830 \\ 219 \end{array} $
Ruena Vista			384	413
Charlottesville	45	329	371	801
Danville	303		1078	1702
Fredericksburg Lynchburg	97 729	473 1148	388	533 1657
Manchester	149		588	812
Newport News	181	654	815	676
Norfolk	375	2543	1995	3068
Petersburg Portsmouth	259		766 769	
Radford	173 92	364	309	
Richmond	505	3839	5160	7840
Roanoke	702		1697	2005
Williamsburg	167 65		556 90	713 113
Winchester	79		447	490
	[l!		
Per cent	. 56840 133 40	109655	135388 45.90	154985
Plurality	00.40	52815	1 40.90	19597
Total vote	1 17	0180	90	1050

Plurality | |52815|| Total vote...... | 170180 || L. A. Cutler, Pro., 2,743; J. S. Cowden, nd., 414; J. J. Quautz, Soc.-Lab., 528.

Palmer, Nat. Dem., 2,127; Levering, ro., 2,344; Matchett, Soc-Lab., 1,150. Ind., Pro., 2,344; Matchett, Soc-Lab.,

The vote of counties and cities is given separately by State Board; the vote of the cities thus given is not embraced in the counties in any instance.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1897. Lieut.-Governor-O. B. Roller, Rep., 46,-163; Edward Echols, Dem., 105,030; E. R.

V1RG1N1A—(Continued).

Cocke, Pop., 7,429; G. M. Smithdeal, Pro., 2,124; R. T. Maycumber, Soc.-Lab., 2,024. Att'ney-General—James K. Lyons, Rep., 48,706; A. J. Montague, Dem., 110,444; F. B. Kennedy, Pro., 4,385.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. J. S. Bristow (R.), 4,270; William A.

Jones (D.), 8,934; Crockett (Pro.), 230, 11. W. S. Holland (R.), 3,445; William 11. W. S. Holland (R.), 5,445, A. Young (D.), 12,183; Richard A. Wise (Ind. R.), 6,264.

111. O. H. Russell (Anti-Mach. R.), 1,914; B. B. Weisiger (Adm. R.), 1,138; John Lamb (D.), 7,058.

1V. R. T. Thorp (R.), 5,889; Thomas L. Ellis (Col. R.), 255; Sydney E. Epes (D.), 8,633.

V. Edmund Parr (R.), 9,858; Claude A. Swanson (D.), 13,459; Bennett (Pro.), 193. V1. C. A. Heermans (R.), 2,310; Daniel Butler (Col. R.), 2,535; Peter J. Otey (D.), 10,759. V11.

D. C. O'Flaherty (Gold D.), 2,931;

VII. D. C. O'Flaherty (Gold D.), 2,931; James Hay (D.), 9,841. VIII. A. Hughes (R.), 616; John F. Rixey (D.), 6,469; Johnson (Pro.), 136. 1X. James A. Walker (R.), 16,595; William F. Rhea (D.), 17,344. X. R. T. Hubbard (R.), 8,009; J. M. Quarles (D.), 10,784.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	. Jt. bal.
Democrats! Independents		93	132

WASHINGTON.

W ABILL OIL.					
	COU JUI -—18	REME JRT JGE.	1GOV	96.—	
Counties.	Rep.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	
	Fuller- ton	Heus- ton	Sulli- van	Rogers	
Adams	262	240	238	366	
Asotin	241	188	219	249	
Chehalis	1189	1079	1205	1341	
Clallam	462	429	572	680	
Clarke	1356	937	1409	1492	
Columbia	762 883	674 557	766 936	S38 911	
Douglas	359	463	346	715	
Franklin	32	54	45	99	
Garfield	409	357	367	490	
Island	232	125	201	179	
Jefferson	607	317	707	497	
King	6169	5802	6269	7249	
Kitsap	642	453	692	704	
Kittitas	1006	842	988	-1287	
Klickitat	828	378	864	678	
Lewis	1502	1251	1490	1564	
Lincoln	1079	699	816	1630	
Mason	391	372 3591	365	659 891	
Okanogan Pacific	77S	337	848	585	
Pierce	4170	3570	4495	5383	
San Juan	372	203	392	277	
Skagit	1363	1078	1206	1615	
Skamania	110	144	132	236	

WASHINGTON—(Continued).

Countles.	COU JUI —18		GOV'N'R -1896 Rep. Dem Sulli- van- 		
Snohomish Spokane Stevens Thurston Wahkiakum Walla Walla Whatcom Whitman Yakima Totals Per cent Plurailty Total vote	1848 3863 792 1011 309 1574 1886 2468 1005 40452 54.25 7659 74	2928 1008 906 205 1034 1423 1652 897 32793	1846 2697 537 970 280 1538 1885 1601 908 38143 41.67	1774 1375 382 1691 2116 3457 1246 50849 55.55 12706	

 $^{1}\mathrm{Anders}$ (R.), 40,452; Godman (Pop.), 32,185; Young (Soc. L.), 1,323; Lawrey (Soc. L.), 1,066.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

At Large. W. L. Jones (R.), 39,809; F. W. Cushman (R.), 38,983; James H. Lewis (Dem. Fus.), 36,385; W. C. Jones (Sil. R. Fus.), 32,903; A. C. Dickinson (Pro.), 1,164; C. L. Haggard (Pro.), 1,037; W. Walker (Soc. L.), 900; M. A. Hamilton (Soc. L.), 900; (Soc. L.), 929.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House. Jt	. bal.
Republicans Populists Citizens	15 19	6S 9 1	S3 28 1

WEST VIRGINIA.

		e of 📙	² PRESI-		
	D'L'G'TES		DE:	NT.	
	-1S	98	-189	6.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Counties.			M _C - Kinley	Bryan.,	
Barbour Berkeley Boone Braxton Brooke Cabell Calhoun Clay Doddridge Fayette Gilmer Grant Greenbrier Hampshire Hancock Hardy	1507 2116 626 1467 768 2757 886 583 1487 3170 929 1202 1377 550 635	1565 2177 768 1686 650 2865 1025 622 1230 2696 1124 359 1974 1658 497	1573 2497 678 1473 9355 3038 1186 661 1747 4544 1000 1306 1661 676 843 547	2085 813 2188 748 2959 796 606 1231 2783 1356 372 2414 1908 584 1146	
Harrison	2588	2773]	3027	2485	

l						
WEST VIE	RGINIA	.—(Co	ntir	ued)	.	
	'H'SE	OF	2	PRE	SI-	_
		TES		DEN		
		08		-189		
	Rep.	Dem.	R	ep.	Dem.	
Counties,	l [.	3 C	Bry	
				1	yan	
			5	Ic-	:	
Jackson	2225	1947	_	2529	2286	
Jefferson	1893	4970		1283	2454	A
Kanawha	1847	4135 1457	1	6939 1813		Α
Lincoln	1185	1310		1334		B
Logan	[798] [3311]	1444 3487		382 2121		В
Marshall	2670	1631	J.,	3560	2107	B
Mason	2458 1746	2196 1973		3066 2389		C
Mineral	1214	1400		1548		000
Mingo Monongalia	2496	1435		632 2683		C
Monroe	1261 966	1257 515	1	13 2 3 1107		Ι
Morgan McDowall		1029	i	2632	986	
Nicholas	899	1038 4877	-	$\begin{array}{c} 908 \\ 6720 \end{array}$	1226	L
Ohio Pendleton	780	947	ĺ	783	1117	I. E
Pleasants		890 673	1	$\frac{922}{632}$		F
Pocahontas Preston		1206	1	3528		F
Putnam	1630	1531 1088	1	$1877 \\ 1150$	1702	G
Raleigh	1547	2230		1427		G
Ritchie	2057	1372	1	2212		I
Summers	1781 1258	1584	i	1848 1599		I J
Taylor	1607	1526 1059	4	$1838 \\ 1260$		J
Tyler	1 35581	3030		2430	1790	J
Upshur Wayne	1550 1528	837 2046		2280 2031	947	I.
Webster	565	915	1	709	972	I
Webster Wetzel Wirt	1492	1691 1061		1685 1066		I
Wood	3455	3153		4044	2485	N
Wyoming	626	660	1_	735	613	M N
Totals Per cent	94982	94186	19	4414	92027	I.
Plurality	150.081	49.661	1 1	1487	46.66	N N
Total vote	189	667	1	199		10
¹ Populist, 499.						00
² Total for Pal ering (Pro.), 1.2		Vat, D).),	677;	Lev-	O P
³ Included in L	ogan.					P
VOTE FOR					98.	P
I. B. B. Dov V. Blair (Dem.)	ener (Rep.),	20	,891;	John	F
II. A. G. Day	ton (Re	p.), 23	3,34	4; Jo	ohn T.	F
McGraw (Dem.)	, 22,72	0; Ge	ore	e M	orrow	F
III. Wm. S. David E. Johns	Edwa	rds (I	Rep	.). 2	2,037;	S
David E. Johns Davis (Pop.), 20	on (De	m.), 2	22,8	302;	J. W.	S
IV Domoo I	T Tree	er (F	lep.), 2	1,727;	S
George I. Neal (Dem.). 20,854; Oliver Gor- rell (Pop.), 158.						
LEGISL	ATUR!	E OF	190	00.		SSSSTTV
	Senate				hallot	V
		-				V
Republicans	15 11	34	ŀ		19 48	7

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.					
i	¹GOV'	NOR.	2GOV	NOR.	
	-189	08	I—18	96.—	
		1	1 1	Dem.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Fus.	
Counties.	Scofield	Sawyer	Scofiel	Silver-	
Counties.	06	3	ofi	he	
	e.	/eı	elo	ver-	
	<u>a</u> .		1.	P .	
	:	•	:	:	
	•		· · ·	·	
Adams	1055	420	1427 2700	397 1784	
Ashland	1703	1252 675	2700 2765	1328	
Baron	1925	697	2224	776	
Bayfield	1660 1235 3476	2929	5324	776 3870	
Buffalo	1640			1302	
Burnett	703	54	807	355	
Calumet	1370	1411	1539	1897	
Chippewa	2273 2048	2150	3587	2965	
Clark	3526	948 2143	3299 4746	1341	
Crawford	1720	1305	1 2307	2457 1526	
Dane	5461	6276	8747 5573	6804	
Dodge	3534 1571	5384	5573	5019	
Door	1571	648	2402	897	
Douglas	2862	1578 1022	4113 3340	2498	
Dunn Claire	1527 2648	1850	4447	1430 2397 122	
Eau Claire Florence	297	1850 120	491	122	
Fond du Lac.	4201	4194	491 6089	5033	
Forest	185	132	1 408	169	
Grant	4094	2947	5281	3685	
Green Lake	2042	1448 1682	3054 2091	2331 1581	
Iowa	1914 2285	1848	3080	2145	
Iron	696	1848 473 639	1290	2145 478 792	
Jackson	1575	639	2707	792	
Jefferson Juneau	$2750 \\ 2203$	3606 1661	4275 2805	3672	
Kenosha	2027	1674	2806	1714 1750	
Kewaunee	1239	1682	1812	1702	
La Crosse	3864	2358	6101	3215	
Lafayette	2228	1982	2910 1394	2265	
Langlade	868 1132	1102 1327	1675	1018 1849	
Manitowoc	3265	3707	4401		
Marathon	3068	2765	3668	4198	
Marinette	3062	1397	4358	1808	
Marquette	1210 20233	840 19484	1475 35463	840	
Milwaukee Monroe	2691	1848	3669	27464 2374	
Oconto	1945	1157	3669 2911	1253	
Oneida	1095	708	1405 5370	604	
Outagamie	3784	3074	5370	4196	
Ozaukee Pepin	857 865	1504 433	1546 1295	1988 442	
Pierce	1771	621	3697	1415	
Polk	1771 1822	621 384	2848	886	
Portage	2219	2137	3476	2955 553	
Price	951	$ \begin{array}{c c} 515 \\ 2850 \end{array} $	1444 5733	553	
Racine Richland	3846 1852	1430	2635	4101 2088	
Rock	5427	2676	8224	3657	
St. Croix	2111	1481	3424	2479	
Sauk	2671	1999 355	4594 506	2479 2637 371	
Sawyer	547 1863	355	506	371	
Shawano Sheboygan	4137	1451 3203	3019 6543	1064 3426	
Taylor	869	921	1355	759	
Tremp'leau	1994	921 827	3300	1390	
Vernon	2440	1111 587	4378	1638	
Vilas Walworth	695 3352	587 1313	731	459 1889	
Washburn	3352 598	244	4378 731 5292 765	1889	
Washington	2094	244 2583	2833	2461	
Waukesha	3669	3221		3282	

WISCONSIN—(Continued),

-				
			=GOV'	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem. Fus.
Countles.	Scoffeld	Sawyer.	Scoffeld	Silver- thorn
	d	7:	i.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Waupaca Waushara	3274 2340	1189 389	5456 3207	1593 470
Winnebago	5293 1615	$\begin{array}{c} 4471 \\ 1850 \end{array}$	7835 2766	5213 1952
Totals Per cent	173137 52.78	135353 40.96	2649S1 59.67	169257 38.11
Plurality Total vote	38737 327	911	95724	095

¹Worseley (Pop.), 8,518; Chafin (Pro.), 8,088; Riese (Soc. Lab.), 1,473; Tuttle (Soc. Dem.), 2,544.

²Berkey (Pro.), 8,144; Henderson (N. Pro.), 407; Tuttrop (Soc. Lab.), 1,306.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Lieut.-Governor.-Jesse Stone (R.), 180,-038; Peter V. Deuster (D.), 126,306; S. Palmer (Pop.), 8,627; Cooper (Pro.), 7,846; Hassinger (Soc. D.), 2,535; Ganger (Soc.-Lab.), 1,543.

Secretary of State.—W. H. Froehlich (R.), I80,548; T. O. Stromme (D.), 125,536; W. L. Arven (Pop.), 7,909; Crouk (Pro.), 7,064.

Treasurer.-J. O. Davidson (R.), ISO, S65; C. J. M. Malek (D.), 125,115; John Powers (Pop.), 7,896; Larson (Pro.1, 7,799.

Attorney General.—E. R. Hicks (R.),

180,173; Harry H. Grace (D.), 125,425; L. Woodard (Pop.), 7,968. Supt. of Public Instruction.—L. D. Har-

Supt. of Public Instruction.—L. D. Harvey (R.), 180,439; W. M. Schultz (D.), 125,341; A. H. Craig (Pop.), 7,842.
Railroad Comm'r.—Graham L. Rice (R.), 180,136; C. G. Wilcox (D.), 125,568; R. E. Anger (Pop.), 8,033.
Insurance Comm'r.—Emil Giljohaun (R.), 180,019; John F. Schindler (D.), 124,729; C. W. Teney (Pop.), 7,984.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1898.

I. H. A. Cooper (R.), 19,867; Clinton Babbitt (D.), 11,447; J. C. Huffman (Pro.), 9,950.

II. H. B. Dahie (R.), 16,892 James E. Jones (D.), 15,768, III. Joseph W. Babcock (R.), 19,195; T.

L. Cleary (D.), 12.037.

IV. Theobald Otjen (R.), 15,903; Joseph G. Donnelly (D.), 14,022; R. Schilling (Pop.), 2,227; L. A. Arnold (Soc. Dem.), 993.

V. Samuel S. Barney (R.), 17,056; C. E. Armin (D.), 13,233; W. B. Rubin (Pop.), 997; G. Eckelman (Soc. Dem.), 1,088, VI. J. H. Davidson (R.), 20,107; Frank C. Stewart (D.), 16,680; W. H. Clark

(Pro.), 738. V11. John J. Esch (R.), 16,136; John F. Doherty (D.), 8.128; L. W. Wood (Pro.),

689. VIII. Edward S. Minor (R.), 19 910: Philip Sheridan (D.), 13,668; J. W. Evans (Pro.), 689.

WISCONSIN-(Continued).

IX. Alexander Stewart (R.), 20,825; Webb M. Ruggles (D.), 14,373. X. John J. Jenkins (R.), 17,601; J. R. Mathews (D.), 8,435.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans	. 31	80	1 11I
Democrats	. 2	[20	22

WYOMING.

	3G' V'I	RN'R.	2G. A.	RN'R
	189	DS!!	185	6
	Rep.	Fus.	Rep.	Dem.
Counties.	121	2	2	Br
	Richards	Alger.	ic- Kinley	Bryan
	27	7.	밑	ä
	ds		ુ	
Albany	1136	877	[1220]	1028
Blg Horn	586	421	535	518
Carbon	1221	886	1229	1029
Converse	583	464	-585	450
Crook	591	392	524	537
Fremont	586	454	535	499
Johnson	563	355	284	441
Laramie	1526	1574	1776	1590
Latranna	418	305	392	317
Sheridan	607	900	877	1045
Sweetwater	810	669	754	916
l'inta	1427	I411	907	1700
Weston	529	281	451	296
_ Totals	[10383]	8989	[10072]	10375
Per cent	52.43	45.39	[47.75]	
Plurality	1304		210	789
Total vote	198	03	210	92

iVial (Pop.), 431. ²Bryan and Watson (Pop.), 486; Levering (Pro.), 159.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1898.

Secretary of State.-F. Chatterton (R.), 10,458; David Miller (Fus. D.), 8,742; Seely (Pop.), 435.

Treasurer.—G. E. Abbott (R.), 10,634; Luke Voorhees (Fus. D.), 8,417; Rouser (Pop.), 434.

Auditor.—Leroy Grant (R.), 10,806; C. Priest (Fus. Sil. R.), 8,217; Pierce (Pop.), 484.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.— T. T. Tynan (R.), 10,735; J. F. Brown (Fus. Pop.), 8,208; Mrs. M. A. Stocks (Pop.), 520.

Supreme Court Judge.-Knight (R.), 10,-898; C. E. Blydenburgh (D.), 8,403.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, 1898.

At Large.-F. W. Mondell (R.), 10,762; C. P. Arnold (Fus. D.), S,466; Brown (Pop.), 433.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Republicans Democrats	13	38	51 5

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

	DELEGATE 1N CONGRESS. —1898.— —11896.—					
		Dem.	<u> </u>			
Counties.		4 1	1			
Countres.	Brodie	Wilson	Doran.	Smith.		
	di	so	an	L th		
	.	n.	-	-		
	1: 1	•	1	•		
Apache	1 264	221	230			
Cochise	648	711	262	521		
Coconino	464	350	415	358		
Gila	383		140	302		
Graham	521		264	791		
Maricopa	1743		1063			
Mohave	168		43	187		
Navajo	339		246	234		
Pima	834		413	618		
Pinal	273		148	$\frac{271}{921}$		
Yavapai	1404		767	221		
Yuma	343	259	99	4-1		
Totals	7384	8212	4090	6065		
Plurality	i	828		1975		

¹O'Neill (Pop.), 3,896.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

	Council.	It. bal.		
Republicans Democrats		1	11 13	14 22

NEW-MEXICO TERRITORY.

DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.

	1898		189	96.—		
Counties	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem. Pop.		
Counties.	Perea	Fergu-	Catron.	Fergu-		
Bernalillo	2550	21141	1 2669	2049		
Chaves	146	417	101	418		
Colfax	727		660	1272		
Dona Ana	1286	1154	1045	1258		
Eddy	126	321	120	412		
Grant	668	1215	455	1407		
Guadaloupe	598	397	460	502		
Lincoln	536	610	464	769		
Mora	1147		1112	1112		
Rio Arriba	1684	1084	1492	1284		
San Juan	182	450	125			
San Miguel	2402		2332	2334		
Santa Fe	[1673]	1239	1584	1641		
Sierra	317 1407	495 1150	188	677		
Taos	1049	968	1015	1193		
Union	535	512	375	524		
Valencia	1689	45	1615	205		
	-000					
Totals	18722	16659	[17017]	18947		
Flurality	2063			1930		
Total vote	35	381	359	964		

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.								
		1898.		1896				
		1			Dem.			
Counties.	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Rep.	Pop.			
Counties.	Flynn	×	H	1 2 1	ဂ္ဂ			
	[7:]	Keaton	Hankins	Flynn	alla- han			
	αť	t o	2	B	lla- ıan			
		ä	<u>ä</u>	:	: '			
	•	•		J • I	•			
Beaver	298		16	354	224			
Blaine	923		57 25	822 1280	605 1484			
Canadian . Cleveland .	1301 1071	$\begin{bmatrix} 1024 \\ 981 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{29}{32}$	937	1588			
Custer	678		20	619	420			
Day	58	86	1	68	89			
Garfield	2282		27	1706	1486			
Grant	1875			1481	1486			
Greer	440	624	316	509	613			
Kay	2138	1319	86	1905	1759			
Kingfisher .	1587		64	1676	1895			
Lincoln	2197	1197	82	2008	2118			
Logan	2259	1211	98	2537	1949			
Noble	1447		14	1135	1039			
Oklahoma .	1538		85	1892	2156			
Pawnee	1136	727 1231	$\frac{280}{36}$	956	1071 1754			
Payne Pottaw'mie.	1551 1366		150	1513	2199			
Roger Mills			5	67	252			
Washita	667			457	552			
Woods	2412			2102	2186			
Woodward	568			394	388			
D	512	256		309	322			
				I				
Totals		19088	1069	26267				
Plurality			ļ		1168			
Total vote.		48613		531	102			
T 1730	T FOUGH A MUDIT OF 1000							

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

l l	Council.	House.	Jt. bal
Republicans Democrats Fusion (D. Pop.). Populists	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\\2 \end{bmatrix}$	17 3 4 2	25 6 6 2

ESTIMATED POPULATION 1809

١	ESTIMATED PO	PULATION 1899.
	Alabama . 1,700,000	New-York . 7,100,000
1		N. C'lina 1,800,000
	C'fornia 1,600,000	N. Dakota. 215,000
	Colorado , 700,000	Ohio 4,000,000
1	Conn 900,000	Oregon 450,000
1		Penn'vania, 6,075,000
	Florida 500,000	Rhode 1s'd. 420,000
		So. Carolina 1,250,000
1		So. Dakota. 425,000
	Illinois 4,500,000	Tennessee , 2,000,000
	1ndiana 2,700,000	Texas 3,500,000
		Utah 275,000
		Vermont 340,000
		Virginia 1,750,000
ı		Washington 450,000
		W. Virginia 1,000,000
		Wisconsin . 2,200,000
	Mass 2,800,000	Wyoming . 85,000
		Alaska 75 000
		Arizona 80,000
	Miss 1,500,000	Dist. of C. 300 000
	Missouri 3.250,000	Indian Ter. 250,000
,		New-Mex 240,000
-	Nebraska , 1,200,000	Oklahoma , 350,000
	Nevada 50,000	
	N.H'pshire 380,000	Total75,000,000
	N. Jersey. 1,950,000	

NEW-YORK COUNTIES ELECTION TABLES.

"Rep." denotes Republican; "Dem." Democrat; "N. D.," National or Sound Money Democrat; "Pop.," Populist; "Pro.," Prohibition; "Soc. Lab.," Socialist Labor.

A	LBAN	Y.			ALLEGA	NY-(
	 	GOVE	RNOR.			 	GOVE	RNOR	
	1-11S	98	1-218	96.—		1-118	898	18	896.—
		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roose- velt.	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter		Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter
Albany City: 1st Ward. 2d Ward. 2d Ward. 3d Ward. 4th Ward. 5th Ward. 6th Ward. 6th Ward. 7th Ward. 8th Ward. 10th Ward. 11th Ward. 12th Ward. 12th Ward. 13th Ward. 13th Ward. 14th Ward. 15th Ward. 16th Ward. 17th Ward. 17th Ward. 17th Ward. 18th Ward. 17th Ward. 17th Ward. 19th Ward. 17th Ward. 17th Ward. 17th Ward. 17th Ward. 17th Ward. 17th Ward. 19th Ward. 17th Ward. 17th Ward. 18th Ward. 19th Ward. 19th Ward. 2d Ward. 4th Ward. 5th Ward. 5th Ward. 6th Ward. Total city. Berne. Bethlehem. Coeymans.	429 428 428 370 588 594 713 365 594 594 798 354 829 467 501 608 301 400 467 607 332 410 2547 359 648 455	602 858 1008 819 818 726 634 886 436 474 1048 395 414 648 465 245 245 616 12509 768 300 397 447 318 169 2399 261 430 430 447 447	801 522 427 478 713 756 418 290 610 640 498 664 498 550 534 727 11466 351 470 498 692 411 2676 396 4970	568 756 1001 712 680 715 574 899 806 376 424 324 324 324 324 317 485 775 296 379 451 300 160 2361 218 352 479	Angelica Belfast Birdsall Bolivar Burns Caneadia Centreville Clarksville Cuba Friendship Genesee Granger Grove Hume Independence New-Hudson Rushford Scio Ward Wellsville West Almond Willing Wirt Totals Plurality 'Kline (Pro.), 53 28; Baron (Cit.), 5 "Griffin (N. D.) Balkam (Soc. Lab	1777 799 186 258 158 158 143 416 357 129 170 230 230 230 158 49 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 649 6129 6129 6129 6129 768 	66 71 83 164 121 88 25 176 175 176 175 176 66 141 59 503 56 64 52 2953 anford Smith 5.		150 116 228 156 128 34 56 203 216 114 29 81 121 104 76 168 99 473 62 111 120 2870 2870
Colonie Green Island Guilderland Knox New-Scotland Rensselaerville Watervhet Westerlo Total towns Total county Plurality	916 576 618 252 511 294 1580 268 	925 e (Pro.)	. 196;	Han-	1st Ward. 2d Ward. 3d Ward. 3d Ward. 4th Ward. 5th Ward. 7th Ward. 7th Ward. 9th Ward. 10th Ward. 11th Ward. 12th Ward. 13th Ward.	542 358 614 203 399 348 557 158 227 603 265 4821 169	527 232 393 108 325 200 347 304 110 320 435 159 99	618 385 625 212 431 367 644 295 232 257 684 296 286 133	470 219 368 83 268 213 308 275 90 282 378 163 86
-	302 61 80 160 397 304	_	297 142 119 197 408 338	82 43 124 206 193 202	Barker Chenango Colesville Conklln Dickinson Fenton Kirkwood Lisle Malne Nanticoke	180 232 395 135 107 224 118 302 269 113	87 83 277 46 47 58 121 101 106 63	202 287 506 159 106 256 142 344 291 129	115 99 296 67 47 89 130 135 139 77

BROOME-(Continued).

GOVERNOR.				
118	98	-21896		
Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Dem.		
R _O	Vai	Bla	Por	
elt.	n Vyck	ck.	Porter.	
	<u> </u>	:	:	
544	288	628	403	
			$\frac{203}{307}$	
			174	
439		523	161	
4417	2077	5056	2408	
9238	5627	10392	5620	
	Rep. Rep. Rose Vess	Rep. Dem. V OS Wn C E E	Column C	

¹Kline (Pro.), 514; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 40; Bacon (Cit.), 70.

²Griffin (N. D.), 186; Smlth (Pro.), 492; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9.

CATTARAUGUS.

1 3981	3471	1 464	367
170	157	l 1981	197
871	81	119	149
			139
283	99	305	109
188	89	206	102
			41
233	156	292	211
147	57	l 1801	94
215	9151	361	255
			52
221	125	273	177
146	124	164	169
			97
1031	951	l 1001	114
189	68	174	90
			85
991	551	112	78
199	116	258	150
	110		
			70
	57	183	79
4411	1371	3881	146
			436
152			87
168	521	200	89
			196
			236
341	230	325	322
8.1	65	113	71
			454
			79
271	118)	1 3121	172
, - , ,	,	, ~_,	
	40001	04.10	
1397	4238	8142	5286
1	ĺ	l í	
			150
1521	1491	1991	
153			150
118	50	117	59
	50		
118 145	50 82	117 181	59 91
118 145 278	50 82 263	117 181 324	59 91 264
118 145 278 136	50 82 263 147	117 181 324 155	59 91 264 143
118 145 278	50 82 263 147	117 181 324	59 91 264
118 145 278 136	50 82 263 147	117 181 324 155	59 91 264 143
118 145 278 136 108	50 82 263 147 127	117 181 324 155 134	59 91 264 143 139
118 145 278 136	50 82 263 147 127	117 181 324 155 134	59 91 264 143 139
118 145 278 136 108 	50 82 263 147 127 	117 181 324 155 134 1099	59 91 264 143 139 846
118 145 278 136 108	50 82 263 147 127	117 181 324 155 134	59 91 264 143 139
118 145 278 136 108 	50 82 263 147 127 817	117 181 324 155 134 1099	59 91 264 143 139 846 6132
	226 170 877 202 283 188 61 231 217 221 146 116 103 182 342 99 199 150 152 162 1441 455 152 168 201 375 341 84 45 591 91 271 7397	S7	226 121 269 170 157 198 87 81 112 202 97 200 283 99 305 188 89 206 61 27 49 233 156 292 147 57 180 315 215 361 217 42 255 221 125 273 146 134 164 116 66 129 103 95 100 182 68 174 342 66 328 99 55 112 199 116 258 150 59 200 162 57 183 441 137 388 455 807 522 375 160 380 341 230 325 84 65 133 591 468 627 91 52 105 271 118 312 327 4238 8142 375 4438 312 375 160 380 341 230 325 341 230 325 271 118 312 375 160 380 341 330 325 341 330 335 341 330 335 341 330 335 341 330 335 341 330 335 341 330 335 341 330 335 341 330 335 341 330 335 341 330 341

CATTARAUGUS-(Continued).

¹Kline (Pro.), 416; Hanford (Soc.-Lab.), 57; Bacon (Cit.) 17.

²Griffin (N. 1), 105; Smith (Pro.), 385; Balkam (Soc.-Lab.), 14.

CAYUGA.

C.	AIUG	А.			
		GOVE		Ì	
	-118	98	-218	96	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Dem.		
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter	
Auburn: 1st Ward	479 258 204 215 386 288 252 341 469	277 205 280 202 233 207 349 182 192	500 494 270 194 198 394 307 314 366 511	298 247 205 285 219 227 211 346 158 170	
Total city. Aurelius Brutus Cato Conquest Fleming Genoa Ira Ledyard Locke Mentz Montezuma Moravia Niles Owasco Scipio Sempronius Sennet Springport Sterling Summer Hill Throop Venice Victory	224 466 293 175 161 253 313 290 127 379 165 243 195 195 243	193 258 136 127 90 171 198 108 65 224 144 177 182 71 122 84 72 144 160 66	3548 229 498 330 182 194 349 30 313 217 337 133 430 216 225 274 155 262 277	2366 206 231 143 171 108 214 200 127 71 241 153 251 236 86 192 119 106 199 177 83 127 122 98	
Total county		:	6245	3662	
Plurality Bacon (Cit.), Hanford (Soc. Lal Griffin (N. D.), Balkam (Soc. Lah	3224		9793) 3765) (Pro.),	6028 246;	
² Grlffin (N. D.), Balkam (Soc. Lab	158; .), 23.	Smith	(Pro.),	305;	
CHA Arkwright Busti Carroll Charlotte Chautauqua Cherry Creek Clymer Ellery Ellicott Ellington	323 384 195 577 232 234 265 511	73 153 65	144 371 430 200 628 238 274 286 568 270	116 184 59 195 244 157 78 144 109 81	

CHAUTAUQUA-(Continued).

!	GOVERNOR.					
	-118	98	-218	 21896		
			Rep.	Dem.		
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter		
French Creek. Gerry Hanover Hanover Harmony Kiantone Mina Poland Portland Ripley Sheridan Sherman Stockton Villenova Westfield Total towns. Dunkirk: 1st Ward 2d Ward 3d Ward 4th Ward 2d Ward 3d Ward 4th Ward 2d Ward 3d Ward 4th Ward 2d Ward 3d Ward 4th Ward 5d Ward 3d Ward 4th Ward 5d Ward 6d Ward 6d Ward 6d Ward	169 217 667 592 76 166 340 278 195 195 263 275 132 606 606 303 146 989 555 412 478 478 442	30 34 381 143 43 59 439 174 126 87 68 136 117 277 207 211 273 1148 185 247 115 92 127 183	168 262 758 616 777 191 350 943 494 2285 2285 2287 311 173 689 9345 239 358 340 1110 652 574 575 714 585	45 416 244 59 112 108 442 527 241 121 115 576 4350 405 192 242 279 1118 195 312 195 312 435 405 195 242 242 242 242 242 244 247 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241		
Total city	2923	949	3688	1128		
Total county Plurality	$12014 \\ 6720$	5294	14143 7567	6576		

¹Bacon (Cit.), 20; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 65; Kline (Pro.), 560, ²Griffin (N. D.), 159; Smith (Pro.), 495; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 24.

CHEMUNG.

Ashland	132	119]	165	82
Baldwin	93	77[[108	84
Big Flats	2391	205	270	197
Catlin	138	122	168	128
Chemung	203	138	257	145
Elmira (town)	187	98]]	199	77
Erin	99	148	126	148
Horseheads	613	240	763	418
Southport	263	212	335	187
Van Etten	207	184	240	196
Veteran	229	150	282	151
			1	
Total towns	2401	1693	-2913	1813
Elmira (city):	1	- []	1	
1st Ward	3871	214	505	171
2d Ward	244	508	364	510
3d Ward	434	454	617	390
4th Ward	3381	675]	580	468
5th Ward	345	399	439	360
6th Ward	747	617	855	544
7th Ward	333	589	580	505

CHEMUNG-(Continued)

Chemond—(Continued).					
		GOVE	RNOR.		
	-118	98	218	96.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
,	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter	
8th Ward 9th Ward	415 258		5861 338	401 172	
Total city	3504	4315		3521	
Total county		6008 102	7810 2476	5334	
¹ Bacon (Cit.), 7; ford (Soc. Lab.), ² Griffin (N. D.),	55.				

Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 18.

CHENANGO.

Afton	272	1831	5311	216		
Bainbridge	398	175	1 428	203		
Columbus	149	75	180	71		
Coventry	165	90	176	111		
German	112	75	88	39		
Greene	433	367	474	379		
Guilford	376	194	416	205		
Lincklaen	121	44	112	57		
McDonough	156	121	148	114		
New-Berlin	399	225	444	219		
North Norwich	151	72	143	90		
Norwich	967	768	1067	831		
Otselie	227	111	241	120		
Oxford	541	390	549	391		
Pharsalia	101	87	108	138		
Pitcher	125	851	145	102		
Plymouth	157	106	170	132		
Preston	71	85	81	101		
Sherburne	456	216	500	205		
Smithville	187	138	1861	155		
Smyrna	253	91	271	106		
Totals	5779	3656	6258	3990		
Plurality	2123	0000	2268	0000		

¹Bacon (Cit.), 14; Kline (Pro.), 271; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 56. ²Griffin (N. D.), 128; Smith (Pro.), 337; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 14.

CLINTON.

Altoona	233	290	239	112
Ausable	282	228	329	141
Beekmanton	246	214	300	150
Black Brook	312	99	288	104
Champlain	475	414	556	320
Chazy	394	260	464	131
Clinton	112	212	131	217
Dannemora	180	229	221	172
Ellenberg	203	250	393	206
Mooers	412	280	572	169
Peru	334	215	341	198
Saranae	306	355	368	252
Schuvler Falls	194	191	284	105
cendy ier z diserri				
Total towns	3794	3238	4486	2277
Plattsburg (city):	011.1	0200	1100	
1st Ward	138	221	200	145
2d Ward	150	270	242	163
3d Ward	278	300	346	151
ou maidinini		000	0.10	2

CLINTON-(Continued).

L COUNTY OF						
i	GOVERNOR.					
	-118	98.—[[21S	96		
1	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.		
	Roose- veit	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter		
4th Ward	1781	28011	2491	170		
5th Ward	183	271	294	130		
6th Ward	103	220	149	73		
Total city	1030	1562	1480	S32		
Total county	4824 24	4800	5966 2857	3109		

Bacon (Cit.), 12; Kline (Pro.), 97; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 25.
 ²Griffin (N. D.), 59; Smith (Pro.), 42; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 12.

COLUMBIA.

Ancram	105		159	166
Austerlitz	189	77	-219	68
Canaan	[-201]	86	252	94
Chatham	562	382	689	329
Claverack	569	612	680	486
Clermont	77	126	94	105
Copake	217	159	231	158
Gallatin	116	85	144	93
Germantown	218	182	223	185
Ghent	434	243	496	249
Greenport	148	153	179	140
Hillsdale	224	179	238	161
Kinderhook	391	466	472	346
Livingston	204	193	251	164
New-Lebanon	169	169	222	183
Stockport	322	171	359	172
Stuyvesant	201	239	265	181
Taghkanick	104	153	135	150
1	·	i	(i	
Totals	4453	3869	5299	3420
Hudson (city):	1	İ	i i	
1st Ward	148	243	187	218
2d Ward	164	356	241	302
3d Ward	298	256	303	202
4th Ward	167	203	204	195
5th Ward	216	232	253	212
	[——		íí	
Total city	993	1290	1188	1129
	[——(I		
Total county	5446	5159	6487	4549
Plurality	287	1	1936	
IIII in a (Due) 1	10 17		10	

¹Kline (Pro.), 143; Hanford (Soc. Lab.).

19; Bacon (Cit.), 5.

2Griffin (N. D.), 176; Smith (Pro.), 187; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 3.

CORTLAND

oontami.b.						
Cincinnatus	106	112	124	108		
Cortlandville	1794	936	2054	956		
Cuyler	208	72	214	88		
Freetown	95	77	100	86		
Harford	101	105	145	79		
Homer	662	295	774	297		
Lapeer	85	35	97	49		
Marathon	288	165	311	192		
Preble	96	112	121	136		
Scott	164	78	167	74		
Solon	69	72	90	77		
Taylor		64	132	59		
Truxton	140	137	187	158		

CORTLAND-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	-11898	1896.—		
	Rep. Dem.	Rep. Dem.		
	Van Wyck. Roose- velt	Porter		
Virgil Willett	192 107 79 99	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c } & 241 & 132 \\ & 107 & 116 \\ \hline \end{array}$		
Totals	4200 2466 1734	4864 2607 2257		

¹Bacon (Cit.), 9; Kline (Pro.), 284; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 18.

²Griffin (N. D.), 67; Smith (Pro.), 252; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 2.

DELAWARE.

Andes	322	1431	385	187
Bovina	164	52	179	57
Colchester	323	266	421	363
Davenport	185	222	218	260
Delhi	527	239	621	222
Deposit	275	172	298	144
Franklin	425	209	487	221
Hamden	283	51	325	80
Hancock	571	460	702	488
Harpersfield	204	99	244	99
Kortright	222	153	235	177
Masonville	219	90	216	128
Meredith	198	103	292	111
Middletown	462	382	569	401
Roxbury	-290	277	325	294
Sidney	549	388	623	455
Stamford	278	213	337	205
Tompkins	285	158	405	212
Walton	733	352	867	352
			1	
Totals	6515	4029	7749	4456
Plurality	2486	1	3293	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 25; Kline (Pro.), 370; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 24, ²Griffin (N. D.), 95; Smith (Pro.), 291; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

DUTCHESS.

Amenia	346		366	174
Beekman	175	87	216	66
Clinton	201	172	218	147
Dover	328	183	376	138
East Fishkill	[-259]	308	280	269
Fishkill	1461		1703	855
Ilyde Park	349		377	231
La Grange	190	143	223	132
Milan	160		181	95
Northeast	288	191	323	175
Pawling	272		279	147
Pine Plains	187		213	149
Pleasant Valley	220		255	171
Po'keepsle (town)			614	442
Red Hook	524		613	388
Rhinebeck	495		518	256
Stanford			251	187
Union Vale	152		190	83
Wappingers	605	398	716	371
Washington	424	280	456	234
washington	727	200	100	201
Total towns	7656	5556	8368	4714
Po'keepsie (city):	1000	0000	0000	7117
1st Ward	325	597	364	587
IDL Walters	040	001	001	001

DUTCHESS-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.				
	-118	98	-21896		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
	Van Wyck. Roose- velt		Black	Porter	
2d Ward	506 456 565 478 165 376	484 283 310 266 173 270	549 463 634 494 480 432	419 246 275 237 129 201	
Total city	2871	2383	3416	2094	
Total county	10527 2588	7939	11784 4976	6808	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 15; Kline (Pro.), 343; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 53, ²Griffin (N. D.), 284; Smith (Pro.), 509; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 34,

ERIE.

1	Ditti.				
Alden	248	2941	260	308	
Amherst			359	362	Cheste
Aurora		281	585	281	Crown
Boston		151	116	245	Elizab
Brant	192		227	145	Essex
Cheektowaga				403	Jay
Clarence	4341	165	483	200	Keene
Colden	146	175	187	172	Lewis
Collins	3391	212	381	226	Minery
Concord		388	556	475	Moriah
East Hamburg	293	151	346	137	Newco
Eden	246		297		North
Elma			347	147	North
Evans	319	2381	444	231	St. Arr
G'd Island	164	58	173	51	Schroo
Hamburg	398	537	539	541	Ticond
Holland	249	193	223	237	Westpo
Lancaster	639	669	747	661	Wilmi
Matilla	194	161	$\frac{1}{217}$	151	Wilsbo
Newstead	531	265	556	308	11111111
North Collins	230	267	2721	225	Total
Sardinia	209	164	241	107	Plurali
Tonawanda	785	\$41	985	591	
Wales		156	155	146	¹ Bac
West Seneca	351	329	509	239	ford (S
mest beneea		020	- 500		² Grif
Total towns	8102	7104	9581	6854	Balkar
Buffalo:	0101		1 00021		
1st Ward	4131	9001	490	S13	
2d Ward		1532	559	1284	Altam
3d Ward	784	1282	1245	1247	Bango
4th Ward		1222	897	1288	Bellmo
5th Ward	1135	1547	1134	1514	Bomba
6th Ward	538	981	754	870	Brando
7th Ward	764	965	996	926	Bright
8th Ward	856	841	1010	849	Burke
9th Ward	780	1235	960	1123	Chatea
10th Ward	623	620	846	588	Consta
11th Ward	1127	1645	1531	1860	Dickin
12th Ward	520	950	714	807	Duane
13th Ward	628	990	823	901	Fort (
14th Ward	962	1829	1498	1710	Frankl
15th Ward	794	1003	963	844	Harrie
16th Ward	725	811	883	726	Malone
17th Ward	1805	1393	2176	1158	Moisa
18th Ward		1720	2114	1799	
15th Hardinin	1010	1120		1100	Santa

ERIE-0	Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	-118	98	-218	396.—
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter
19th Ward 20th Ward 21st Ward. 22d Ward. 23d Ward. 24th Ward. 25th Ward.	496 964 1722 1668 1605 2775 1357	890 868 1038 857 1258	745 1205 2012 2077 1901 3022 1559	1226 809 628 861 751 870 1260
Total city	26097		32004	
Total county Plurality		2242	7818	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 65; Kline (Pro.), 505; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 1,493. ²Griffin (N. D.), 1,860; Smith (Pro.), 495; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 411.

ESSEX.

Chesterfield	2904	216	354]	142
Crown Point	3521	107	461	89
Elizabethtown	198	60	237	40
Essex	184	91	248	63
Jay	279	176	304	143
Keene	243	48	244	47
Lewis	197	73	219	56
Minerva	86]	165	1041	120
Moriah	574	291	693	-352
Newcomb	55	112	60	118
North Elba	216	120[270	70
North Hudson	53	27	106	15
St. Armand	195	130	124	26
Schroon	103	28	239	27
Ticonderoga	664	377	970	252
Westport	257	113	321	114
Wilmington	126	28	1321	24
Wilsborough	212	1091	245	81
1		205011	****	
Totals	4325	2273	5331	1779
Plurality	2052		3552	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 10; Kline (Pro.), 80; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 19. ²Griffin (N. D.), 60; Smith (Pro.), 43; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 4.

FRANKLIN.

Altamont	133	101	1831	84
Bangor	445	96	495	99
Bellmont	260	125	319	114
Bombay	169	155	189	152
Brandon	153	45	156	56
Brighton	63	33	66	20
Burke	2471	134	298	148
Chateaugay	312	264	358	327
Constable	173	92	180	105
Dickinson	311	54]	378	52
Duane	48	14	55	22
Fort Covington	271	134	288	143
Franklin	186	77	236	97
Harrietstown	327	194	378	142
Malone	1367	604	1492	583
Moisa	265	201	328	217
Santa Clara	90 Ĺ	52 1	159	39

FRANKLIN-(Continued).

# 16112/121211 (Continued)				
	GOVE	RNOR.		
	_ 1898.—	-21896. -		
	Rep. Dem.	Rep. Dem.		
	Van Wyck. Roose- velt	Porter. Black.		
Waverly	216 39	348 32		
Westville Totals	$\left \frac{207}{5267} \right \frac{60}{2474}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		
Plurality	2793	3601		
Bacon (Cit.),		(Pro.), 179;		

Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 16.

²Griffin (N. D.), 63; Smith (Pro.), 143;
Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 21.

FULTON.

	Bleecker	49	115	63	116
	Broadalbin		160	365	181
	Caroga	79	63	72	65
	Ephratah	293	181	304	183
	Johnstown (town)	395	286	464	247
	Mayfield	339	191	392	170
	Northampton		285	312	270
	Oppenheim		152	193	136
	Perth				
	Stratford		110	187	85
		I	i	[!	
į	Total towns	2180	1604	2482	1512
	Gloverville:	1	İ	1 1	1
	1st Ward	542	235	649	179
	2d Ward				149
	3d Ward		$\begin{vmatrix} 217 \\ 279 \end{vmatrix}$	562	144
	4th Ward	523	279	552	230
	5th Ward	342	176	387	138
	6th Ward	370	301	413	263
		Í I		1 —	
	Total city	2641	1395	2971	1103
	Johnstown (city):		i i) (
	1st Ward	284	221	317	204
	2d Ward	326	229	362	204
	3d Ward	410	286	433	279
	4th Ward	283	183	299	157
		1	1	1	
	Total city	1303	919	1411	844
	_			11	
	Total county				3439
	Plurality	2206		3425	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 5; Kline (Pro.), 378; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 190. ²Griffin (N. D.), 153; Smith (Pro.), 387; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 82.

CENTROPE

GENESEE.						
Alabama	263	143	246	187		
Alexander	213	110	254	106		
Batavia	1401	916	1473	967		
Bergen	251	160	247	207		
Bethany	183	84	215	85		
Byron	234	86	251	137		
Darlen	[-246]	164	285	158		
Elba	176	151	193	198		
Le Roy	663	418	756	390		
Oakfield	263	94	268	122		
Pavilion	226	105	304	130		
Pembroke	288	228	348	284		
Stafford	273	57	294	67		
			i			
Totals	4680	2716	5134	3038		
Plurality	1964	1	2096			

GENESEE-(Continued).

¹Bacon (Cit.). 6; Kline (Pro.). 229; Hanford (Soc. Lab.). 25. ²Griffln (N. D.). 64; Smith (Pro.). 201; Balkam (Soc. Lab.). 19.

GREENE.

GOVERNOR.				
	- 118	98	-218	96.—
	11		Rep.	Dem.
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter
Ashland	135		126	76
Athens	388		390	329
Cairo	315		333	288
Catskill	1089		1198	832
Coxsackie	588		589	502
Durham	211		248	242
Greenville	214	232	260	216
Halcott	36		49	57
Hunter	320	276	373	291
Jewett	126		138	126
Lexington	89	210	116	185
New-Baltimore	247	307	304	318
Prattsville	93	127	125	114
Windham	202	191	225	194
Totals	4063		4474	3768
Plurality	44		706	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 5; Kline (Pro.), 147; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 48. ²Griffin (N. D.), 92; Smith (Pro.), 154; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 21.

HAMILTON.

Arietta	24		31	60
Benson	28	48	29	51
Hope	28	841	40	82
Indian Lake	136	111	188	88
Lake Pleasant	66	[68]	81	58
Long Lake	112	50	143	32
Morehouse	24	201	20	19
Wells	101	145	131	139
			·	
Totals	519	571	663	529
Plurality	-	52	134	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 3; Kline (Pro.), 18; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 2. ²Griffin (N. D.), 14; Smith (Pro.), 18.

HERKIMER.

216	125	259	124
138	148		123
205	174[[173
479	380		537
1081			869
			689
			83
			127
			207
240			143
114			108
			74
			173
269			97
209	96	254	81
	138 205 479 1081 799 133 60 371 240 114 119 295 269	138 148 205 174 479 380 1081 979 767 133 104 60 140 371 199 240 151 114 106 119 76 295 181 269 94	138 148 162 205 174 228 479 380 714 1081 979 1278 799 767 840 133 104 177 60 140 80 371 199 484 240 151 275 114 106 107 119 76 142 295 181 373 269 94 320

354	TI	IE TH	BUN.	E AL	۱.,
HERKIM	ER-(Continu	ied).		
		GOVE	RNOR.		l
	-118	98	-21S	96,—	l
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	l
	Roo	Van W	Bla	Porte	
	elt.	n V.y.c	, ck	rter	l
Stanta.	1.100	F		:	l
Stark	186 174	176	$\begin{bmatrix} 220 \\ 202 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{90}{128}$	١
Webb	75 43		65 581	49 41	l
Winfield	244		281	119	l
Total towns Little Falls (city):	5450			4025	١
1st Ward 2d Ward	389	383	371	$\frac{385}{241}$	l
3d Ward	198	346	207	341	ļ
4th Ward	317	11	ii		l
Total city	1255	ii	1295	1212	١
Total county	1178		7814 2668		ı
¹ Bacon (Cit.), Hanford (Soc. La	25; H	Kline	(Pro.),	263:	Ì
Griffin (N. D.).	207;	Smith	(Pro.),	269;	Ì
JEI					l
Adams			626	174	l
Alexandria		488	472 581	$\frac{468}{234}$	١
Brownville	536	227	574	248	ı
Cape Vincent Champion	281	376 158	318 388	391 157	l
Clayton	476	410	564 762	456	l
Ellisburg Henderson	$\frac{685}{268}$	101	312	$\frac{374}{104}$	
Hounsfield Le Ray	900	172	392 351	$\frac{172}{326}$	
Lorraine	135	110]	158	139	l
Lyme			206 338	240 243	ı
Pamelia	130	73	132	96	l
Pamelia Philadelphia Rodman	$\frac{256}{271}$		294 262	195 S1	
Rutland	329	144	371 314	141 241	l
Watertown (town)	167	78	183	101	
Wilna	686 113		741 123	462 93	l
Total towns	7760	4979	8502	5136	
Watertown (city): 1st Ward	374			347	
2d Ward	647 430	357	568 386	377 456	
4th Ward	368	298	758	661	
² 5th Ward	411 232		_	=	
Total city	2462	1652	2357	1841	
Total county Plurality	10222 3580		10919 3942	6977	
¹ Bacon (C ¹ t.),		Cline (Pro.).	510;	
	336;	Smith	(Pro.),	522;	
³ Four wards in	1896.				

KINGS.

(See pages following other countles.)

LEWIS.

		GOVE	RNOR.	
	-1898. -		21896	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
ľ	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter
Croghan Denmark Diana Greig Ilarrisburg Highmarket Lewls Leyden Lowville Lyonsdale Martinsburg Montague New-Bremen Osceola Pinckney Turin Watson West Turin	327 411 263 155 112 31 29 195 626 165 278 98 168 97 220 168 245	280 159 251 105 77 103 149 231 394 116 143 95 180 56 94 123 220	386 453 354 225 133 36 54 215 640 265 354 131 242 275 117 240 202 202	361 152 230 102 79 136 191 201 415 95 168 86 232 256 140 94 145 228
Totals	3604 712	2892	4406 1295	3111

¹Bacon (Cit.), 3; Kline (Pro.), S1; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 6,
²Griffin (N. D.), 51; Smith (Pro.), SS; Balkman (Soc. Lab.), 5.

LIVINGSTON.

Avon	270	304	398	366
Caledonia	281	200	305	220
Conesus	201	83	238	118
Geneseo	590	230	585	284
Groveland	177	127	173	147
Leicester	239	136	257	130
Lima	182	262	194	394
Livonia	376	260	428	363
Mount Morris	472	435	456	493
North Dansville !	514	535	497	571
Nunda	414	149	443	178
Ossian	145	78	144	113
Portage	176	77	206	98
Sparta	138	133	132	163
Springwater	342	159	379	224
West Sparta	128	80	142	127
York	435	103	472	119
Totals	5180	3351	5449	4104
Plurality	1829	- [1	1345	
10	7711-	(5)	0.55	Trom

¹Bacon (Cit.), 10; Kline (Pro.), 277; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 20.

2Griffin (N. D.), 71; Smith (Pro.), 277;
Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 5.

MADISON.

4971	241	580	252
G00	337	660	391
235	117	306	97
515	216	579	225
129	75]	156	105
190	52	207	56
	600 235 515 129	600 337 235 117 515 216 129 75	600 337 660 235 117 306 515 216 579 129 75 156

MADISON-(Continued).

-				
		GOVE	RNOR	
	118	98	-218	96.—
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter
Hamilton	527		703	317
Lebanon	216 651		265 778	91 403
Lincoln	169	73	209	103
Madlson	$\begin{array}{c c} & 315 \\ & 228 \end{array}$		379	164 115
Oneida	908	763	1114	797 65
Smithfield Stockbridge	196 280	53 145	339	131
Sullivan	484	412	560	491
Totals	6141 2651	3490	7326 3523	3803

¹Bacon (Cit.), 13; Kline (Pro.), 320; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 70. ²Griffin (N. D.), 134; Smith (Pro.), 296; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 32.

MONROE.

1				
Brighton	424	2281	525	220
Chili	$\hat{2}\bar{3}\hat{3}$	158	294	209
Clarkson	224	143	234	206
Gates	226	282	382	311
Greece	446	438	590	580
Hamlin	276	82	397	106
Henrietta	266	185	314	190
Irondequoit	221	209	287	214
Mendon	317	293	389	394
Ogden	329	262	429	272
Parma	334	151	437	270
Penfield	349	149	505	189
Perinton	698		694	277
Pittsford	298	256	330	255
Riga	249	113	310	151
Rush	182	132	197	190
Sweden	676		731	457
Webster	369	226	558	219
Wheatland	[-284]	203	335	230
			(
Total towns	8401	4423	7938	5044
Rochester:				
1st Ward	249		316	347
2d Ward	357		406	422
3d Ward	811		950	482
4th Ward	547		751	565
5th Ward	523	886	699	842
6th Ward	883		1074	513
7th Ward	485	599	673	600 S71
8th Ward	1001		1323	493
9th Ward	535	560	614	463
10th Ward	882 965	461 1123	1154	1044
11th Ward		595	1703	524
	1582 435	411	560	498
13th Ward	810	599	940	597
15th Ward	1 4461		475	548
16th Ward	662	681	810	614
17th Ward	862		1153	1191
18th Ward	944		1024	554
19th Ward	964		1115	916
Iden ward	004	0101	1119	910

MONROE-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.			
	-118	98	-218	96
	Rep.	Rep. Dem.		Dem.
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter
20th Ward	404	893	523	862
Total city	12347	13670	17242	13046
Total county			25180 7090	
¹ Bacon (Cit.), Hanford (Soc. Lat ² Griffin (N. D.), Balkam (Soc. Lab	o.), 97 468:	0. Smith	` ''	•

MONTGOMERY.

Amsterdam (city)	1	1 1	1	
1st Ward	419	272	444	250
2d Ward	438	227	458	232
3d Ward	297	381	284	375
4th Ward	288	484	285	489
5th Ward	248		256	144
6th Ward	381	265	360	244
7th Ward	349	199	353	182
Total city	2420		2440	1916
Amsterdam (town)			515	229
Canajoharie	560		629	473
Charleston	151	76	203	101
Florida	303	258	343	236
Glen	350		427	272
Minden	[693]		825	550
Mohawk		404	428	376
Palatine	279	441	329	400
Root	257	271	289	256
St. Johnsville	349	331	361	328
Total towns	3876	3489	4349	3221
m-4-1	2000	F 40 4	0700	F40=
Total county		5491	6789	5137
Plurality	805	1.0	1652	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 9: Kline (Pro.), 180; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 74.

²Griffin (N. D.), 124; Smith (Pro.), 114; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 32.

*NASSAU COUNTY.

Hempstead No. Hempstead Oyster Bay	989	809	1147	541
Totals Plurality			7024 3642	

*Formed from part of Queens County by Legislature of 1898. ¹Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 51; Han-ford (Soc. Lab.), 28. ²Griffin (N. D.), 298; Smith (Pro.), 78; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 9,

NEW-YORK.

See pages following other countles.

NIAGARA.

MIAGMINA.					
	GOVERNOR.				
	-118	98	-21S	96.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
	, H	7	1 55	٦	
	Roose-	1.1	Black)rt	
	e e	Van Wyck.	7	r.	
Cambria	198	121	240		
Hartland Lewiston	$\frac{416}{294}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 293 \\ 212 \\ \end{array}$	391	348	
Lockport (town)	303	201	336	209	
Newfant	391	324	393	380	
Niagara	104	60	125	47	
No. Tonawanda	794	760	-		
Pendleton Porter	126 293	174 185	131 340	167 173	
Royalton	566		610		
Somerset	316		329		
Wheatfield	134		924	759	
Wilson	340	200	390	258	
Total towns Lockport (city):	4276	3456	4577	3543	
1st Ward	238	319	268	284	
2d Ward	195		205	262	
3d Ward	359	211	365 331	169 235	
4th Ward 5th Ward	534 513	257 386	531	368	
6th Ward	263	$\begin{bmatrix} 326 \end{bmatrix}$	290	272	
Total city Niagara Falls:	1902	1807	1990	1590	
1st Ward	423	508	517	413	
2d Ward	404	435	476	411	
3d Ward	404	428	442	346	
4th Ward	193	440	235	383	
Total city	1424	1811	1670	1553	
Total county	7602 528	7074	8237 1551	6686	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 18; Kline (Pro.), 345; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 61. ²Griffin (N. D.), 162; Smith (Pro.), 303; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 22.

ONEIDA.

Annsville	223	19711	269]	-230
Augusta	244	249	286	203
Ava	95	110	92]	112
Boonville	583	415	644]	309
Bridgewater	183	921	207]	67
Camden	694	-255 -	724	202
Deerfield	219	185	243]	184
Florence	130	180	168	166
Floyd	104	101	110	99
Forestport	203	152	280	129
Kirkland	553	483	555	444
Lee	230	215	258	178
Marcy	174	164	227	147
Marshall	258	-204	304	187
New-Hartford	527	332	686]	407
Paris	361	309]	439	322
Remsen	187	57	229	57
Sangerfield	293	320	386	245
Steuben	146	57	144	71
Trenton	484	187	571	141
Vernon	393	299]]	485	257
Verona	510	455	579	398
Vienna	289	287	352	-216
Western	2451	225	2661	$-192 \pm$

ONEIDA-(Continued).

ONEID	(CC	mue	u).		
	GOVERNOR.				
	_1s	<u>-1898.</u>		96.—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem	
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter	
Westmoreland Whitestown	284 766	187 565	352 859	179 457	
Total towns Rome:	8378	6282	9817	5599	
1st Ward 2d Ward 3d Ward 4th Ward 5th Ward	351 197 256 332 513	456 274 416 294 308	356 216 230 353 528	375 245 384 250 241	
Total Rome	1649	1748	1683	1495	
Utica: 1st Ward. 2d Ward. 3d Ward. 4th Ward. 5th Ward. 6th Ward. 7th Ward. 9th Ward. 10th Ward. 12th Ward. 313th Ward. 315th Ward.	162 311 411 443 111 214 723 530 454 246 469 461 222 209 456	125 562 333 285 193 337 581 983 733 301 378 431 309 228 268	186 520 473 478 124 230 764 944 771 304 500 877	95 489 314 235 192 292 462 1080 750 278 299 585 —	
Total Utica	5422	6047	6171	5094	
Total county Plurality	15449 1372	14077	17571 5483	12088	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 44; Kline (Pro.), 574; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 280, ²Griffin (N. D.), 672; Smith (Pro.), 584; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 144, ³City redistricted in 1897,

ONONDAGA.

				-
Camillus	2981	276	370	243
Cicero	471	181	561	134
Clay	4131	170	505	193
De Witt	632	421	808	460
Elbridge	462	377	534	427
Fabius	261	139	312	166
Gedd∈s	382	198	484	216
Lafayette	222]	127	266	143
Lysander	852	360	943	395
Manlius	851	512	1023	475
Marcellus	389	207	432	239
Onondaga	725	338	909	483
Otisco	162	122	174	139
Pompey	328	302	390	315
Salina	406]	338	518	323
Skar.cateles	584	34811	719	383
Spofford	175	73	220	. 105
Tully	177	138	227	167
Van Buren	455	283	548	319
1				
Total towns	8278	4910	9943	5324

ONONDAGA—(Continued).			ORANGE—(Continued).						
		GOVE	RNOR.			GOVE		RNOR.	
	118	98	-218	96		118	98	-218	96.—
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter		Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter
Syracuse: 1st Ward. 2d Ward. 3d Ward. 4th Ward. 5th Ward. 6th Ward. 7th Ward. 9th Ward. 10th Ward. 11th Ward. 12th Ward. 14th Ward. 14th Ward. 15th Ward. 15th Ward. 15th Ward. 15th Ward. 15th Ward. 17th Ward.	443 388 356 733 503 381 612 803 489 420 992 1077 1151 699 378 635 317	443 747 449 278 660 402 521 329 279 523 425 226	547 427 484 894 667 499 843 912 577 535 935 1212 1303 723 438 688 442	736 731 492 895 516 323 608 417 647 248 612 461 240 545 5617	Highlands Minisink Monroe Montgomery Mount Hope Newburg (town) New-Windsor Tüxedo Wallkill Warwick Wawayanda Woodbury Total towns Middletown: 1st Ward 2d Ward	195 214 303 617 171 290 7280 363 566	222 149 382 112 300 231 80 246 551 196 92 5641 402 391	266 377 772 199 303 8290 438 662	294 207 158 373 96 296 234 67 256 200 74 5927 385 355
18th Ward 19th Ward Total Syracuse. Total county Plurality	616 518 11507 19785	272 423 8688 13598	718 599 1 13443	$ \begin{array}{r} 327 \\ 543 \\ \hline 9847 \end{array} $	3d Ward 4th Ward Total Middlet'n Newburg (city): 1st Ward 2d Ward	[202 356 	308 465 1873 865 602	196 341 1277 611 344
¹ Bacon (Cit.), 17 ford (Soc. Lab.), 2 ² Griffin (N. D.), Balkam (Soc. Lab	; Klin ,360, 465; .), 711	e (Pro. Smith), 510;		3d Ward 4th Ward 5th Ward 6th Ward	468 422 506 442	206 359 288	498 489 583 500 3537	180 351 298 269 2053
Bristol	162 111 1258 277 226 1060 90	85	192 139 1354 301 265 1438	154 52 752 261 189 1151	Total county Plurality	11911 2813 2813 18; H b.), 13 270;	 9098 	13700 4443 (Pro.),	9257
Gorham Hopewell Manchester Naples Phelps Richmond Seneca South Bristol Victor West Bloomfield.	337 242 687 364 529 221 406 118 282 194	237 174 479 229 549 114 228 46 309 119	341 249 669 383 647 273 478 158 297 194	300 206 524 297 597 158 276 108 361 191	Albion Barre Carleton Clarendon Gaines Kendall Murray Ridgeway	727 291 335 223 309 238 474 827	586 135 135 178 178 173 136 382 565	780 330 431 210 336 302 491 861	560 169 147 220 192 149 407 596
Totals Plurality Bacon (Cit.), 17 ford (Soc. Lab.), Griffin (N. D.), Balkam (Soc. La	; Klin 29. 149;	Smith		- F	Totals Plurality 1Bacon (Cit.), 6; ford (Soc. Lab.), 2Griffin (N. D.) Balkam (Soc. Lab	4232 1411 Kline 12.			
Blooming Grove. Chester Cornwall Crawford Deer Park Goshen Greenville Hamptonbury	272 242 521 198 1217 664 53	166 211 333 276 1224 347 118	331 300 569 209 1427 520 71 152	167 186 312 253 1390 451 142 122	Albion Amboy Boylston Constantia	SWEG 321 441 134 454	133 100 74 194	410 154 147 428 698	135 93 92 160 457

OSWEGO-(Continued)

GOVERNOR. -1189S. -21896. Rep. Dem. Rep	OSWEGO—(Continued).						
Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem.		GOVERNOR.					
Hannibal 371 191 391 247 Hastings 365 164 399 197 Mexico 551 200 605 222 New-Haven 315 78 337 81 Orwell 224 65 255 74 Oswego (town) 403 222 473 249 Parish 284 104 295 134 Redfield 117 80 144 101 Richland 622 289 691 287		-118	98	-218	96.—		
Hannibal		Rep.		Rep.	Dem.		
Hastings		Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter		
Plurality 3844 4741	Hastings Mexico New-Haven Orwell Oswego (town). Palermo Parish Redfield Richland Sandy Creek Schroeppel Scriba Volney West Munroe Williamstown Total towns. Oswego (city): Ist Ward 2d Ward. 3d Ward. 4th Ward 5th Ward 6th Ward 6th Ward 7th Ward Total Oswego.	365 551 315 224 403 301 284 117 622 404 520 441 997 135 153 7911 381 482 310 213 317 158 2273	191 164 200 78 65 222 92 104 80 259 174 254 168 3811 459 240 362 311 412 212 212 212 222	399 605 337 255 473 326 295 144 665 465 164 152 8693 189 550 384 199 2559 2559	197 222 81 74 2495 134 101 287 154 222 170 562 119 122 3973 438 237 365 321 420 224 197 330 2538		
		3844			380;		

'Griffin (N. D.), 134; Smith (Pro.), 267; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 7

0	TSEG).		
Burlington	200	153	224	158
Butternuts	242	117	297	158
Cherry Valley	241	242	263	248
Decatur	80	72	87	71
Edmeston	268	169	335	155
Exeter	209	111	252	97
Hartwick	. 277	226	315	196
Laurens	223	168	270	155
Maryland	259	332	315	315
Middlefield	281	296	275	336
Milford	239	281	297	289
Morris	266	173	317	164
New-Lisbon	1621	163	205	159
Oneonta	1260	864	1458	1003
Otego	228	216	290	225
Otsego	651	533	749	491
Pittsfield	114	104	184	124
Plainsfield	164	65	205	57
Richfield	409	301	481	235
Roseboom	192	121	195	123
Springfield	167	310	213	265
Unadilla	291	326	350	376
Westford	122	133	124	134
Worcester	325	234	374	367
Totals	Com	5800	8055	1093
Totals	6870	9200	8075	5894
Plurality	1070		2181	

OTSEGO-(Continued).

¹Kline (Pro.), 348; Hanford (Soc. Lab.),
 ⁴⁰: Bacon (Clt.), 20.
 ²Griffin (N. D.), 159; Smith (Pro.), 338;
 Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 12.

PUTNAM.

carmer	333	404	400	200
Kent	165	131	231	71
Patterson	242	156	257	81
Phillipstown	544	5201	569	345
Putnam Valley	176	165	233	122
Southeast	3831	272	578	156
		11		
Totals	1901	1651	2328	1044
Plurality	250	!	1284	_

¹Bacon (Clt.), 3; Kline (Pro.), 36; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 7. ²Griffin (N. D.), 65; Smith (Pro.), 46; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

*QUEENS (BOROUGH).

First Ward Second Ward Third Ward Fourth Ward Fifth Ward	3203 2232	3317 2254 2343 2981	3690 2193 1812 1376	
Totals	13049	10895 1824	9071	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 36; Kline (Pro.), 43; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 953.
²Grlffin (N. D.), 506; Smlth (Pro.), 79: Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 779.
^{*}Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay were taken from Queens County and formed into Nassau County by the Legislature of 1898.

RENSSELAER.

Berlin	289	176	296	162
Brunswick	595		694	255
East Greenbush	267	277	308	248
Grafton	230	111	311	43
Hoosick	1054	974	1252	943
Lansingburg	1912	1026	2119	\$46
Nassau	323	254	396	214
North Greenbush	679	456	764	472
Petersburg	240	174	262	145
Pittstown	545	298	640	300
Poestenkili	194	180	232	166
3Rensselaer	877	9121	909	902
Sandlake	362	241	421	170
Schaghticoke	423	266	525	242
Schodack	591	561	671	564
Stephentown	228	172	283	151
		1		
Total towns	8811	6346	10083	5823
Troy:		()	1	
1st Ward	316	584	394	502
2d Ward	584	536	707	513
3d Ward	325	212	395	173
4th Ward	543	432	679	386
5th Ward	931	532	984	489
6th Ward	329	497	461	483
7th Ward	457	847	602	797
8th Ward	180	696	255	680
9th Ward	154	823	221	808
10th Ward	486	906	584	928
11th Ward	137	763	159	754
12th Ward	182	947	243	935
13th Ward	654	574	780	561
1	1			
Total city	5278	S347	6464	8009
Total county	14089	14693	16547	13832
Plurality		604	2715	

RENSSELAER--(Continued).

¹Bacon (Cit.), 22; Kline (Pro.), 398; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 212.

²Griffin (N. D.), 282; Smith (Pro.), 297; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 92.

³Name changed from Greenbush by Leg-

islature of 1897.

RICHMOND BOROUGH AND COUNTY.

	GOVERNOR.				
	-118	-1898 -21896			
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck	Black	Porter	
1st Ward	1609 740 976 569 691	1563 1265	1885 994 1268 771 931	1615 1087 750 734 552	
Totals Plurality	4585	6733 2148	5849 1111	4738	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 24; Kline (Pro.), 113; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 216. ²Griffin (N. D.), 403; Smith (Pro.), 160; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 137.

ROCKLAND.

Clarkstown	. 415	633	578	
Haverstraw	645	843	806	809
Orangetown	. 1080	964	1384	909
Ramapo	. 948	617	1159	488
Stony Point		316	289	298
	J		I	
Totals	.1 3383	i 3373 i	4216	3098
Plurality	. 10		1118	
170 (0/4)	On TZ11	a (Des) en.	TYOR

¹Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 82; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 23; ²Griffin (N. D.), 187; Smith (Pro.), 115; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 20.

ST. LAWRENCE.

	Brasher	289	248	355	310
	Canton	1313	380	1121	424
	Clare	42	9	54	9
	Clifton	101	45	136	39
	Colton	301	82	339	114
	De Kalb	456	114	578	122
	De Peyster	180	20	232	25
	Edwards	184	78	261	93
	Fine	299	69	335	81
Į	Fowler	271	84	310	101
ı	Gouverneur	814	352	1036	378
l	Hammond	273	66	329	85
I	Hermon	217	82	264	112
ı	Hopkinton	332	88	414	92
ı	Lawrence	304	149	362	160
ı	Lisbon	643	160	754	171
	Louisville	209	163	257	171
	Macomb	228	84	275	93
	Madrid	338	91	387	89
	Massena	369	181	465	191
	Morristown	363	93	422	97
	Norfolk	247	148	289	203
	Oswegatchie	315	142	401	179
	Parishville		54 [421	66
ı	Pierrepont	342	51	421	66
١					

ST. LAWRENCE-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.				
	-11898 -21896				
	Rep. Dem. Rep. Den				
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter	
Pitcairn	136	251	198	41	
Potsdam	1378	414	1650	482	
Rossie	179	117	199	138	
Russell	320	72	449	110	
Stockholm	547	155	596	195	
Waddington	323	128	889	144	
Total towns	11424	3925	13824	4591	
Ogdensburg:	İ				
1st Ward	357		413	296	
2d Ward	282		347	362	
3d Ward	275		313	186	
4th Ward	249	324	320	372	
Total city	1163	1064	1393	1216	
Total county Plurality	12587 7596	4989	15217 9410	5807	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 11; Kline (Pro.), 438; Han-Pacon (Soc. Lab.), 65.

²Griffin (N. D., 131; Smith (Pro.), 392;
Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

SARATOGA.

-	0.50	ANNOL	1 0001	000
Ballston	279	208	300	220
Charlton	139	136	168	129
Clifton Park	354	170	431	148
Corinth	458	195	515	145
Day	114	75	134	64
Edinburgh	143	106	174	115
Galway	234	120	273	120
Greenfield	275	110	330	109
Hadley	168	35	192	33
Half Moon	720	468	758	394
Malta	196	125	272	106
Milton	817	633	973	550
Moreau	394	248	413	250
Northumberland .	211	100	231	79
Providence	96	52	132	59
Saratoga	505	412	593	388
Saratoga Springs.	1519	1507	1766	1212
Stillwater	530	5341	616	523
Waterford	865	512	205	526
Wilton	159	53	227	22
		i		
Totals	8176	5899	9393	5192
Plurality	2277		4201	
1Bagon (Cit.)	17. 1	Zline	(Pro.)	305

¹Bacon (Cit.), 17; Kline (Pro.), 395; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 62. ²Griffin (N. D.), 185; Smith (Pro.), 376; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 19.

SCHENECTADY.

Duanesburg	391	225	396	237
Glenville	377	276	423	263
Niskayuma	194	80	205	81
Princetown	122	64	151	55
Rotterdam	[-623]	566	649	550
			[——!	
Total towns	1707	1211	1824	1186
Schenectady:		1		
1st Ward	269	216	290	192
2d Ward	337	247	336	196
3d Ward	437	648	454	631

SCHENECTADY-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.				
	189S 218		-218	896	
	Rep.	Rep. Dem.		Dem.	
	ا چ	Va.	三	130	
	Roose	an Wyck	Black	Porter	
]: []	ź.		:	
4th Ward 5th Ward	1047 820	780 939	1068	727 898	
Total city	2910		2950	2644	
Total county	4617	4041	4774	3830	
Plurality	576		944		

Bacon (Cit.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 138; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 213.

Griffin (N. D.), 117; Smith (Pro.), 123; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 71.

SCHOHARIE.

Blenheim	113	- 141	136	120
Broome	215	129	231	136
Carlisle	147	178	155	219
Cobleskill	424	632]	442	593
Conesville	121	122	128	124
Esperance	178	151	205	130
Fulton	229	362	206	368
Gilboa	245	212	270	197
Jefferson	239	136	261	146
Middleburgh	338	462	357	451
Richmondville	230	298	246	270
Schoharie	365	468	376	451
Seward	151	268	189	266
Sharon	252	346	276	349
Summit	149	214	155	227
Wright	171	191	186	184
			-200	
Totals	3567	4310	38191	4231
Plurality	0301	743	3310	412
Transfer		1 40,		11-

¹Kline (Pro.), 131; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 10: Bacon (Cit.), 2.

**Griffin (N. D.), 49; Smith (Pro.), 132;
Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 4.

SCHUYLER.

Catharine	227	96	265	138
Cayuta	45	72	59	\$3
Dix	556	425	605	384
Hector	627	353	754	382
Montour	292	133	308	115
Orange	169	176	213	172
Redding	190	163	219	157
Tyrone	237	204	257	195
Totals	2343	1622	2680	1626
Plurality	721	Į.	1054	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 0; Kline (Pro.), 193; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 7.

2Griffin (N. D.), 48; Smith (Pro.), 147;
Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 1.

5	ENECA.	
Covert		284; 250
Fayette		375 414
Junius		142 123
Lodi		295 160 284 298
Romulus		288 307

SENECA-	Conti	innedi

		GOVE	RNOR.	
	-118	98	-2189	96.—
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
	Roose-	Van Wyck	Black	Porter.
Seneca Falls Tyre Varick	920 132 188	974 138 140	1055 140 202	905 147 167
Totals	672 3450 16	3434	738 3803 521	3282

Bacon (Clt.), 7; Kline (Pro.), 90; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 13.

Griffin (N. D.), 49; Smith (Pro.), 85;
Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 3.

STEUBEN.

Addison	3701	2671	451	263
Avoca	304	238	347	
Bath	1047	747	1140	716
Bradford	97	98[107	113
Cameron	209	147	237	167
Campbell	254	108	278	95
Canistes	411	245	531	264
Caton	197	47	270	59
Cohocton	489	357	515	385
Corning (city)	1321	910	1623	780
Corning (town)	217	118	311	123
Dansville	157	152	178	203
Erwin	275	158	321	165
Fremont	146	60	176	98
Greenwood	166	99	200	125
Hartsville	123	631	120	82
Hornby	124	961	157	121
Horn'sville (clty)	1210	1288	1305	1274
Horn'sville (town)	2171	134	245	205
Howard	2601	116]	307	166
Jasper	199	79	276	101
Lindley	195	136	233	133
Prattsburg	321	250	344	293
Pultney	247	150	273	162
Rathbone	154	113	187	104
Thurston	128	106	165	97
Troupsburg	281	991	361	138
Tuscarora	158	120	219	126
Urbana	349	288	399	325
Wayland	314	327	307	404
Wayne	98	83	121	93
West Union	134	96	150	115
Wheeler	146]	126	210	157
Woodhull	331	126	407	135
	 -		-	
Totals	10639	7536	12471	8056
Plurality	3103		4415	
¹ Bacon (Cit.), 16:	Kline	(Pro.)	, SSS;	Han-

Facon (Clo.), 10, 114.

Griffin (N. D.), 176; Smith (Pro.), 689; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 19.

SUFFOLK.

Babylon	726	633	860]	415
Brookhaven	1556	1119	1812	865
Easthampton	338	211	413	120
Huntington	985	643	1229	347
Islip	1217	S04]	1314	562
Riverhead	544	369	623	319
Shelter Island	130	5211	167	41

STIEFO	t.12-1	'Continued'	١.

BOIT OLLI (COMMINGE)					
	GOVERNOR.				
	11898		-218	96	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
	Roose- veit	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter	
Smithtown Southampton Southold	273 1149 1005	304 601 704	349 1328 1140	241 430 607	
Totals Plurality	7928 2485	5442	9235 5288	3947	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 11; Kline (Pro.), 440; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 48. ²Griffin (N. D.), 428; Smith (Pro.), 438; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 67.

SULLIVAN.

Bethel	320	136	353	164
Callicoon	157	293	189	232
Cochecton	130	150	114	139
Delaware	129	270	145	250
Fallsburg	409	294	488	278
Forestburg	53	69	[66]	48
Fremont	220	244	260	216
Highlands	105	131	123	100
Liberty	558	388	594	341
Lumberland	97	89	106	109
Mamakating	461	215	597	210
Neversink	299	212	316	228
Rockland	399	. 326	513	325
Thompson	489	379	582	363
Tusten	[70]	129	110	113
			1	
Totals	3900	3325	4556	3116
Plurality	575		1440	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 2; Kline (Pro.), 96; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 22.

²Griffin (N. D.), 79; Smith (Pro.), 103; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 15.

TIOGA.

Barton	747	626	939	592
Berkshire	180	81	210	79
Candor	468	355	597	367
Newark Valley	308	204	387	237
Nichols	309	110	351	93
Owego	1339	898	1476	838
Richford	219	92	225	134
Spencer	250	247	326	184
Tioga	280	313	305	306
Totals	4100	2926	4816	2837
Plurality	1174	1	1979	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 2; Kline (Pro.), 265; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 15.

²Griffin (N. D.), 48; Smith (Pro.), 238; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

TOMPKINS.

Caroline	279	170]	338	229
Danby	214	116	276	160
Dryden	550	324	669	417
Enfield	187	129	186	188
Groton	553	294	670	292
Ithaca (town)	175	141	202	188

TOMPKINS-(Continued).

		GOVE	RNOR.			
	118	98	21896			
•	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.		
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter		
Lansing Newfield Ulysses	324 236 406	207	375 311 451	299 256 273		
Total towns Ithaca (city)	2924	1828	3478	2302		
1st Ward 2d Ward	185 535	441	236 612	290 407		
3d Ward 4th Ward	503 369	421 158	578 379	384 163		
Total city	1592	1266	1805	1244		
Total county Plurality	4516 1422	3094	5283 1737			

¹Bacon (Cit.), 25; Kline (Pro.), 441; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 20. ²Griffin (N. D.), 135; Smith (Pro.), 308; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

ULSTER.

D	1051	4001	1001	0.5
Denning	125			
Esopus				
Gardiner	148	220		193
Hardenburg	108	59	126	57
Hurley	262	174	298	149
Kingston (town).	36	67	51	66
Lloyd	1 3951			
Marbleton				
Marlborough	457	406	533	348
New-Paltz	[-274]		273	
Olive	266	312		
Plattekill	253	180	279	154
Rochester	323	359	345	293
Rosendale	618		640	
Saugerties	1369		1384	790
Shandaken			384	
Shawangunk		303	318	284
Ulster	277	369	305	3+0
Wawarsing		814	1018	723
Woodstock	245		287	98
Woodbiociz				- 00
Total towns	7804	6693	83321	5943
Kingston (city):		0000	0002	00.10
1st Ward	299	185	345	155
2d Ward				282
3d Ward	1 3001			168
4th Ward	263			324
5th Ward	193			324
6th Ward				
				268
9th Ward		,		
Total sites			07001	
Total city				
Total country	1100701	01741	111001	
Total county				
Liurality	19041		2760	- 4

¹Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 222; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 36,
²Griffin (N. D.), 135; Smith (Pro.), 308; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 14.

WARREN.

	GOVERNOR.							
	-118	98	-2189G					
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Dem					
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black	Porter				
Bolton Caldwell Chester Hague Horicon Johnsburg Luzerne Queensbury Stony Creek Thurman Warrensburg	226 179 313 114 175 375 249 1906 132 125 289	1498 113	289 212 389 154 264 466 261 1949 178 166 303	62 148 103 32 62 166 75 1319 80 84 192				
Totals	4083 1133	2950	4631 2317	2314				

¹Bacon (Cit.), 9; Kline (Pro.), 137; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 38, ²Griffin (N. D.), 73; Smith (Pro.), 127; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 6.

WASHINGTON.

Argyle	3661	671	4451	87
Cambridge	304	155	394	154
Dresden	84	35	107	37
Easton	352	145	412	180
Fort Ann	437	175	452	152
Fort Edward	740	499	776	476
Granville	714	360	854	256
Greenwich	6961	262	845	256
Hampton	108	60	93	63
Hartford	262	60	318	73
Hebron	294	112	350	151
Jackson	1801	60	224	63
Kingsbury	969	399	892	378
Putnam	85	20	112	13
Salem	4691	243	563	223
White Creek	420	157	468	168
Whitehall	627	591	741	494
Totals	7117	34001	8046 i	3306
Plurality	3717		47401	
	0.11		2.101	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 14; Kline (Pro.), 409; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 27.

²Griffin (N. D.), 151; Smith (Pro.), 270; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

WAYNE.

Arcadia	5721	754]]	9741	645
Butler	329	97 i	355	114
Gaien	632	534	660	513
Huron	214	9711	327	143
Lyons	500	704	828	649
Macedon	363	2061	416	217
Marion	358	74	416	- 83
Ontario	313	153	405	165
Palmyra	645	352[[6911	335
Rose	276	124	3231	152
Sayannah	303	144	310]	165
Sodus	-6521	507]]	756	544
Walworth	277	101	3991	131

WAYNE-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.					
	-118	98	-21896			
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.		
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	Black.	Porter		
Williamson Wolcott	453 432	136 297	571 525	130 345		
Totals	6919		7956 3625	4331		
¹ Bacon (Cit.).	18: 1	Kline	(Pro.),	311;		

Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 18.

²Griffin (N. D.), 91; Smith (Pro.), 228; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 10.

WESTCHESTER.

WES	ICHE	SIEK.		
Bedford	1 437	3261	535	1 270
Cortlandt		1641	1891	1428
East Chester		302	272	270
Greenburg			1762	1082
Harrison		157	183	
Lewisboro'		101	210	48
Mamaroneck	321		373	
Mount Pleasant	646		803	
Newcastle	307		378	144
New-Rochelle			1375	854
North Castle	196		231	71
North Salem	157		232	97
Ossining	1133		1277	
Pelham	168		169	49
Poundrldge	99		132	58
Rye	1138		1358	877
Scarsdale	81		111	21
Somers			202	143
White Plains	692	609	809	448
Yorktown			366	
		i		
Total towns	11056	9622	12673	7850
Mount Vernon:			1.0.0	
1st Ward	363	289	400	230
2d Ward	366		475	191
3d Ward	383		403	152
4th Ward	475		602	409
5th Ward			330	63
Total city	1917	1618	2210	1045
Yonkers:				2 0 10
1st Ward	454	411	520	350 (
2d Ward	571	532	684	476
3d Ward	578	240	512	176
4th Ward	4761	726	503	626
5th Ward	1094	657	1145	568
6th Ward	220	899	239	835
7th Ward	287	305	314	176
i		11		
Total city	3680	3770	3917	3207
			<u> </u>	
Total county	16653	15010	18794	12102
Plurality	1643	11	6692	}
¹ Hanford (Soc. 1				Pro)
254; Bacon (Cit.),	51	001, 13	mile (10.),
- Ducon (Cit.),	UI.			

²Griffin (N. D.), 890; Smith (Pro.), 343; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 461.

WYOMING

WIOMING.							
Arcade	2021	20111	2531	188			
Attica	425	304	435	279			
Bennington	179	287	191	298			
Castile	433	137	460	167			

WYOMING-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.					
1	-118	98	-2 1896. -			
	Rep.	i	Rep.	Dem.		
	Van Wyck. Roose- velt		Black	Porter		
Covington Eagle Gainsville Genesee Falls Java Middlebury Orangeville Perry Pike Sheldon Warsaw Wethersfield	198 213 307 91 186 219 150 585 302 180 634 118	57 66 192 83 260 105 96 172 67 279 371 117	201 245 422 102 213 216 167 575 332 218 759 141	78 67 182 81 245 149 93 171 64 237 307 102		
Totals	4522	2794	4930 2222	2708		

¹Bacon (Cit.), 4; Kline (Pro.), 268; Hanford (Soc. Lab.), 14.

²Griffin (N. D.), 76; Smith (Pro.), 257; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 5.

⁸Griffin (N. D.), 38; Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 3.

,	CATES	5.			
-	GOVERNOR.				
	-118	98	-2 1896		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Dem.		
	Roose- velt	Van Wyck	Black	Porter	
Barrington Benton Italy Jerusalem Middlesex Milo Potter Starkey Torrey	200 342 166 407 204 895 271 550 154	169 60 239 95 666 156	187 382 199 395 221 1000 269 526 185	150 192 82 301 125 631 206 254 139	
Totals Plurality	3189 1404	1785	3364 1274	2090	

¹Bacon (Cit.), 8; Kline (Pro.), 193; Han-

2Griffin (N. D.), 38; Smith (Pro.), 145;

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

11211	I OICIL	SIA	1 12 1		TION,	11012	******		000.		
	1	GOVER	NOR		LITEN	NANT-I	COUL	DGE RT OF	3GO	VER-	
		GOVEL	iivoit.			RNOR.		S,1897.		NOR, 1896.	
Counties	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	SL.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	⁴Dem.	
Counties.	Ho W	- V2		Han	28	T D	F 4	Pa	В	Po	
	Roose- velt.	Van Wyck	Kline	Han- ford.	Wood- ruff	Dan- forth	Wal- lace.	Parker	Black	Porter	
			:	•	<u> </u>	1 : !]		· .	
Albany	19307				19172	20254	17991	16765			
Allegany	6129 9238	2953	599 514			2945 5656	4686 6929	2979 5071	7031 10392	3870 5620	
Cattaraugus	8236 8335				8289	50561	6132		9241	6132	
Cayuga	8792				8652	5457	6345		9793	6028	
Chautauqua	12014				11920	5254	6495		14143	6576	
Chemung	5906	6003	475		5829	5999	5431	4697	7810	5334	
Chenango	5779				5695	3717	4363		6258	3990	
Clinton	4824				4752	4848	3750	3782	5966		
Columbia	5446				5439	5144	4898	3589	6487		
Cortland	4200				4144	2475	3069	2631	4864	2607	
Delaware	6515				6480	4027	4828	3266	7749		
Dutchess	10527				10485	7847	8790	6202	11784		
Erie	34199		505		34083	36103	34755	34910	41585	33667	
Essex	4325				4314	2263	2715	1563		1779	
Franklin	5267	2474	179	16	5247	2477	2921	1092	6105	2504	
Fulton and	0044	4400	205	100	0000	44771	4001	01000	75.17	*********	
Hamilton	6644				6620	4471	4921	3182	7527		
Genesee	4680				4644	2713	2548	1195	5134		
Greene	4063 6705				4050 6660	3999 5510	3507 5348	3711 5133	4474 7814	3768 5247	
Jefferson	10222		510		10155	6634	6576	4426	10919	6977	
Klngs		0631 101526	384			101343	55563	96124	103967	80285	
Lewis	65 40 3604				3599	2877	2860	1891	4406	3111	
Livingston	5180				5147	3339	3569	2613	5449	4104	
Madison	6141				6116	3469	3995	2000	7326	3803	
Monroe	20748				20725	17613	18183	15566	25180	18090	
Montgomery	6296				6289	5449	5504	4220	6789		
5Nassau	5415				5263	4188	ii				
	112806	173476		10091	109853		71386	162825	146668	141452	
Nlagara	7602	7074		j 61 j	7561	7028	4805	4723	8237	6684	
Onelda		14077									

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1893-(Continued).

	GOVERNOR.					L'TENANT- CO		"JUDGE COURT OF APP'LS,1897.		*GOVER- NOR, 1896.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	SL.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Counties.	Roose- velt	Van Wyck	Kline	Han- ford.	Wood- ruff	Dan- forth	Wal- lace	Parker	Black	l'orter.	
Onondaga	19785 6573	13598 4781	$\frac{510}{269}$	2360 29	i 19635 6548	13416 4748	16831 5130	13851 3447	23356 7379	15171 5577	
Orange	11911	9098	332	135	11806	9061	10501	8637	13769	9257	
Orleans	4232	2821	315	12	4215	2809	2026	1467	4674	2995	
Oswego	10184	6340	395	46	10139	6311	7603	4548	11252	6511	
Otsego	-6870]	5800	348	40 [[-6822]	5772	5308	3945	8075	5594	
Putnam	1901	1651	36	7	1888	1651	1707	916	2328	1044	
5Queens	9715	13049	43	953	9550	13081	11503	14718	17919	12553	
Rensselaer	14089	14693	398	212	14091	14585	13409	12422	16547	13731	
Richmond	4585	67331	113	216	4440	6772	3598	5972	5849	4748	
Rockland	3383	3373	82	23	3326	3373	3023	3353	4216	3098	
St. Lawrence	12587	49891	438	65	12549	4979	6838	1975	15217	5807	
Saratoga	8176	58991	395	62	8136	5876	6006	4494	9393	5192	
Schenectady	46171	4041	138	213	4566	4036	3614	3527	4774	3829	
Schoharie	35671	4310	131	10	3530	4334	3217	3527	3819	4231	
Schuyler	2343	1622	193	7	2336	1619	1985	1248 2728	26S0 3S03	1626 3282	
Seneca	$\frac{34501}{106391}$	3434	90	13 114	3434	3434	3010 7919		12471	8056	
Steuben	7928	7536 5442	SSS 440	48	[10619] $[7792]$	7452 54381	5380	5489 3296	9235	3947	
Suffolk	3900	33251	96	22	3870	3409	3474	3008	9 2 55 4556	3116	
Sullivan	4100	2926	265	15	3810	2921	3133	1670	4816	2837	
Tompkins	4516	3094	441	20	4455	3088	3321	2044	5283	3546	
Ulster	106781	9174	222	36	10620	9137	7903	9350	11061	S291	
Warren	4083	2950	137	381	4059	2948	3520	2400	4631	2314	
Washington	7117	3400	409	27	7086	3388	4138	1689	S0461	3306	
Wayne	6919	4280	311	16	6874	4278	4805	2574	79561	4331	
Westchester	16653	15010	254	637	16162	15012	13371	12997	18794	12102	
Wyoming	4522	2794	268	14	4507	2785	2605	1255	4930	2708	
Yates	3189	1785	193	16	3189	1779	2484	1861	3364	2090	
	661707		18383	23860				554680	757516	574524	

¹Bacon (Cit.-Un.), 2.103.

¹Bacon (Cit.-Un.), 2.103.

²Baldwin (Pro.), 19,653; Cuno (Soc.-Lab.), 20,854.

³Griffin (Nat. Dem.), 26,698; Smith (Pro.), 17,449; Balkam (Soc.-Lab.), 18,362.

⁴In this column are included the votes cast for Porter on the Populist ticket, as follows: Albany, 753; Allegany, 416; Broome, 61; Chautauqua, 385; Chemung, 49; Chenango, 54; Clinton, 45; Delaware, 59; Dutchess, 55; Erie, 268; Franklin, 23; Fulton, 33; Greene, 21; Herkimer, 101; Livingston, 87; Madison, 30; Monroe, 7; Montgomery, 55; Oneida, 123; Putnam, 13; Queens, 87; Rensselaer, 1; Richmond, 17; St. Lawrence, 197; Schenectady, 25; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 159; Suffolk, 33; Washington, 82; Yates, 140.

⁵Nassau County formed from Queens County by Legislature of 1898. It includes Hempstead. North Hempstead and Oyster Bay.

⁵Nassau County formed from Queens County by Legislature of 1898. It includes Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay.

The soldiers' vote of the State, in 1898 (included in above table), was divided among the counties as follows: Albany, 220; Allegany, 16; Broome, 77; Cattaraugus, 11; Cayuga, 4; Chautauqua, 32; Chemung, 17; Chenango, 6; Clinton, 2; Columbia, 32; Cortland, 2: Delaware, 47; Dutchess, 79; Erie, 333; Essex, 1; Franklin, 17; Fulton, 5; Genesee, 12; Greene, 37; Herkimer, 13; Jefferson, 52; Kings, 657; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 3; Madison, 4; Monroe, 70; Montgomery, 12; Nassau, 1; New-York, 1,959; Niagara, 19; Oneida, 119; Onondaga, 65; Ontario, 3; Orange, 166; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 5; Otsego, 46; Putnam, 1; Queens, 87; Rensselaer, 29; Richmond, 19; Rockland, 4; Saratoga, 9; Schenectady, 3; Schoharie, 5; Schuyler, 2; Seneca, 3; St. Lawrence, 6; Steuben, 16; Suffolk, 7; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 2; Tompkins, 16; Ulster, 36; Warren, 5; Washington, 7; Wayne, 7; Westchester, 98. Hamilton, Wyoming and Yates counties had no soldier vote.

NEW-YORK STATE TICKET VOTE, 1898.

Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc. Lab.	Cit. Union.
	Rocsevelt.	an Wyck.	Kline.	Hanford.	Bacon.
Governor	661.707	643.921	18.383	23.860	2.103
	Woodruff.	Danforth.	Sayles.	Armstrong.	Osborne.
Lieutenant-Governor .	653.879	644.218	19.879	24.601	3.800
	McDonough.	Batten.	Wilbur.	Jackson.	Wilson.
Secretary of State	656,000	640,161	20.538	25,091	2,932
	Morgan.	Atwater.	Mills.	Forker.	Kinney.
Controller		642,898	20.189	24.912	2.900
	Jaeckel.	Norris.	Hooker.	Smith.	Titchenor.
Treasurer		644.193	20.261	24.875	2.621

NEW-YORK COUNTY ELECTIONS, 1898 AND 1899.

	Supr	eme C ge, 1 8	ourt 8 99.		e of Ses's		gate, 99.	Sher		Gov	ernor.	Registration,
Assembly District.	Rep. & Tam.		Tam.	Rep.	Tam	Rep. [Dem	Rep. (Fu) Ind. Lab.	Dem	Rep.	Dem.	1 - 1
-	Bar- rett	Daly	O'Gor- man	Blan- chard.	Fos- ter	Var- num.	Thomas.	O'Brien.	Grell	Roose- velt	Van Wyck.	1899
1	5344 5586 4415 6069 6526 6346 3915 6029 5561 5198 4061 5193 5193 5193 5483 6628 8788 6628 11614 6122 10241	884 1210) 1680 1500 3179 1749 2467 1334 2461 2177 1778 1145 1471 2127 2505 1189 1941 1625 4851 2438 6777 1911 4643 1821	3078 4364 4062 3122 3064 4896 4055 2625 3824 3524 3588 3058 3058 3494 3422 3886 244 3526 362 3494 4432 541 541 541 551 571 571 571 571 571 571 57	895 1208 1694 1512 3210 1757 2489 1345 2452 1798 11345 2152 1480 2123 2515 1190 1979 1988 4976 2452 46805 1898 4665 1798	3071 4333 4039 3143 3031 4892 4043 2626 3784 3555 3570 3060 3351 3886 3458 4103 4415 5278 4103 4415 55112 4512 5817 3802	873 1179 1651 1451 1451 13187 1727 2413 1329 2457 2133 1766 1124 1482 2080 2499 1149 11560 4846 2421 6726 1860 4598 1751	3077 4405 4091 3185 3065 4913 4107 2641 3846 3570 3605 3018 3360 3920 3475 3464 3892 5301 4154 4450 5454 4538 5884 3824	910 1314 1754 1604 3183 1764 2548 1349 2610 2081 1824 1499 2165 2526 1186 2015 1746 4861 1746 4861 4629 1790 4629 1795	3067 4289 4015 3066 3081 4902 4015 2645 3713 3651 3651 3349 3910 3496 3496 4129 4350 5233 4491 5879 3824	1209 1644 2282 2095 3956 22935 1760 3192 2364 1551 1955 2219 2440 1829 24278 1973 5775 2261 7586 2236 2236 5529 2099	3651 5081 4975 3880 3650 5727 4840 2285 4671 4254 4454 3333 4150 4940 4557 3752 4520 4550 4557 6593 5976 5486 6076	4404 6452 6669 6126 7101 7613 7460 4995 7391 7003 6178 6022 5763 7179 6790 6826 6621 7715 10030 7605 13341 13341 1335 11778 6477
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33 34 35 Ann'd Dist. 1 Ann'd Dist. 2	5252 4728 5246 5779 7095 6770 10932 6840 6248 12020 12113	3149 2106 3105 1723 4088 2401 6156 2963 2228 4625 4982	2271 3260 2258 4272 3153 4811 5486 4503 4278 7836 7607	3056 2069 3127 1698 4079 2323 5968 2805 2805 4640 6046 207 1061	2256 3278 2235 4304 3175 4889 5307 4496 4319 7710 8849 218 1769	3087 2088 3117 1684 3981 2268 5843 2727 2132 4434 5873 208 1047	2247 3338 2252 4308 3273 4917 5418 4565 4356 7911 9008 215 1779	3035 3035 3062 3100 1759 3900 2364 5862 2230 4609 5891 186 1066	2294 3339 2264 4286 3368 4901 5427 4455 4312 9030 243 1770	4226 2174 4052 2098 5230 2830 6899 3207 2871 5552 6715 186 1006	3046 4621 2756 4861 3729 5953 5697 6099 5044 8737 10660 296 1970	6119 6452 6097 7076 8088 8519 12444 8621 7439 14250 17043
Totals	226715	92395	144185	94435	146991	92583	148566	04732	447615	112806	173476	280599

JUSTICES OF CITY COURT, 1899. (Total vote).—Samuel Seabury (R. and Labor.) 89,526; H. C. Kudlich (R.), 91,117; James M. Fitzsimons (Tam.), 145,940; Louis J. Conlon (Tam.), 144,426; Cogan (Ind. Labor), 9,359; Manierre (Pro.), 645.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1898 AND 1899.

	*SHERIFF.		F.]]	DISTI ATTOR		2REGISTER.		GOVE	RNOR.	Registration.
				1899.		189	1899.		1898.	
Wards.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind. L.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	atio
	Neu	Walton	Goulden	Steele	Clarke	Howe	Gray	Roose- velt	Van Wyck	on, 1899
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1,870 266 1,449 759 632 1,787 3,252	1,083 1,479 1,484 2,367 4,239	25 11 20 11 25 25 87	1,896 229 1,410 728 616 1,748 3,372	1,474 1,121 1,524 1,514 2,396 4,287 3,097	2,046 285 1,599 816 673 1,905 3,696		2,248 239 1,649 887 727 2,111 4,057	1,244 1,785 1,723 2,595 4,902	el •

KINGS COUNTY ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 1898 AND 1899—(Continued).

	*SI	HERIFF	.	ATTOI		² REGIS	STER.	GOVE	RNOR.	Registration,
		1899.		189	9.	189	9.	18!	s.	istu
Wards.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind. L.!	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	110
wards.	Neu	Walton	Goulden.	Steele	Clarke	Howe	Gray	Roose - velt.	Van Wyck	1899.
8	2.377! $2.580!$	3,427 3,747	82 33	2,318 2,561	$\frac{3,492}{3,7691}$	2.554 2.913	3,210 3,400	$\begin{vmatrix} 2.957 \\ 3.168 \end{vmatrix}$	4,386	7,366 7,200
10	2,341 1,507	$3,773$ { $2,129$ }	98 25	2,255 1,505	3,863 2,138	2,617 1,644	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,482 \\ 1,993 \end{bmatrix}$	2,098 1,854	$\frac{4,743}{2,443}$	6,886 4,209
$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & \dots \\ 13 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	1,151 1,848	2,292	175 57	1,057 1,705	2,385	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,300 \\ 2,128 \end{bmatrix}$	2,086 1,850	972 2,216	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,432 \\ 2,516 \end{bmatrix}$	4,257
14	825 2,062	2,787	86 56	767 2,023	2,849]. 2,524	1,031	2,549 $2,305$	2,360	3,323	4,188 5,200
16	1,969	2,704	50	1,816	2,854	2,074	2,608	2,065	3,479	6,152
18	3,046 983	3,997 1,982	427 46	2,955 948	$\frac{4,074}{2,010}$	3,112 1,006	3,619 1,948	3,698 946	5,133 2,309 2,878	8,938 3,233
19	$\begin{array}{r} 3,0011 \\ 2,2561 \end{array}$	2,421	52 28	2,857 2,387	2,581 1,937	3,299 2,592	2,138 1,732	3,482	$\frac{2.878}{2.161}$	6,204 4,902
$\begin{bmatrix} 21 & \dots & 1 \\ 22 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	4,236 4,574	4,219 4,525	164 154	4,136 4,568	4,313 4,580	4,415 5,093	4,033 4,003	$\frac{4.647}{5.421}$	5.124 5.645	9,833
23	6,679	3,522	52	6,800	3,472	7,358	2,888	8,161	3,929	11,572
25	1,956 4,113	1,995 3,239	38 106	1,979 4,178	$\frac{1,969}{3,242}$	$\frac{2.147}{4.466}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.787 1.000 \\ 2.929 1.000 \end{bmatrix}$	2,296 4,822	$\frac{2,259}{3,455}$	4,544 8,502
26 27	3,702 1,832	3,706 2,863	191	3,543 1,695	3,841 2,974	3,742° 1,802°	$\frac{3,590}{2,867}$	3,955 1,905	4,396 3,530	8,790 5,720
28	5,185 1,708	4,365 1,718	359 25	5,037 1,715	4,499 1,725	5,376 1,854	4,1461 1,583	5.789 1.692	5,706 1,907	11,658 3,960
30	1,606	1.705	17	1,553	1,751	1.687	1.605	1,5331	1,655	3,738
$\begin{bmatrix} 31 & \dots \\ 32 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	784 634	1,368	7 6 1	771 634	1,378	809 679	1,343 630	710 ; 555 ;	1,425 † 743 ;	2,330 1,518
Totals	72,970	85,122	2,675	72,702]	85,592	78,940	78,627	83,146	101,526	185,486

*Rosenblath (9. L.), 4,353; Waldron (Pro.), 711.

¹Tuttle (Ind. Lab.), 2,510; Fiebiger (S. L.), 4,360; Martin (Pro.), 1,568,

²Wright (Ind. Lab.), 3,146; Kelly (S. L.), 4,549; Cleverly (Pro.), 613.

County Clerk, 1899, (total county vote)—H. R. Mayette (R.), 73,167; Peter P. Huberty (D.), 84,569; George McVey (Ind. Lab.), 2,610; W. P. Ferguson (Cit.), 469; W. H. Wherry (S. L.), 4,382; Quail (Pro.), 606.

County Treasurer, 1899, (total county vote)—Isaac H. Cary (R.), 73,065; John W. Kimball (D.), 84,905; Brown (S. L.), 4,503; Bristol (Cit.), 547; Passage (Pro.), 577.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, NEW-YORK STATE, 1898.

I. (Suffolk, Nassau and Queens Counties).
—Joseph M. Belford (R.), 22,456; Townsend Scudder (D.), 22,867; Henry M. Randall (Pro.), 124; C. W. McCullough (Soc. Lab.), 30.

11. (Brooklyn: All of 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 20th Wards).—Denis M. Hurley (R.), 14,323; John J. Fitzgerald

(D.), 18,431. (Brooklyn: All of 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th and 20th: 1st to 26th Election Districts in 22d, and 1st to 18th and 31st and 32d Election Districts in 23d Wards).—William A. Prendergast (R.), 19,872; Edmund H. Driggs (D.), 20,995.

IV. (Brooklyn: All of Sth, 12th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 31st and 32d; 27th to 30th Election Districts in 22d, and 19th to 30th Election Districts in 23d Wards).—Israel F. Fischer (R.), 20,893; B. T. Clayton (D.), 24,581.

V. (Brooklyn: All of 18th, 21st, 27th and 28th; 14th Election District in 13th, and 1st to 19th Election Districts in 19th Wards).—Charles G. Bennett (R.), 16,669; Frank E. Wilson (D.), 19,579.

VI. (Brooklyn: All of 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th; 1st to 13th Election Districts in 13th, and 20th Election District in 19th Wards).—Ilenry C. Fisch Mitchell May (D.), 16,213. Fischer (R.), 11,899;

(All of Ist Assembly District; 1st, V1I. 2d and 3d Election Districts of 1Id Assem-2d and 3d Election Districts of 11d Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Election Districts of 11ld Assembly District, New-York County, and all of Richmond County).—C. W. Townsend (R.), 6,639; Nicholas Muller (D.), 14,122; W. P. F. Ferguson (Pro.), 157; Julius Loos (Soc. Lab.), 308.
VIII. (4th to 13th and 17th to 20th Election District of the 11d Assembly District.

tion District of the IId Assembly District; 13th and 14th Election Districts of H1d Assembly District; 5th to 8th and 12th to 24th Election District of Vth Assembly District; 4th to 8th, 10th, 14th and 20th and 21st Election Districts of VIth Assemand 21st Lection Districts of Vith Assembly District; 12th, 13th and 14th Election Districts of VI1th Assembly District; 1st Election District of XVI11th Assembly District, and 1st, 2d, 3d, 15th, 16th, 17th, 24th and 25th Election Districts of XXVth Assembly District, New-York County).— John Murray Mitchell (R.), 7,347; Daniel J. Riordan (D.), 10,716; Elias Schwartz (Sil. D.), 22; M. W. Palmer (Pro.), 33; John Nagel (Soc. Lab.), 160.

IX. (All of IVth and XIIth Assembly Districts; 14th, 15th and 16th Ecction Districts of IId Assembly District; 1st, Districts of IId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 9th and 15th Election Districts of VIth Assembly District; 1st to 15th Election District of VIIIth Assembly District; 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of Xth Assembly District, and 1st, 2d and 3d Election Districts of XVIIth Assembly District, New-York County).—John Stiebling (R.), 6,447; Thomas J. Bradley (D.), 11,694; George E. Mayer (Pro.), 37; L. Sanial (Soc. Lab.), 2,395.

X. All of IXth and XIth Assembly Districts; 15th to 22d Election District of IIId Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th,

New-York County).—Elijah M. Fisher (R.), 10,620; Amos J. Cummings (D.), 18,-859; George Gethin (Pro.), 87; Thomas Ceely (Soc. Lab.), 457.

XI. (16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th Election Districts of VIth Assembly District; 16th Election District of VIIIth Assembly District; 4th to 24th Election District of Xth Assembly Dis-trict; all of XIVth Assembly District, and 4th to 21st Election District of XVIth Assembly District, New-York County).— William Volkel (R.), 6,178; William Sulzer (D.), 14,364; George H. Mayer (Pro.), 27; H. Balkam (Soc. Lab.), 2,310.

XII. 2d to 23d Election District of XVIIIth Assembly District; all of XXth Assembly District; 1st to 7th Election District of XXIId Assembly District; 5th to 15th and 18th to 22d Election District of XXIId Assembly District; 5th to trict of XXIId Assembly District; 5th to 14th and 18th to 23d Election District of XXVth Assembly District, and 14th, 15th and 16th Election Districts of XXVIIth Assembly District, New-York County).—Howard Conkling (R.), 7,710; George B. McClelland (D.), 15, 108; Robert Kopp (Sil. D.), 57; W. E. Sheldon (Pro.), 35; D. Hasman (Soc. Lab.), 509.

XIII. (10th to 19th Election District of XIII. (10th to 13th Election District Still Assembly District; 1st to 22d Election District of XVIII Assembly District; 1st to 6th Election District of XVIIII tion District of XVth Assembly District; 1st to 6th Election District of XVIIth Assembly District; 8th to 23d Election District of XXIId Assembly District; 1st to 14th Election District of XXIVth Assembly District; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Election Districts of XXVIIth Assembly District; 3d to 9th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District, New-York County).—James W. Perry (R.), 11,393; Jefferson M. Levy (D.), 17,985; John McKee (Pro.), 58; J. J. Flick (Soc. Lab.), 643.

XIV. (23d Election District of XVth Assembly District; 7th to 21st Election District of XVIIth Assembly District; all of XIXth, XXIst and XXVIIth Assembly District; 15th to 22d Election District of Stricts; 15th to 22d Election District of XXIVth Assembly District; 15th to 22d Election District of XXIVth Assembly District; 7th Election District of XXVIIth Assembly District; 15th to 22d Election District of XXVIIth Assembly District; 7th Election District of XXVIIth Assembly District;

1st to 8th Election District of XXVIIIth Assembly District; 1st and 2d and 10th to 17th Election District of XXIXth Assem-bly District, and 12th, 13th, 14th, 21st, 22d, 27th, 28th and 29th Election Districts of XXXIst Assembly District, New-York County).—Lemuel E. Quigg (R.), 25,200; William Astor Chanler (D.), 31,604; Albert Wadhams (Pro.), 104; E. Neppel (Soc. Lab.), 1,307.

χÝ. XV. (All of XXXth, XXXIId and XXXIIId Assembly Districts; 13th to 16th XV. (All of AXXII, AXXIII XXXIIId Assembly Districts; 9th to 22d Election District of XXIIId Assembly District; 9th to 22d Election District of XXVIIIth Assembly District; 18th to 28th Election District of XXIXth Assembly District; 1st to 11th, 15th to 26th and 30th, 31st and 32d Election Districts of XXXIst Assembly District, and 1st to 19th Election District of XXXIVth Assembly District, New-York County).—Philip B. Low (R.), 20, 484; Jacob Ruppert, ir. (D.), 31,292; Jeremiah T. Brooks (Pro.), 63; W. F. Ehret (Soc. Lab.), 1,922.
XVI. (Westchester County: 20th to 38th Election District, XXXIVth Assembly District, and all of XXXVth Assembly District, New-York County).—J. Irving Burns (R.), 36,559; John G. Underhill (D.), 19,632; Wm. A. Cox (Sii, D.), 62; Colin F. Jewell (Pro.), 432; J. J. Kinneally (Soc. Lab.), 1,633.
XVII. (Orange, Rockland and Sullivan Counties).—Arthur S. Tompkins (R.),

Lab.), 1,633.

XVII. (Orange, Rockland and Sullivan Counties).—Arthur S. Tompkins (R.), 19,195; S. D. Robertson (D.), 15,564; S. P. Felter (Soc. Lab.), 143; J. D. Ryder (Pro.),

XVIII. (Dutchess, Putnam and Ulster Counties).—John H. Ketchum (R.), 23,276; Thos. E. Benedict (D.), 18,348; Lester

Howard (Pro.), 641.

XIX. (Columbia and Rensselaer Counties).—A. V. S. Cochrane (R.). 19.593: J. XIX. (Columbia and Rensselaer Counties)—A. V. S. Cochrane (R.), 19,593; J. H. Livingston (D.), 19,565; A. G. Myers (Pro.), 517; L. A. Boland (Soc. Lab.), 210. XX. (Albany County).—Geo. N. Southwick (R.), 19,475; Martin H. Glynn (D.), 20,026; J. G. Alexander (Soc. Lab.), 265; C. Blodgett (Pro.), 189. XXI. (Greene. Montgomery, Otsego.

C. Blodgett (XXI. (Greene, XXI. (Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Schenectady and Schoharie Counties).—
John K. Stewart (R.), 25,561; S. L. Maynam (D.), 23,347; S. C. Niles (Pro.), 904; A. Playford (Soc. Lab.), 362.

XXII. (Fulton, Hamilton, St. Lawrence

and Saratoga Counties).—Lucius N. Littauer (R.), 27,083; Dennis B. Lucy (D.), 15,448; W. E. Whitney (Pro.), 1,342; M. E. Wilcox (Soc. Lab.), 1,342.

XXIII. (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren and Washington Counties).—Louis W.

xXIII. (Clifficon, ESSEA, Frankin, ven and Washington Countries).—Louis W. Emerson (R.), 25,562; J. G. Hoag, 993, XXIV. (Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego Counties).—Chas. A. Chickering (R.),

23,991; E. T. S Eugene M Chickering (R.), and (D.), 15,724; Strickland (D.),

Eugene M. Crabb (Pro.), 1,034. XXV. (Herkimer and Oneida Counties). -James S. Sherman (R.), 22,364; Walter Ballou (D.), 19,160; T. C. Brockway (Pro.),

S58.

XXVI. (Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Fioga and Tompkins Counties).—Geo. W. Ray (R.), 30,007; Edward E. Pease (D.), 19,199; I. C. Andrews (Pro.), 2,001.

XXVII. (Madison and Onondaga Counties).—Geo. H. Gilbert (R. and D.), 26,025; Michael E. Driscoll (D.), 14,207.

XXVIII. (Cayuga, Cortland, Ontarlo, Votes Counties).—Sereno, E.

XXVIII. (Cayuga, Cortland, Ontarlo, Wayne and Yates Counties).—Sereno E.

Payne (R.), 29,536; John H. Young (D.), [8,831; John W. Barrus (Pro.), 1,375. XXIX. (Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben Counties).—Chas. W. Gillet (R.), Steuben Counties).—Chas, W. Gillet (R.), 23,348; Arthur L. Childs (D.), 18,311; Caspar G. Decker (Pro.), 1,737.

XXX. (Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wioming Counties).—Lames

Orleans and Wyoming Counties).—James W. Wadsworth (R.), 25,799; James T. Gordon (D.), 18,911; A. Carpenter (Pro.), 1,523.
XXXI. (Monroe County).—James M. E. O'Grady (R.), 20,717; John R. Fanning (D.), 17,227; F. Sussman (Soc. Lab.), 1,165; Roberts (Pro.), 900.

B. Robe. XXXII. XXXII. (Buffalo: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20).—Rowland B. Mahany (R.), 14,858; Wm. H.

Ryan (D.), 15,546; Lockwood (Pro.), 127; Miller (Soc. Lab.), 848. XXXIII. (Buffalo: Wards 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, and remainder of Erie County).—D. S. Alexander, (R.) Alexander, (R., 17,233; County).—D. S. Alexande H. W. Richardson (D.), 22,924; H. (Pro.), 451; Reinstein (Soc. Grosvenor Lab.), 493, XXXIV.

XXXIV. (Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties).—Warren B. Hooker (R.), 25,856; Wm. J. Sanbury (D.), 13,666; A. Y. Freeman (Pro.), 1,654.

XXXIV. (Special election Nov. 7, 1899,

to fill vacancy by reason of resignation of W. B. Hooker), E. B. Vreeland (R.), 21,-773; S. E. Lewis, (D.), 12,406.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE, 1900.

The numbers indicate the districts represented. The letters denote the political party represented, as "R.," Republican; "D.," Democrat. The name of place given is the home address.

THE SENATE.

I. John L. Havens (D.), Centre Moriches, II. James Norton (D.), Glen Cove.

III. Thomas II. Cullen (D.), No. 72 Car-

roll-st., Brooklyn.
1V. David Floyd Davis (R.), No. 80

Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

V. Michael J. Coffey (D.), No. 42 Fourth Place, Brooklyn. Vl. William J. La Roche (D.), No. 31

Plaza-st. Brooklyn. VII. Patrick H. McCarren (D.), No. 169

Wythe-ave., Brooklyn. VIII. Henry Marshall (R.), No. 546

Madison-st., Brooklyn. IX. Joseph Wagner (D.), No. 900 Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn.

X. John Francis Ahern (D.), No. 41 Gouverneur-st., New-York City. XI. Timothy D. Sullivan (D.), No. 17

Great Jones-st., New-York City.
XII. Samuel J. Foley (D.), No. 9 Attorney-st., New-York City.

XIII. Bernard F. Martin (D.), No. 119 Waverley Place, New-York City. XIV. Thomas Francis Grady (D.), No.

151 East 20th-st., New-York City, XV. Nathaniel A. Elsberg (R.), No. 50 East 79th-st., New-York City. XVI. Louis Munzinger (D.), No. 267 West 25th-st., New-York City.

XVII. George W. Plunkitt (D.), No. 323
West 51st-st., New-York City.
XVIII. Maurice Featherson (D.), No. 360 East 79th-st., New-York City.

XIX. John Ford (R.), No. 122 94th-st., New-York City. West

XX. Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), No. 151 East 92d-st., New-York City.

XXI. Richard H. Mitchell (D.), No. 1,535 Washington-ave., New-York City. XXII. William J. Graney (D.), Dobbs

Ferry

XXIII. Louis F. Goodsell (R.), Highland

Falls. XXIV. Henry S. Ambler (R.), Chatham. XXV. Jacob Rice (D.), Rondout. XXVI. William L. Thornton (R.), Mon-

ticello.

XXVII. Hobart Krum (R.), Schoharle. XXVIII. Edgar Truman Brackett (R.).

Saratoga Springs. XXIX. Curtis N. Douglas (D.), No. 4

Elk-st., Albany.

XXX. Frank M. Boyce (D.), East Scho-

XXXI. George Chahoon (R.), Au Sable Forks.

XXXII. George R. Malby (R.), Ogdensburg.

XXXIII. James D. Feeter (R.), Little Falls.

XXXIV. Henry J. Waterville. Coggeshall (R.).

XXXV. Elon R. Brown (R.), Watertown. XXXVI. Horace White (R.), No. 713 ames-st., Syracuse. White (R.), No. 713 James-st.

XXXVII. Nevada N. Stranahan (R.), Fulton

XXXVIII. William E. Johnson (R.), Waverly

XXXIX, Benjamin Martin Wilcox (R.). Auburn.

XL. Charles T. Willis (R.), Tyrone. XLI. Franklin D. Sherwood (R.), Hor-

nells ville. XLII. John Raines (R.), Canandaigua. XLIII. Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), Roch-

ester XLIV. William W. Armstrong (R.), No.

813 Powers Block, Rochester, XLV. Timothy E. Ellsworth (R.), Lock-

port. XLVI. Lester Hayden Humphrey (R.),

Warsaw. XLVII. William F. Mackey (D.), Buf-

XLVIII. Samuel J. Ramsperger (D.), No.

232 Elmslie-st., Buffalo. XLIX. George Allen Davis (R.), Lan-

caster.

L. Frank Wayland Higgins (R.), Olean. Republicans, 27; Democrats, 23.

THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY-I. William Coughtry (R.), Slingerlands; II. James B. McEwan (R.), Albany; III. George T. Kelly (D.), Albany; IV. Edward McCreary Albany (R.), ALLEGANY COUNTY - Almanzo

Litchard (R.), Rushford. BROOME COUNTY-I. James T. Rogers

(R.), Binghamton; II. John H. Swift (R.).
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—I. William
E. Wheeler (R.); II. Albert T. Fancher
(R.), Little Valley,
CAYUGA COUNTY—I. Ernest G. Treat
(R.); II. George S. Fordyce (R.), Union

Springs.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY-I. J. Samuel Fowler (R.), Broken Straw; 11. Samuel Frederick Nixon (R.), Westfield, CHEMUNG COUNTY—Charles H. Knipp II. Samuel

(D.).

CHENANGO COUNTY-Jotham P. Allds (R.). Norwich CLINTON COUNTY--Charles E. John-

son (D.)

COLUMBIA COUNTY-Martin M. Kittell (R.).
CORTLAND COUNTY—George S. Sands

(R.), Cortland. DELAWARE COUNTY-Delos Axtell

(R.), Barbourville.

DUTCHESS COUNTY--I. John T. Smith (R.), Fishkill-on-Hudson; II. Will-

iam A. Tripp (R.), Rhinecliff. ERIE COUNTY—I. John H. Bradley (D.), Buffalo; II. Henry W. Hill (R.), Buffalo; III. George Geoghan (D.), IV. William Metzler (R.), Bu Buffalo: Buffalo: Henry Streifler (D.), Buffalo; VI. Nicholas J. Miller (R.), Buffalo; VII. John K. Pat-ton (R.), Tonawanda; VIII. Elijah Cook Orchard Park $(\mathbf{R}.)$

ESSEX COUNTY-Orlando Beede (R.), Beedes

FRANKLIN COUNTY-Halbert D. Stevens (R.)

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES William Harris (R.),

GENESEE COUNTY-John J. Ellis (R.), Darien Centre.

GREENE COUNTY-Sylvester B. Sage

(D.), Catskill. HERKIMER COUNTY-Erwin E. Kel-

y (R.), Gray. JEFFERSON COUNTY-I. Morgan Bryan (R.), Adams; II. Charles O. Rob-

erts (R.), Philadelphia. KINGS COUNTY (home addresses Brooklyn)—I. John H. Morgan (R.); II. John McKeown (D.); III. James J. Mc-Inerney (D.); IV. Charles H. Cotton (R.); V. Abram C. De Graw (R.); VI. J. Harvey Waite (R.); VII. John D. Holstein (D.); VIII. Thomas J. Farrell (D.); IX. John J. Cain (D.); V. Charles E. Will. (D.) VIII. Thomas J. Farrell (D.); IX. John J. Cain (D.); X. Charles E. Fiske (D.); XI. Joseph A. Guider (D.); XII. Frank J. Price (R.); XIII. George Siems (D.); XIV. Thomas P. Hawkins (D.); XV. Charles Juengst (D.); XVI. Edward C. Brennan (R.); XVII. Harris Wilson (R.); XVIII. Jacob D. Remsen (R.); XIX. Conrad Hasenflug (D.); XX. William F. Delaney (D.); XXI. Joseph H. Adams (R.).

LEWIS COUNTY-John L. Smith (R.). LIVINGSTON COUNTY-Otto Kelsey

(R.), Geneseo. MADISON COUNTY-Robert J. Fish

(R.). Oneida. MONROE COUNTY-I. Merton Lewis (R.), Rochester; II. Adolph J. Rodenbeck (R.), Rochester; III. Richard Gardiner (R.), Rochester; IV. Benjamin F. Gleason (R.), Brockport.

leason (R.), Broc MONTGOMERY COUNTY - Alphonso

Walrath (R.). NEW-YORK COUNTY-I. Michael Hal-NEW-YORK COUNTY—I. Michael Halpin (D.); II. James A. Rierdon (D.); III. Michael T. Sharkey (D.); IV. Patrick H. Roche (D.); V. Nelson H. Henry (R.); VI. Timothy P. Sullivan (D.); VII. John F. Maher (D.); VIII. Isidor Cohn (D.); IX. N. Taylor Phillips (D.); X. Julius Harburger (D.); XI. John J. O'Connor (D.); XII. Leon Sanders (D.); XIII. Patrick F. Trainor (D.); XIV. Louis Meister (D.); XV. James E. Smith (D.); XVI. Samuel Prince (D.); XVII. James J. Fitzgerald (D.); XVIII. Charles P. Dillon (D.); XIX. Perez M. Stewart (D.); XX. Henry C. Honeck (D.); XXI. Edward H. Fallows

(R.); XXII. Joseph Baum (D.); XXIII. Maurice M. Minton (D.); XXIV. John B. Fitzgerald (D.); XXV. John A. Weekes, jr., (R.); XXVI. John J. O'Connell (D.); XXVII. Gherardi Davis (R.); XXVIII. Joseph I. Green (D.); XXIX. M. Rytten-(D.); XXIX. M. jr., (R.); AAVI.

XXVII. Gherardi Davis (R.); AII.

Joseph I. Green (D.); XXIX. M. Ryttenberg (D.); XXX. Samuel F. Hyman (D.);

XXXI. Edward C. Stone (D.), (Died Dec. 8, 1899); XXXII. John Poth, jr. (D.);

Lohn J. Egan (D.); XXXIV. John F. Mor-XXXII. John Poth, jr. (D.); XXXIII. John J. Egan (D.); XXXIV. John J. Scanlon (D.); XXXV. William E. Mor-

NIAGARA COUNTY-I. John T. Darrison (R.), Lockport; II. Jay S. Rowe (R.), Johnson's Creek.

ONDIDA COUNTY-I, William J. Sullivan (D.), Utica; II, Louis M. Martin (R.), Clinton; III. Edward M. Marson (R.).

ONONDAGA COUNTY—I. Edward V. Baker (R.); II. William Herrick (D.); III. Abram Z. Hyman (D.); IV. John T. Delaney (R.), Syracuse, ONTARIO COUNTY—Jean L.

(R.), Canandaigua

ORANGE COUNTY-I. James G. Graham (R.), Newburg; II. Louis Bedell (R.), Goshen.

W. ORLEANS COUNTY -- Willian

Phipps (R.).

OSWEGO COUNTY-1. D. Thomas Lewis (R.), Fulton; II. Thomas M. Costello (R.). Altmar. OTSEGO COUNTY-Andrew R. Smith

PUTNAM COUNTY-William W. Ever-

ett (R.) QUEENS COUNTY-I. Charles C. Wissel (D.), Evergreen, Long Island; II, Cyrus B. Gale (D.), Jamaica; III. George sel

W. Doughty (R.), Inwood. RENSSELAER COUNTY-I. Hugh Galbraith (R.), Troy; II. William Hutton, jr. (D.), Troy; III. Michael Russell (R.), Troy. RICHMOND COUNTY—George B. Met-

calfe (D.). ROCKLAND COUNTY-Frank D. Dem-

arest (D.)

arest (D.).
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—I. Charles
S. Plank (R.); II. Benjamin A. Babcock
(R.), Brasher Falls.

SARATOGA COUNTY-George H. West

(R.), Ballston Spa. SCHENECTADY COUNTY—Andrew J. McMillan (R.), South Schenectady

SCHOHARIE COUNTY-Daniel D. Frisbie (D.). SCHUYLER Franklin

COUNTY-J. Barnes (D.). SENECA COUNTY—Israel Y. Larzelere

STEUBEN COUNTY—I, Frank C. Platt (R.); II. Hyatt C. Hatch (R.), Atlanta. SUFFOLK COUNTY—I, Joseph N. Hal-

lock (R.), Southold; II. Regis H. Post Bayport. (R.).

SULLIVAN COUNTY-Edwin R. Dusinbery (R.).

TIOGA COUNTY-Daniel P. Witter (R.), Richford

TOMPKINS COUNTY-Benn Conger (R.)

ULSTER COUNTY-1. Robert A. Snyder (R.), Saugerties; II. Thomas Snyder (R.).
WARREN COUNTY- Charles II. Hitch-

cock (R.), Glens Falls, WASHINGTON COUNTY-Samuel B.

Irwin (R.).

WAYNE COUNTY-Frederick W. Grif-

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.-I. John J. Sloane (D.), Yonkers; II. Alfred W. Cooley (R.); III. James K. Apgar (R.), Peekskill. WYOMING COUNTY—Charles J. Gard-

ner (R.).

YATES COUNTY-Edward M. Sawyer

(R.), Dundee.

Republicans, 92; Democrats, 56; Indepependent Democrat, 1; vacancy, 1. Total,

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. VOTE FOR SENATORS,

1898.

I. (Richmond and Suffolk Counties).—
Carll S. Burr, jr., (R.), 12,055; John L.
Havens (D.), 12,456; Price (Pro.), —.
II. (Nassau and Queens Counties).—
Charles N. Twombly (R.), 15,118; James
Norton (D.), 16,875; Scott (Pro.), 80; R.
J. Woodruff (S. L.), 1,036.
III. (Brooklyn: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and
6).—George J. Hardy (R.), 7,729; Thos. H.
Cullen (D.), 14,095.

IV. (Brooklyn: Wards 7, 17, 10 and 21)

IV. (Brooklyn: Wards 7, 13, 19 and 21).

—David F. Davis (R.), 14,254; Wm. C. Boerner (D.), 13,987.

V. (Brooklyn: Wards 8, 10, 12, 30 and 31).—Robert L. Brackett (R.), 8,166;

Michael J. Coffey (D.), 15,509.
VI. (Brooklyn: Wards 9, 11, 20 and 22).
—Wm. H. Zeigler (R.), 13,313; Wm. J. La

Roche (D.), 14,653.

VII. (Brooklyn: Wards 14, 15, 16 and 17).—Edward H. Schleuter (R.), 9,523; 17).—Edward H. Schleuter (17). Patrick H. McCarren (D.), 14,134. Wards 23, 24,

VIII. (Brooklyn: Wards 23, 24, 25, 29 and 32).—Henry Marshall (R.), 17,381; John G. Porter (D.), 12,300.
IX. (Brooklyn: Wards 18, 26, 27 and 28).—Julius L. Wieman (R.), 11,796;

IX. (Brooklyn: Wards 28).—Julius L. Wieman Joseph Wagner (D.), 16,555.

X. (New-York City; Canar-st. and According to the New-York City; Canar-st. and According the New-York Canar-st. Broome, Sullivan and Spring streets; Broadway, Canar-st., Division, Grand and Jackson Division, Grand and Jackson Bowery. Division, Grand and Jackson streets to the East River, thence around the southern end of Manhattan Island to the place of beginning, and also Governor's, Bedlow's and Ellis Islands).—Edwin F. Merwin (R.), 4.348; John F. Ahearn (D.), 13,004; T. N. Holden (Pro.), 25; L. Abelson (S. L.), 766.

XI. (New-York City: That part lying north of Tenth District, within and bounded by a line from the junction of Broadway and Canal-st., thence along Broadway, 4th-st., Bowery and 3d-ave., St. Mark's Place, Avenue A., 7th-st., Avenue B. Clinton, Rivington, Broadway, 3d-Norfolk and Division streets, Bowery and Canal-st., to the beginning).—Alfred E. Ommen (R.), 6,348; Timothy D. Sul-

livan (D.), 12,064; Edward H. Mead (Pro.), 16; B. Korn (S. L.), 1,324. XII. (New-York City: That part lying north of Districts Ten and Eleven, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson-st. and East River, thence through Jackson, Grand. Division, Norfolk, Rivington and Clinton streets; Avenue B., 7th-st., Avenue A., St. Mark's Place, 3d-ave., E. 14th-st., to the East River, thence along the East River to place of beginning).-August Buermann (R.), Samuel J. Foley (D.), 12,079; James Gilkinson (Pro.), 26; H. Eckstein (S. L.), 2,601.

XIII. (New-York City: That part north of District Ten, and within and bounded by a line at Canal-st. and Hudson River, thence along Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan and Spring streets; Broadway, 4th-st., Bowery and 3d-ave., 14th-st., 6th-ave., W. 15th-st., 7th-ave., W. 19th-st., 8th-ave., W. 20th-3d-ave., 14th-st., oth-ave., W. 15th-st., 7th-ave., W. 19th-st., 8th-ave., W. 20th-st. and Hudson River to place of beginning).—Maximus A. Lesser (R.), 8,859; Bernard F. Martin (D.), 13,643; C. Moltman (S. L.), 76.

XIV. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Twelve and Thirteen, from a line hardening at 14th-st. and East River.

line beginning at 14th-st. and East River, thence along E. 14th-st., Irving Place, E. thence along E. 14th-st., Irving Place, E. 19th-st., 3d-ave., E. 23d-st., Lexington-ave., E. 53d-st., 3d-ave., E. 52d-st., and East River to place of beginning).—Charles Steinberg (R.), 6,169; Thos. F. Charles Steinberg (R.), 6,169; Thos. F. Grady (D.), 16,995; Edward M. Dillon (Sil. D.), 70; Geo. W. Streteel (Pro.), 49;

J. Boyd (S. L.), 606, XV. (New-York City: That part north of District Thirteen, from a line at W. t. and 6th-ave., thence along 6th-W. 15th-st., 7th-ave., W. 40th-st., sve., W. 15th-st., (th-ave., W. 40th-st., Sth-ave., and transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 5th-ave., E. 96th-st., Lexington-ave., E. 23d-st., 3d-ave., E. 19th-st., Irving Place and 14th-st., to place of beginning).—N. A. Elsberg (R.), 13,064; Bartow S. Weeks (D.), 9,942; Chas.

E. Latimer (Pro.), 52.
XVI. (New-York City: That part north of District Thirteen, from a line at 7th-ave, and W. 19th-st., thence along W. 19th-st., Sth-ave., W. 20th-st, and the Hudson River, W. 46th-st., 10th-ave., W. 43d-st., Sth-ave., W. 40th-st, and 7th-ave., to place of beginning).—Joseph F. Beglan (R.), 7,335; Louis Munzinger (D.), 13,282; W. H. McNair (Pro.), 46; S. L. Christoffersen (S. L.), 441.

XVII. (New-York City; That part

City: north of District Sixteen, from a line at 8th-ave, and W. 43d-st., thence along W. 43d-st., Hudson 8th-ave, and W. 43d-st., thence along W. 43d-st., 10th-ave., W. 46th-st., Hudson River, W. 89th-st., 10th (Amsterdam)-ave., W. 86th-st., 9th (Columbus) ave., W. 81st-st. and 8th-ave., to place of beginning).—Chas. B. Page (R.), 10,302; Geo. W. Plunkitt (D.), 13,833; A. W. Palmer (Pro.), 56. W. Majer (S. I.), 431.

Plunkitt (D.), 13,833; A. W. Palmer (Fro.), 56; W. Meier (S. L.), 431.

XVIII. (New-York City: That part rorth of District Fourteen, from a line at 52d-st. and East River, thence along E. 52d-st., 3d-ave., E. 53d-st., Lexington-ave., E. 84th-st., 2d-ave., E. S3d-st, and the East River to place of beginning; also Blackwell's Island).—Wm. Martin (R.), 12,928. S Blackwell's Island).—Wm. Martin (R.), 5,946; Maurice Featherson (D.), 13,928; S. B. Williams (Pro.), 23; R. Morton (S. L.), 1,366.

City: That part enteen, from a line XIX. (New-York at S9th-30, and Hudson River, thence along Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek around northern end of Manhattan Island; thence along Harlem River to north end of 5th-ave., thence along 5th-ave., E. 129th-st., 4th (Park) ave., E. 110th-st., 5th-ave., transverse road across Central Park at 97th-st., 8th-ave., W. 81st-st., 9th (Columbus) ave., W. 86th-st., 10th (Amsterdam) ave., and W. 89th-st. to place of beginning).—John Ford (R.), 19,232; Thomas J. Murray (D.), 18,200; H. W. Hoops, jr., (Ind.), 49; P. H. Lynch (Pro.), 111; J. T. Nier (S. L.), 482.

(New-York City: That part north XX. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Eighteen and Fifteen, from a line at 83d-st. and East River, thence through E. 83d-st., 2d-ave., E. 84th-st., Lexington-ave., E. 96th-st., 5th-ave., E. 110th-st. to Harlem River, along Harlem and East rivers to place of beginning; also Randall's and Ward's islands).—Edward W. Weil (R.), 8,634; Thomas F. Donnelly (D.), 17,178; J. E. Hanson (Pro.), 33; H. Col-lenburg (S. L.), 1,251.

XXI. (New-York City: That part north of Districts Nineteen and Twenty, from a line at 119th-st. and Harlem River, thence line at 119th-st. and Harlem River, thence along E. 119th-st., 4th (Park) ave., 129th-st., 5th-ave. and Harlem River, to the place of beginning; and all that part of New-York County not hereinbefore described).—Douglas Matthewson (R.), 12,121; R. H. Mitchell (D.), 18,727; D. Crandall (Pro.), 103; C. C. Crawford (S. L.), 1,065.

XXII. (Westchester County and Anaved District New-York City)—Geo. H.

nexed District, New-York City).—Geo. H. Mairs (R.), 18,455; Wm. J. Graney (D.),

19.805.

XXIII. (Orange and Rockland Counties).—Louis F. Goodsell (R.), 14,720; Wm: Quaid (D.), 12,906; S. Young (Pro.), 464; M. Steel (Soc. Lab.), 129.
XXIV. (Columbia, Dutchess and Put-

nam Counties.—Henry S. Ambler (R.), 17,553; James H. Russell (D.), 14,890; James McNeill (Pro.), 532.

XXV. (Greene and Ulster Counties).—Philip Schautz (R.), 13,744; Jacob Rice

(C.), 14,147.

XXVI. (Chenango, Delaware and Sullivan Counties).—Wm. Thornton (R.), 16,265; Wm. D. Calkins (D.), 10,876.

XXVII. (Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery

XXVII. (Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Schoharie Counties).—Hobart Krum (R.), 16,341; Wm. J. Roser (D.), 14,249. XXVIII. (Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington Counties).—Edgar T. Brackett (R.), 19,752; John R. Willett (D.), 13,326; H. H. Ferris (Pro.), 1,052. XXIX. (Albany County).—Myer Nussbaum (R.), 18,966; Curtis W. Douglas (D.)

XXIX. (Albany County).—Myer Nussbaum (R.), 18,906; Curtis W. Douglas (D.), 20,342

XXX. (Rensselaer County).—Wm. H. Draper (R.), 13,856; Frank M. Boyce (D.), 14,853; F. Scholz (S. L.), 19; C. E. Van Zandt (Pro.), 403.

XXXI. (Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties).—George Chahoon (R.), 12,268; Geo. R. Finch (D.), 10,964.

XXXII. (Franklin and St. Lawrence Countles).—Geo. R. Malby (R.), 17,795; W. G. Peck (D.), 7,464.

XXXIII. (Herkimer and Otsego Counties).—James D. Feeter (R.), 13,933; Geo.

XXXIII. (Herkimer and Otsego Counties).—James D. Feeter (R.), 13,933; Geo. M. Bristol (D.), 10,874; B. P. Ripley (Pro.), 617.

XXXIV. (Oneida County).—Henry J. Coggeshall (R.), 14,743; Thos. D. Watkins (D.), 14,670; Paddock (Pro.), 615.
XXXV. (Jefferson and Lewis Counties).
—Elon R. Brown (R.), 13,773; Antolne F. Mills (D.), 9,494; John D. Huntington Mills (D), (Pro.), 585.

(Onondaga County.)-Horace White (R.), 18,482; Duncan W. Peck (D.),

14,943; Henry Massett, 2,147; C. E. Powlesland (S. L.), 532. XXXVII. (Madison and Oswego Counties).—N. N. Stranahan (R.), 16,220; Wm. M. West (D.), 9,760; W. C. Johnson (Pro.), 759.

XXXVIII. (Broome, Cortland and Tioga Counties).—W. E. Johnson (R.), 17,248; John A. O'Hara (D.), 10,971; E. H. Miller (Pro.), 1,217.

XXXIX. (Cayuga and Seneca Counties).

—Benjamin M. Wilcox (R.), 11,563; John D. Teller (D.), 9,781.

XI. (Chapung Schulyer and Tompa

XL. (Cne... ins Counties).— Frank (Chemung, Schulyer and Counties).—Chas. T. Willis and Tompkins

Mason N. Weed (Pro.), 1,183.
XLI. (Steuben and Yates Counties).—
F. D. Sherwood (R.), 13,677; Frank M.
Collin (D.), 9,184; Martin A. Tuttle (Pro.),

1,162. XLII. (Ontario and Wayne Counties).— John Raines (R.), 12,809; Patrick E. White (D.), 9,096; C. A. Steele (McKinley League Rep.), 598.

XLIII. (Monroe County: Towns Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and Wards 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18 of Rochester).—Cornelius R. Parsons (R.), 11,272; P. B. Hulett (D.), 8,733.

XLIV. (Monroe County: Towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Whitehead, and Wards I, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 19 and 20 of Rochester).—W. W. Armstrong (R.), 9,326; Jacob Gerling (D.), 8,970; J. J. Mitchell (Pro.), 395; J. A. Eaton (Soc. Lab.), 340.

XLV. (Genesee, Niagara and Orleans Counties).—Timothy E. Ellsworth (R.), 15,671; William B. Dye (D.), 13,346; W. F. Barry (Pro.), 904.

XLVI. (Allegany, Livingston and Wy-XLIV. County: Towns (Monroe

Barry (Pro.), 904.

XLVI. (Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming Counties).—L. H. Humphrey (R.).
14,964; Charles H. Ward (D.), 9,751; W.
G. Boothe (Pro.), 1,238.

XLVII. (Erie County: Wards 1, 2, 3, 6,
15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Buffalo).—
N. W. Norton (R.), 11,957; W. F. Mackey
(D.), 12,017; Chester (Pro.), 167; Carlson
(S. L.), 195.

XLVIII. (Erie County: Wards 4, 5, 7,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 of Buffalo).—Simon Seibert (R.), 8,748; S. J. Ramsperger (D.), 12,038; Paul (Pro.), 88;
Jakubowski (S. L.), 890.

XLIX. (Erie County: Wards 17, 18 and
25 of Buffalo and remainder of county not

25 of Buffalo and remainder of county not hereinbefore described).—George A. Davis (R.), 12,012; George Staub (D.), 11,960; Shearer (Pro.), 255; Harris (S. L.), 361.
L. (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties).—Frank W. Higgins (R.), 20,200;

ties).—Frank W. Higgins (R.), 20,200; Solon S. Laing (D.), 10,280; Elvin B. Rice (Pro.), 1,002. Higgins

Democrats Republicans elected, elected, 23; total, 50.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, 1899.

(Politics are recognized as follows: "R.," Republican; "D.," Democrat; "Pro.," Prohibition; "S. L.," Social Labor, *Elected.

ALBANY COUNTY.

I. *Wm. L. Coughtry (R.), 5,241; G. W. Hallenbeck (D.), 3,548,

*James B McEwan (R.), 5,290; O. De Graff (D.), 4,525,

III. J. E. Alexander (R.), 100; *Geo. T. Kelly (D.), 5,367.

1V. *Ed. McCreary (R.), 5,518; P. Hild-

reth (D.), 4,396.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

I. *A. W. Litchard (R.), 4,125; T. Davis (D.), 1,836; D. B. Sill (Pro.), 798.

BROOME COUNTY.

I. *J. T. Rogers (R.), 3,789; N. E. Kelley (D.), 2,391; C. E. Dibble (Pro.),

II. *J. 11. Swift (R.), 4,268; F. E. Kennedy (D.), 2,654; L. N. English, 316.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1. *Wm. E. Wheeler (R.), 3,636; M. J. McCarey (D.), 2,756; J. Simnacher (Pro.), 217

II. *A. T. Fancher (R.), 4,180; H. Seil (D.), 2,372; O. H. Palmer (Pro.), 97.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

I. *E. G. Treat (R.), 3,492; (no Democratic nominee); J. N. Benton (Pro.), 205; C. W. House (S. L.), 222.
II. *G. S. Fordyce (R.), 2,960; J. C. Healey (D.), 1,695; J. A. Fulmer (Pro.), 122; J. Morris (S. L.), 72.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

I. *J. S. Fowler (R.), 4,382; H. W. Fla-haven (D.), 1,890; J. F. Dearing (Pro.), 266.

11. *S. F. Nixon (R.), 4,712; T. J. Cumming (D.), 2,928; C. George (Pro.), 303.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

I. *C. H. Knipp (R.), 6,327; D. N. Heller (D.), 4,504; C. C. Bogardus (Pro.), 356. I. *C.

CHENANGO COUNTY

1. *J. P. Allds (R.), 5.017; F. H. Wilcox (D.), 2,829; M. Fuller (S. L.), 91; S. E. Johns (Pro.), 201,

CLINTON COUNTY.

I. *C. E. Johnson (R.) 4,821; E. J. Pickett (D.), 4,552; C. C. Carpenter (Pro.), 110

COLUMBIA COUNTY,

M. Kittell (R.), 5.363; L. Bashford (D.), 4,46I; C. Miller (Pro.), 14I.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

I. *G. S. Sands (R.), 3,477; J. R. Parsons (D.), 2,116; E. Mead (Pro.), 300,

DELAWARE COUNTY.

I. *D. Axtell (R.), 5,530; C. Warner (D.), 3,828; D. W. Stearns (Pro.), 282.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

I. *J. T. Smith (R.), 4,605. (No opposition.)

11. °W. A. Tripp (R.), 4,159; E. E. Perkins (D.), 3,378; C. Cossum (1nd.), 673; M. Downing (Pro.), 190; P. Jacobson (S. L.), 99.

ERIE COUNTY.

I. A. J. Meyer (R.), 4,267; *J. H. Brad-y (D.), 6,010. ley

II. *Henry W Hill (R.), 9,072; P. Schmidt (D.), 4,135,

III. B. A. Peevers (R.), 3,836; Geoghan (D.), 4,914. *G.

IV. Wm. Metzle Hawley (D.), 3,304. Metzler (R.), 3,612; E. A.

V. C. F. Susdorf (R.), 3,021; *H. Streifler (D.), 3,437. V1. N. J. M

Miller (R.), 6,001; J. T. But-

ler (D.), 4,475, V11, *J. K. Patton (R.), 3,400; S. J. Wiltse (D.), 3,134.

VIII. *E. Cook (R.), 4,002; O. Earl (D.). 3,674.

ESSEX COUNTY.

I. *O. Beede (R.), 3,030; A. De Lano (D.), 1,100; G. W. Spencer (Pro.), 114.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1. *H. D. Stevens (R.), 3,504; P. Smlth (D.), 1,410; R. Clark (Pro.), 185.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

1. *Wm. Harris (R.), 6.303; M. Somers (D.), 4,193; D. Bronk (Pro.), 440; F. B. Stowe (S. L.), 269.

GENESEE COUNTY.

I. *J. J. Ellis (R.), 4,250; E. N. Moulthrop (D.), 2,552; E. M. Wilcox (Pro.), 24I.

GREENE COUNTY

I. P. S. Jennings (R.), 3,905; *S. B. Sage (D.), 3,920; A. R. Mott (Pro.), 113; C. M. Ruland (S. L.), 202.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

I. *E, E, Kelley (R.), 5,871; L. B. Wheeler (D.), 4,916; N. D. Smith (Pro.), 218.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

I, *M. Bryan (R.), 3,854; L. W. Day (D.), 2,481; C. L. Lee (Pro.), 180, 11. *C. O. Roberts (R.), 3,921; J. Cooper (D.), 2,121; E. J. Pennock (Pro.), 273.

KINGS COUNTY.

I. *John H. Morgan (R.), 3,489; Thomas O. Hague (D.), 2,867; P. Regan (S. L.), 102; O. O. Engetrom, 39. II. P. J. O'Sullivan (R.), 1,773; *John McKeown (D.), 4,991; R. Fitzgerald (S.

L.). 173

III. John J. Brennan (R.), 1,680; *J. Mc-lnerney (D.), 4,100; B. Hughes (S. L.), \$3, IV. *Charles H. Cotton (R.), 4,543; W. R. Oglesby (D.), 4,131; A. Jarrold (S. L.),

Newman (Ind. Lab.), 43. VIII. J. E. McEvoy (R.), 2,445; *Thos. J. Farrell (D.), 3,149; H. C. Taylor (Pro.),

IX. Charles E. Foster (R.), 1,565; *J. J. Cain (D.), 2,663; H. Samuelson (S. L.), 174; L. O'Hara (Ind. Lab.), 832.
X. Edward L. Collier (R.), 3,497; *Chas. E. Fiske (D.), 3,725; T. Walsh (S. L.), 65; W. D. Perry (Pro.), 73.

, D. Perry (Pro.), 73, XI. Timothy J. Mayher (R.), 3,605; *A.

A. Innotiny J. Mayner (R.), 3,005; *A. Guider (D.), 4,489; J. T. Keveney (S. L.), 160; J. N. Applegate (Pro.), 53, XII. *Frank J. Price (R.), 4,179; C. C. Schoeneck (D.), 3,963; F. A. Leise (S. L.), 339; W. F. Dukeshire (Pro.), 60; J. Rorke (Ind. Lab.), 110.

XIII. Thomas B. Hobby (R.), 4,025; *George Siems (D.), 4,230; J. A. Owens (Pro.), 63; E. Henckler (Ind. Lab.), 217. XIV. T. E. Grealey (R. and Ind. Lab.), 2,145; *T. P. Hawkins (D.), 4,420; C. Rothkopf (S. L.), 212. XV. Edward H. Schlueter (R.), 2,174; *Chas. Juengst (D.), 2,867; W. L. Brower (S. L.), 236; F. Clark (Pro.), 6; M. Rubenstein (Ind. Lab.), 903. XVI. *Edward C. Brennan (R.), 4,450; R. H. Roy (D.), 4,426; G. F. Turner (S. L.), 120; A. Ames (Pro.), 36; M. J. Flaherty (Ind. Lab.), 92.

erty (Ind. Lab.), 92.

XVII. *Harris Wilson (R.), 5,369; R.

XVII. *Harris Wilson (R.), 5,369; R. W. Sharp (D.), 2,374; J. Ebert (S. L.), 67; J. Van Valkenberg (Pro.), 43.

XVIII. *Jacob D. Remsen (R.), 5,099; H. A. Ball (D.), 4,702; O. Sorensen (S. L.), 107; C. E. Parsons (Pro.), 32.

XIX. Louis Best (R.), 2,181; *C. Hasenfug (D.), 4,048; F. C. Wolf (S. L.), 235.

XX. Richard Goodwin (R.), 4,027; *W. F. Delaney (D.), 4,468; H. Kuhn (S. L.), 374; F. L. Brown (Pro.), 41; W. R. Moore (Ind. Lab.), 354.

XXI. *Joseph H. Adams (R.), 4,952; H. H. Torborg (D.), 4,948; H. Vogt (S. L.), 388; J. H. McLean (Ind. Lab.), 349.

LEWIS COUNTY.

I. *J. L. Smith (R.), 3,801; O. A. Shepard (D.), 2,816; R. L. Roberts (Pro.), 63.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

I. *Otto Kelsey (R.), 3,721; H. Campbell (D.), 2,560.

MADISON COUNTY.

I. *R. J. Fish (R.), 6,023; W. E. Burdlek (D.), 3,547; A. Hay (Pro.), 296; F. Mueller (S. L.), 86.

MONROE COUNTY.

I. *M. E. Lewis (R.), 5,017; F. F. Jones (D.), 4,409; H. O. Abbott (Pro.), 208; C. Zoerner (S. L.), 389.

Zoerner (S. L.), 389.

II. *A. J. Roolenbeck (R.), 6,466; H. M. Pruner (D.), 3,964; G. Weber (Pro.), 84; A. Mussmacher (S. L.), 293.

III. *R. Gardiner (R.), 4,831; M. E. Gibbs (D.), 4,098; B. R. Palmer (Pro.), 258; W. Richards (S. L.), 206.

IV. *B. F. Gleason (R.), 4,685; J. S. Haight (D.), 4,435; A. W. Russell (Pro.), 138; M. Goss (S. L.), 180.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

I. *Alphonse Walrath (R.), 5,684; J. W. Ferguson (D.), 4,658.

NASSAU COUNTY. (See Queens County.)

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

I. T. P. Browne (R. H. Lab.), 853; *M. Halpin (D.), 3,108; Ranson (S. L.), 12. II. Thomas I. Karman (R.), 1,193; *J. Reardon (D.), 4,312; Pomeranz (S. L.), III. J. J. Smith (R.), 1,680; *M. J. Sharkey (D.), 4,079; Wallenschlager (S.

Sharkey (D.), 4,019; Wallelschlager (S. L.), 134.

IV. S. F. Brothers (R.), 1,447; *P. H. Roche (D.), 3,189; Levitch (S. L.), 528.

V. N. H. Henry (R.), 319; *A. W. Stump (D.), 3,077; Robinson (S. L.), 81.

VI. T. McNulty (R.), 1,674; *T. P. Sullivan (D.), 4,903; Wheatley (S. L.), 158.

VII. G. W. Low (R.), 2,642; *J. F. Maher (D.), 3,809; Deagan (S. L.), 115.

VIII. S. Rosenberg (R.), 1,303; *I. Cohn (D.), 2,670; Ecksteins (S. L.), 404.
IX. J. A. Allen (R.), 2,072; *N. T. Philips (D.), 4,119; Saundry (S. L.), 128.
X. J. C. Brand (R.), 1,909; *J. Harburger (D.), 3,610; Hosman (S. L.), 527.
XI. T. A. Hansen (R.), 1,747; *J. J. O'Connor (D.), 3,554; Johnson (S. L.), 26.
XII. I. Ellis (R.), 896; *L. Sanders (D.), 2,978; Klein (S. L.), 620.
XIII. J. J. McCourt (R.), 1,569; *P. F.

2,978; Klein (S. L.), 620.

XIII. J. J. McCourt (R.), 1,569; *P. F.
Trainor (D.), 3,290; Hunter (S. L.), 167.

XIV. J. J. O'Rourke (R.), 2,258; *L.
Meister (D.), 3,800; Hunter (S. L.), 421.

XV. T. J. McManus (R.), 3,009; *J. E.
Smith (D.), 3,080; White (S. L.), 165.

XVI. R. Cohen (R.), 840; *S. Prince
(D.), 3,219; De Leon (S. L.), 2,044.

XVII. T. E. Farrell (R.), 2,114; *J. J.
Fitzgerald (D.), 3,726; Schoenfeld (S. L.)

Fitzgerald (D.), 3,726; Schoenfeld (S. L.),

XV1II. Wm. S. Whitehead (R.), I,315; *C. P. Dillon (D.), 5,352; Diamond (S. L.), 303.

XIX. R. Mazet (R.), 4,271; *P. M. Stewart (D.), 4,668; Mitteberg (S. L.), 76. XX. J. S. Shea (R.), 2,876; *H. C. Honeck (D.), 4,021; Rowe (S. L.), 143. XXI. *E. H. Fallows (R.), 6,910; J. F. Court (D.), 5,085; Mekland (S. L.), 157. XXII. J. T. Pratt (R.), 1,557; *J. Baum (D.), 4,594; Wagner (S. L.), 176.

*M. M. Minton (D.), 5,901; Thompson (S. L.), 222.

XXIV. J. J. Nugent (R.), 1,882; *J. B. Fitzgerald (D.), 3,706; Bruner (S. L.), 190. XXV. *J. A. Weekes, jr. (R.), 2,987; G. T. Goldthwaite (D.), 2,330; Shelden (S. L.),

23. XXVI. Dr. J. F. Southmayd (R.), 1,387; *J. J. O'Connell (D.), 3,245; Katz (S. L.),

XXVII. *G. Davis (R.), 2,949; H. B. Lippincott (D.), 2,373; Carpenter (S. L.),

XXVIII. Wm. Martin (R.), 1,612; *J. I. Green (D.), 4,396; Kenney (S. L.), 254. XXIX. Homer Folks (R.), 3,559; *M. Ř. Ryttenberg (D.), 3,708; Sprague (S. L.), 18.

XXX. J. J. Issing (R.), 2,246; *S. F. Hyman (D.), 4,885; Gilhouse (S. L.), 358. XXXI. S. S. Slater (R.), 5,564; *E. M. Stone (D.), 5,634; Bernstein (S. L.), 126. XXXII. F. Landman (R.), 2,328; *J. J. Poth (D.), 4,522; Rosenthal (S. L.), 387. XXXIII. T. H. McCracken (L. and R.), 1,935; *J. J. Egan (D.), 4,466; Lederer (S. I.), 188

L.), 188.

XXXIV. C. B. Steurer (R.), 4,459; *J. J. Scanlon (D.), 7,669; Sperle (S. L.), 470. XXXV. E. B. Root (R.), 5,513; *W. E. Morris (D.), 9,098; Wright (S. L.), 519.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

I. *J. T. Darrison (R.), 3,966; C. Wolf (D.), 3,175. 11. *J. S. Rowe (R.), 3,237; J. E. Noblett (D.), 3,184.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

I. W. E. Richards (R.), 5,328; *W. J. Sullivan (D.), 5,699. II. *L. W. Martin (R.), 3,983; J. B. Cushman (D.), 2,880, · 111. *B. M. Marson (R.), 4,402; (no Dem. nom.); F. Z. Jones (Pro.), 587.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

I. *E. V. Baker (R.), 4,953; P. S. Thorn-

ton (D.), 3,632. 11. R. Moore (R.), 4,038; *W. S. Herrick (D.), 4,365. 111. E. B. Sabine (R.), 4,351; *A. Z. Hyman (D.), 4,455. IV. *J. T. Delaney (R.), 5,086; J. J.

Barrett (D.), 4,675.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

I. *J. L. Burnett (R.), 5,499; J. H. Roy (D.), 3,251; H. Ladd (Pro.), 212.

ORANGE COUNTY.

I, *J. G. Graham (R.), 5,424; A. C. Ormsbee (D.), 2,615. II. *L. Bedell (R.), 4,695; D. P. Schultz (D.), 3,713; J. C. Ryder (Pro.), 86.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

I. *W. W. Phipps (R.), 2,966; H. I. Burnett (D.), 2,005; A. L. Sailsbury (Pro.),

OSWEGO COUNTY.

I. *T. D. Lewis (R.), 4,742; M. J. Daley (D.), 3,253. II. *T. M. Costello (R.), 4,778; D. C. Bishop (D.), 2,788.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

I. *A. R. Smith (R.), 6,823; H. P. Clark (D.), 5,226; A. R. Case (Pro.), 336; T. P. Higgins (S. L.), 71.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

*W. W. Everett (R.), 1,913; C. A. Rundall (D.), 1,179; E. H. Foshay (Pro), 61.

QUEENS COUNTY

I. D. S. Callahan (R.), 4,044; *C. C. Wissel (D.), 6,296; P. J. Gleason (Ind. D.), 856.

II. H. S. McKnight (R.), 4,221; *C. B. Gale (D.), 4,238.

III. (Includes Nassau County) *G. W. Doughty (R.), 3,825; E. N. Townsend (D.), 2,833.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

I. *H. Galbraith (R.), 4,538; J. J. Graham (D.), 4,111; A. Banker (Pro.), 142;

Graham (D.), 4,111; A. Bailker (Fro.), 182, N. Barnham (S. L.), 57, II. *J. F. Ahern (R.), 4,896; William Hutton, jr. (D.), 4,801; R. Band (Pro.), 70; L. A. Boland (S. L.), 48, III. *M. Russell (R.), 5,709; L. N. S. Miller (D.), 4,164; R. Rynders (Pro.), 128; J. P. Alrutz (S. J.), 82 L. F. Alrutz (S. L.), 83.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

I. J. J. Hayes (R.), 3.792; *G. Metcalfe (D.), 6,403; M. Driscoll (S. L.), 245.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

I. R. D. Rodermond (R.), -; *F. P. Demarest (D.).

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

I. *C. S. Plank (R.), 3.474; J. Manson (D.), 1,057; C. W. McClair (Pro.), 182. II. *B. A. Babcock (R.), 3,501; G. B. Sawyer (D.), 929; S. L. Clark (Pro.), 247.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

I. *G. H. West (R.), 6,175; A. P. Knapp (D.), 4,969; C. E. Robbins (Pro.), 466.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

I. *A. J. McMillan (R.), 4,747; C. C. Mesick (D.), 3,793; J. M. Martin (Pro.), 124; E. L. Lake (S. L.), 198.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

I. L. W. Baxter (R.), 3,787; *D. D. Frisbie (D.), 3,824; G. K. Kimball (Pro.), 142.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

I. O. T. Nye (R.), 1,912; *J. F. Barnes (D.), 2,257; J. W. Arnold (Pro.), 148.

SENECA COUNTY.

I. *I. Y. Larzelere (R.), 3,351; R. M. Steele (D.), 3,053; F. D. Ward (Pro.), 111.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

I. *F. C. Platt (R.), 4,858; J. Hlnman (D.), 3,632; M. C. Plough (Pro.), 388.
II. *H. C. Hatch (R.), 4,598; C. O. Cot-

ton (D.), 3,759; H. C. Burdick (Pro.), 427.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

I. *J. N. Hallock (R.), 3,948; D. R. Young (D.), 2,821; D. Chichester (Pro.), 331.

II. *R. H. Post (R.), 2,817; J. H. B. Browning (D.), 2,054; T. B. Cornell (Pro.), 132.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

I. *E. R. Dusinbery (R.), 3,837; E. E. Pinney (D.), 3,242.

TIOGA COUNTY.

I. *D. P. Witter (R.), 3,368; A. G. Van Norstran (D.), 1,725; J. E. Belknap (Pro.),

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

I. *B. Conger (R.), 3,767; G. H. Baker (D.), 3,298; C. L. Connell (Pro.), 428.

ULSTER COUNTY.

I. *R. A. Snyder (R.), 4,853; J. D. Wurts (D.), 4,599; W. J. Taylor (Pro.),

II. *Thomas Snyder (R.), 4,874; G. Terwilliger (D.), 4,277; J. R. Hunt (Pro.), 179.

WARREN COUNTY.

I. *C. H. Hitchcock (R.), 3,697; E. T. Griffing (D.), 2,523; A. M. Burdett (Pro.),

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

I. *S. B. Irwin (R.), 5,266; T. A. Patterson (D.), 3,227; M. B. Allen (Pro.), 394.

WAYNE COUNTY.

I. *F. W. Griffith (R.), 4,973; M. C. Taylor (D.), 3,594; D. J. Cotten (Pro.), 299.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

I. W. S. Allerton (R.), 5,601; *J. J. Sloane (D.), 5,884; P. O. Peterson (S. L.),

Sloane (D.), 5,884; P. O. Peterson (S. L.), 273; A. J. Perry (Pro.), 40.

II. *A. W. Cooley (R.), 5,539; William Henderson, jr. (D.), 5,487; J. H. Cruger (S. L.), 119; Irving Brown (Pro.), 73.

III. *J. R. Apgar (R.), 4,929; G. V. B. Frost (D.), 3,456; J. C. Pierce (S. L.), 216; J. H. Willer (Pro.), 169 L. H. Miller (Pro.), 169.

WYOMING COUNTY.

I. *C. J. Gardner (R.), 3,571; William N. Martin (D.), 1,668; G. Z. Goodale (Pro.), 228.

YATES COUNTY.

I. *E. M. Sawyer (R.), 2,209; F. M. Collin (D.), 1,473; F. H. Viele (Pro.). 205. Note.—The soldiers' vote is not included in figures given, and it would not materially change them, as it was small.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans elected, 92; Democrats elected, 58; total, 150. One Democrat (Stone, of New-York) died December 8.

NEW-YORK STATE OFFICIALS.

(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)

Commissioners (term 5 years, Railroad

Railroad Commissioners (term 5 years, salary \$8,000).—Ashley W. Cole, Jan. 29, 1902; George W. Dunn, May 11, 1902; Frank M. Baker, Feb. 3, 1903.

Lunacy Commissioners (term 6 years).—Dr. Peter M. Wise, \$7,500, Dec. 31, 1900; William H. Parkhurst, \$5,000, May 15, 1902; William C. Osborn, \$3,500, Dec. 31, 1904 1904.

Supt. of Prisons.—Cornelius V. C ears' term, April 17, 1903, \$6,000. Supt. Public Works.—John N Collins, 5

N. ridge (term 2 years, said), ...
1, 1901.
Factory Inspector (term 3 years, \$2,000).
—John Williams, Dec. 31, 1901.
—John McMackin

Labor Commissioner, John McMackin (term 3 years, \$3,000).—April, 1902.
Supt. Banking Department (term 3 years, \$5,000).—F. D. Kilburn, May 9, 1902.
Adjutant-General (term 2 years, \$4,000).

Vacant. Andrews resigned.
 Commissioner of Agriculture (term 3 years, \$3,000).—Charles A. Wieting, April 29, 1902.

risneries, Game and Forest Commission (term 5 years).—Barnet H. Davis, president; Edward Thompson, William R. Weed, Hendrick S. Holden, Charles H. Babcock. Salary of president, \$3,000; other Commissioners, \$2,500 each. All terms expire April 25, 1900.

Excise Commissioner, (term, 5 recently applied to the president of the presi Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission

Excise Commissioner (term 5 years).-Henry H. Lyman, April 1, 1901.

Henry H. Lyman, April 1, 1801.

Board of Arbitration (term 3 years, \$3,000).—Francis B. Delehanty, James M. Gilbert, W. H. H. Webster. Terms expire Oct. 31, 1901.

Civil Service Commissioners (no set term, \$2,000).—William M. Collier, Willard A.

\$2,000).—William M. Collier, Cobb and Silas W. Burt,

Cobb and Slias W. Burt.
Board of Charities (term 8 years, no salary).—E. H. Litchfield, March 23, 1904; William R. Stewart, March 23, 1905; Anne G. De Peyster, May 28, 1905; Peter Walrath, March 23, 1907; Newton Aldrich, March 23, 1907; Newton Aldrich, March 23, 1902; John Notman, Jan. 17, 1907; Simon W. Rosendale, March 20, 1903; Harvey W. Putnam, March 23, 1901; Enoch V. Stoddard, March 23, 1900; Stephen Smith, May 28, 1905; Eugene A. Philbin, March 23, 1906.
University Regents (term life, no selection)

23, 1906.

University Regents (term life, no salary).

—M. I. Townsend, Anson J. Upson, C. M. Depew, Charles E. Fitch, Orris H. Warren, Whitelaw Reid, William H. Watson, Henry E. Turner, St. Clair McKelway, Hamilton Harris, Daniel Beach, Carroll E. Smith, Pliny T. Sexton, T. Guilford Smith, William C. Doane, Lewis A. Stimson, Sylvester Malone, A. Vanderveer, Chester S. Lord.

Lord.

State Architect.—George Lewis Heins, salary, \$7,500. Term same as Governor Term same as Governor who appoints him.

Canal Board .- Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, oller, State State En-Treasurer, Attorney-General, gineer, Superintendent of Public Works, Land Commissioners, — Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer.

Judges of Court of Claims (term 6 years, salary \$5,000).—John M. Kellogg, Dec. 31, 1905; Charles T. Saxton, John F.

Parkhurst, Dec. 31, 1903.

Commission to Revise the Statutes (salary \$3,000 each).—A. Judd Northrup, Syracuse; Charles Z. Lincoln, Little Valley; William H. Johnson, Oneonta. Supt. of Public Buildings (salary \$3,000).

-Harry H. Bender, Albany. Niagara Reservation Commission—An-

Niagara Reservation Commission—Andrew H. Green, New-York City; Alexander J. Porter, Thomas P. Kingsford, Charles M. Dow, George Raines, Rochester.
Health Officer of New-York.—Dr. Alvah H. Doty; salary \$12,500.
State Board of Health.—Dr. Case Jones, Rochester; Dr. Daniel Lewis, New-York City; Owen Cassidy, Havana; Frederick W. Smith, Syracuse; William T. Jenkins, N. Y. City; Walter F. Willcox, Ithaca.
State Tax Commission.—George E. Priest, Ithaca, Dec. 31, 1901; J. Edgar Leaycraft, N. Y. City, Dec. 31, 1900; Lester F. Stearns, Dunkirk, Dec. 31, 1902.
Quarantine Commission.—Edward J. Palmer, May 23, 1901; Hugh McRoberts,

Quarantine Commission.—Edward J. almer, May 23, 1901; Hugh McRoberts, April 18, 1901.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

(Terms expire on Dec. 31 of the year

noted.)
FIRST DISTRICT (New-York County).—
P. Henry Dugro (D.), 1900; Edward Pat-P. Henry Dugro (D.), 1900; Edward Patterson (D.), 1900; Abraham R. Lawrence (D.), 1901; Morgan J. O'Brien (D.), 1901; Henry Bischoff (D.), 1903; John J. Freedman (D.), 1904; David McAdam (D.), 1904; George L. Ingraham (D.), 1905; H. A. Gildersleeve (D.), 1905; George P. Andrews (D.), 1905; Leonard A. Giegerich (D.), 1906; Miles Beach (D.), 1907; Henry R. Beekman (D.), 1908; Charles H. Truax (D.), 1909; Frederick Smyth (D.), 1909; Charles F. MacLean (D.), 1909; Francis M. Scott (D.), 1911; Charles H. Van Brunt (D.), 1911; James Fitzgerald (D.), 1912; Scott (D.), 1911; Charles H. Van Brunt (D.), 1911; James Fitzgerald (D.), 1912; David Leventritt (D.), 1912; James A. O'Gorman (D.), 1913; George C. Barrett (D.), 1912

(D.), 1913. SECOND DISTRICT (Dutchess, Richmond, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester coun-Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties).—William J. Gaynor (D.), Brooklyn, 1907; Edgar M. Cullen (D.), Brooklyn, 1908; Martin J. Keogh (D.), New-Rochelle, 1909; William D. Dickey (R.), Brooklyn, 1909; William D. Dickey (R.), Patchogue, 1909; Garrett J. Garrettson (R.), Flushing, 1910; William W. Goodrich (R.), Brooklyn, 1910; Michael H. Hirschberg (R.), Newburg, 1910; Samuel T. Maddox (R.), Brooklyn, 1910; Willard Bartlett (D.), Brooklyn, 1911; Josiah T. Marean (D.), Brooklyn, 1912; Almet F. Jenks (D.), Brooklyn, 1912; Almet F. Jenks (D.), Brooklyn, 1912.

THIRD DISTRICT (Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster counties).—Samuel Edwards

(D.), Hudson, 1901; Edgar L. Fursman (D.), Troy, 1903; D. Cady Herrick (D.), Albany, 1905; Alden Chester (R.), Albany, 1909; Emory A. Chase (R.), Catskill, 1910; James A. Betts (D.), Kingston, 1912.

FOURTH DISTRICT (Clinton, Essex,

Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington counties).—Judson S. Landon (R.), Schenectady, 1901; S. Alonzo Kellogg (R.), Plattsburg, 1904; Martin L. Stover (R.), Amsterdam, 1905; Lester W. Russell (R.), Canton, 1905; Chester B. McLaughlin (R.), Port Henry, 1909; James W. Houghton (R.), Saratoga, 1909.

FIFTH DISTRICT (Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego counties).—Milton H. Merwin (R.), Utica, 1902; Maurice L. Wright (R.), Oswego, 1905; Peter B. McLellan (R.), Syracuse, 1906; William E. Scripture (R.), 1909; Frank H. Hiscock (R.), Syracuse, 1910; Pardon C. Williams (R.), Watertown, 1911; Charles S. Andrews (R.), Syracuse, 1913. S1XTH DISTRICT (Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins counties).—Charles E. Parker (R.). F1FTH D1STRICT (Herkimer, Jefferson,

Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins counties).—Charles E. Parker (R.), Owego, 1901; Gerritt A. Forbes (R.), Canastota, 1901; Walter Lloyd Smith (R.), Elmira, 1902; George F. Lyon (R.), Binghamton, 1909; Burr Mattice (R.), Oneonta, 1910; Albert Sewell (R.), Delhi, 1913. SEVENTH DISTRICT (Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates counties).—Charles C. Dwight (R.), Auburn, 1900; William H. Adams (R.), Canandaigua, 1901; John M. Davy (R.), Rochester, 1902; William A. Werner (R.), Rochester, 1908; William Ramsey (R.), Bath, 1908; Edwin A. Nash (R.), Avon, 1909; James W. Dunwell (R.), (R.), Avon, 1909; James W. Dunwell (R.), 1909. Lyons,

EIGHTH DISTRICT (Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming counties).—
John S. Lambert (R.), Fredonia, 1903;
Henry A. Childs (R.), Medina, 1906; Edward W. Hatch (R.), Buffalo, 1909; Alfred Spring (R.), Franklinville, 1909; Frank C. Laughlin (R.), Buffalo, 1909; John Wood-ward (R.), Jamestown, 1910; Warren B. Hooker (R.), Fredonia, 1913; Daniel J. Kenefik (R.), Buffalo, 1913.

JUDGES OF APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(For residences, politics and dates of expiration of terms see under "Supreme Court Judges" above.)

FIRST DEPARTMENT .- (Includes county of New-York.)—Charles H. Van Brunt, George C. Barrett, Edward Patter-son, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingra-ham Chester B. McLaughlin and William

Rumsey,
SECOND DEPARTMENT. — (Comprises
the countles of Kings, Richmond, Queens,
Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam,
Orange, Dutchess)—William W. Goodrich,
Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch and John Woodward.
THIRD DEPARTMENT.—(Comprises the
counties of Ulster, Greene, Columbia,
Schoharie, Alhany, Rensselaer, Fulton,
Montgomery Saratoga Washington War-

Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, War-ren, Essex, Hamilton, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Broome, Delaware, Otsego,

Madison, Chenango, Cortland. Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung)—Charles E. Parker, Milton H. Merwin, D. Cady Herrick, Judson S. Landon and Walter L. Smith.

Smith,
FOURTH DEPARTMENT. — (Comprises
the counties of Lewis, Onelda, Herkimer,
Jefferson, Oswego, Cayuga, Onondaga,
Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben,
Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming,
Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua)—William H. Adams,
Peter P. Melanga and Alfred Spring. Peter B. McLennan and Alfred Spring.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Judge (salary \$12,500).—Alton B. Parker (D.), Kingston, Dec. 31, 1911.
Associate Judges (salary, \$12,000 each).
—John Clinton Gray (D.), New-York, Dec. 31, 1902; Denis O'Brien (D.), Watertown, Dec. 31, 1903; Edward T. Bartlett (R.), New-York, Dec. 31, 1907; Albert Haight (R.), Buffalo, Dec. 31, 1908; Celora E. Martin (R.), Binghamton Dec. 1, 1904; Inc. tin (R.), Binghamton, Dec. 31, 1904; 1rv-ing G. Vann (R.), Syracuse, Dec. 31, 1910.

NEW-YORK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Clerk-William Sohmer term, 3 years, ending December 31, 1900; salary, \$15,000.

Sheriff-William F. Grell (D.); term, 3 ears, ending December 31, 1902; salary, \$12,000.

Register-1saac Fromme (D.); term, rears, ending December 31, 1901; salary, \$12,000.

District Attorney—Asa Bird Gardiner (D.); term, 4 years, ending December 31, 1901; salary, \$12,000.
Surrogates—Frank T. Fitzgerald (D.).

Surrogates—Frank T. Fitzgerald (D.), Abner C. Thomas (D.); salary of each, \$15,000; terms, 14 years. Public Administrator—William M.

(D.): appointed no term; salary, \$10,000. Commissioner of Jurors—Charles Welde (D.); appointed; term ends December 31,

NEW-YORK CITY OFFICIALS.

(Note.—Those credited "Appointed" were appointed by Mayor Van Wyck upon coming into office January 1, 1898. The terms for which appointed are noted in parenthesis. "R.," indicates Republican: "D.," Democrat; "C. U.," Citizens Union.)

Mayor—Robert A. Van Wyck (D.); salary, \$15,000; term ends December 31, 1901.

Mayor's Secretary—Alfred M. Downes (D.); salary, \$5,000. (Appointed.)

Controller—Bird S. Coler (D.); salary, \$10,000; term ends December 31, 1901.

\$10,000; term ends December 31, 1901.

Corporation Counsel—John Whalen (D.); alary, \$15,000. (Appointed, 4 years.) Board of Public Improvements—Maurice salary, \$15,000. F. Holahan, president (D.); salary, \$8,000. (Appointed, 6 years.)

Commissioner of Highways—James P.

Commissioner of Highways—James P.
Keating (D.): salary, \$7,500. (Appointed.)
Commissioner of Sewers—James Kane
(D.): salary, \$7,500. (Appointed, 6 years.)
Commissioner of Bridges—John L. Shea
(D.): salary, \$7,500. Appointed, 6 years.
Commissioner of Water Supply—William
Dalton (D.): salary, \$7,500. Appointed.
Commissioner of Street Cleaning—James
McCartney (D.): salary, \$7,500. Appointed,
6 years

years.

Buildings Commissioner of Public Henry S. Kearney (D.); salary, \$7,500. Appointed, 6 years. City Chamberlain-Patrick Keenan (D.);

salary, \$12,000. Appointed, 4 years.
City Paymaster—John H. Timmermann
(D.); salary, \$5,000. Appointed.
Fire Commissioner—John J. Scannell
(D.); salary, \$7,500. Appointed, 6 years.
Superintendent of Elections—Theophilus

F. Rodenbough.

Aqueduct Commissioners-John J. Ryan (D.), Maurice J. Power (D.), William H. Ten Eyck (R.), John P. Windolph (R.); salary of each, \$5,000.

salary of each, \$5,000.

Police Commissioners—Bernard J. York (D.), president; John B. Sexton (D.), Jacob Hess (R.), Henry E. Abell (R.); salary of each, \$5,000. Appointed, 4 years.

Department of Public Charities—John W. Keller (D.), president of Board and Commissioner for Manhattan and The Bronx; salary, \$7,500. Adolph Simis, jr. (D.), Commissioner for Brocklyn and Oueens. \$7,500 James Feeney (D.), Com-Queens, \$7,500; James Feeney (D.), Com-missioner for Richmond, \$2,500. Appointed. Department of Correction—Francis J.

Lantry (D.), Commissioner; salary, \$7,500.

Appointed.

Department of Health-Michael C. Murphy (D.), president; salary, \$7,500; Dr. William T. Jenkins (D.), \$6,000; Dr. John B. Cosby (D.), \$6,000. Appointed, 6 years, Department of Parks-George C. Clau-

sen (D.), president and Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond; George V. Brower (D.), Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens; August Moebus (D.), Commis-sioner for The Bronx; salary of each, \$5,000 Appointed **\$5,000**.

0,000. Appointed. Department of Docks and Ferries-J.

Department of Docks and Ferries—J. Sergeant Cram (D.), salary \$6,000; Charles F. Murphy (D.), \$5,000; Peter F. Meyer (D.), \$5,000. Appointed, six years, Department of Taxes and Assessments—Thomas L. Feitner (D.), president, salary \$8,000; Edward C. Sheehy (D.), \$7,000; Arthur C. Salmon (D.), \$7,000; Thomas J. Patterson (D.), \$7,000. Appointed. Bureau of Municipal Statistics—Dr. John T. Nagle (D.), chief of Bureau, salary \$3,500; Frederick W. Grube (D.), Harry P. Whitney (D.), Thornton N. Motley (D.).

ary \$3,500; Frederick W. Grupe (D.), Marry P. Whitney (D.), Thornton N. Motley (D.), Julius G. Kugelman (D.), Richard T. Wilson, jr. (D.), Ernest Harvier (D.); no saiary except for chief of Bureau. Appointed. Civil Service Commissioners—Charles H.

Knox (D.), president; Robert E. Deyo (D.), William N. Dykman (D.); no salary.

Appointed.

Appointed.

Board of Assessors—Edward Cahill (D.),
Thomas A. Wilson (D.), John Delmar (D.),
Edward McCue (D.), Patrick M. Haverty
(D.); salary of each, \$3,000. Appointed,
East River Bridge Commissioners—Lewis
Nixon (D.), president; James W. Boyle
(D.), Smith E. Lane (D.), Julian D. Fairchild (D.), John W. Weber (D.), Thomas
S. Moore (D.); salary of each, \$3,000. Apnointed. pointed

Plumbers' Examining Board—John Ren-ehan (D.), president; James E. McGovern (D.), Edward Haley (D.), Horace Loomis (D.), P. J. Andrews (D.); salary of each, \$780, for three sittings a week. Appointed.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICIALS.

District-Attorney .--John F. Clarke (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.
County Clerk.—Peter B. Huberty (D.).
Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

Walton (D.). Term Sheriff.-William expires Dec. 31, 1902.

Treasurer.—John W. Klmball (D.). Term expires Dec. 31, 1902.

Register.—James R. Howe (R.). expires Dec. 31, 1902. Term

OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

(All Democrats, all appointed.) Deputy Auditor—William McKinney.
Deputy Receiver of Taxes—James B. Bouck.

Deputy Collector of Assessments and Ar-

rears-M. O'Keefe.

Deputy Chief of Police-John Mackellar. Elections-George Superintendent of Russell.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply-James Moffett.

Deputy Commissioner of Highways— Thomas R. Farrell. Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning
-Patrick H. Quinn.

Deputy Commissioner of Sewers-Will-

iam Brennan.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies-William Walton.

Commissioner of Buildings-John Guilfoyle.

Deputy Commissioner of Corrections— James J. Kirwin.

Deputy Fire Commissioner—James H. Tully.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Department of Health-Robert A. Black, M. D.

PRESIDENTS OF BOROUGHS.

Term, four years, ending Dec. 31, 1901.) MANHATTAN-James J. Coogan (D.);

salary, \$5.000. BRONX—Louis F. Haffen (D.); salary, \$5,000

BROOKLYN--Edward M. Grout (D.);

salary, \$5,000. QUEENS--Frederick Bowley (D.); salary, \$3,000. RICHMOND—George

Cromwell (R.); salary, \$3,000.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

(Salary, \$1,500 each, Term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1901.)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Ist District.—Thomas F. Foley (D.), John T. Oakley (D.), Martin Engel (D.), IId District.—Charles F. Allen (D.), Frank J. Goodwin (D.), Patrick J. Ryder (D.). IIId District.—George B. Christman (D.), Harry O. Hart (D.), John J. Murphy (D.). IVth District.—Stewart M. Brice (D.), Herman Sulzer (D.), Eugene A. Wise (D.). Vth District.—Adolph C. Hottenroth (D.), William J. Hyland (D.), Bernard C. Murray (D.). (D.).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,

VIth District-Francis F. Williams (R. and C. U.), Charles H. Francisco (R. and C. U.), Conrad H. Hester (D. and J. D.). VIIth District—Adam H. Leich (R. and C. U.), Henry French (D.), Charles H. Ebbetts (D.). VIIIth District—John J. McGarry (D.), William A. Doyle (D.), Martin F. Conly (D.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Eastern District—Joseph Cassidy (D.). Western District—David L. Van Nostrand

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. Benjamin Bodine (D.), and Joseph F. O'Grady (D.).

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

(Term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1901. Salary, \$1,000.)
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Dist.

1. Michael Kennedy (D.). 2. Jeremiah Cronin (D.).
3. Joseph D. Welling (D.).
4. Isaac Marks (D.).

4. Isaac Marks (D.).
5. Joseph A. Flynn (D.).
6. F. F. Fleck (D.).
7. Charles W. Calkins (D.).
8. Max J. Porges (D.).
9. Frank L. Dowling (D.).
10. Henry W. Wolf (D.).
11. William H. Gledhill (D.).
12. James J. Smith (D.).

13. Charles Metzger (D.). 14. John T. McMahon (D.). 15. Robert Muh (D.).

15. Robert Muh (D.).
16. Emil Neufeld (D.).
17. John J. Toomey (D.).
18. James E. Gaffney (D.).
19. David M. Holmes (R.).
20. Thomas F. Woods (D.).
21. Armitage Mathews (R.).
22. Michael Ledwith (D.).
23. Henry J. Rothman (D.).
24. Frank Dunn (D.).
25. Herbert Parsons (R.).

25. Herbert Parsons (R.). 26. E. F. McEnearney (D.).

26. E. F. McEnearney (D.), 27. Joseph Oatman (R.), 28. John T. McCall (D.), 29. Louis F. Cardani (R.), 30. George A. Burrell (D.), 31. Elias Goodman (R.), 32. Wm. F. Schneider (D.), 33. Thomas F. McCaul (D.).

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

34. L. W. McGrath (D.). 35. Henry Geiger (D.). Annexed. Frank Gass (D.).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

1. Robert F. Downing (R.), 2. James J. Bridges (D.), 3. Moses J. Wafer (D.), 4. William H. Delano (R.), 5. Peter Haller (R.), 6. John Diemer (R.), 7. William Beagen (D.)

7. William Keegan (D.). 8. Francis P. Kenney (D.). 9. Frank Hennessey (D.).

10. F. J. Byrne (D.). 11. S. W. McKeever (D.).

11. S. W. McKeever (D.).
12. Ernest A. Seebeck (R.).
13. Owen J. Murphy (D.).
14. Patrick Skeely (D.).
15. Jacob J. Veiton (D.).
16. William Wentz (R.).

17. John Wirth (R.).

18. James fl. McInnes (R.). 19. Bernard Schmitt (D.).

20. Alexander F. Wacker (R.). 21. Charles Alt (R.).

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

1. Joseph Geiser (D.).

2. Luke Otten (D.).
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND. 1. John J. Vaughan, jr. (D.).

GOVERNORS \mathbf{or} NEW-YORK STATE.

The table below gives the names and politics and the terms which the Governors of New-York State have served since the first election. Those marked with an asterisk served three year terms and the others served two year terms. On February 13, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor should enter on the dutles of their respective offices on the first of July succeeding their election. The Constitution of 1821 provided that the terms should begin on January 1 succeeding the election. Those with "D. R." following the name were elected as Democratic Republicans, the leaders of that party being of the Thomas Jefferson class of politics, and from which the Democratic party claims direct de-scent. The present Republican party at its beginning enrolled most of the old Whigs.

Name. Politics. Years served.
 Name.
 Politics. Years served.

 "George Clinton.
 D. R.
 1777-1795

 "John Jay
 Federal.
 1795-1801

 "George Clinton.
 D. R.
 1801-1804

*Morgan Lewis....D. R.....1804-1807 *D. D. Tompkins...D. R....1808-1817 (John Taylor, Lieutenant Governor, succeeded D. D. Tompkins when he became Vice-President, March 4, 1817, and filled out the term.)

(Nathaniel Pitcher (Lieurenant Gover-nor) succeeded Governor Clinton at hls death, February 11, 1828, and filled out the term.)

Martin Van Buren...D.....1829
(Enos T. Throop, Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Governor Van Buren, who was elected United States Senator and resigned

March 12, 1829.)

 Name.
 Politics. Years served.

 Enos T. Throop.
 D. 1831-1833

 William L. Marcy.
 D. 1833-1839

 William H. Seward.
 Whig. 1839-1843

 William C. Bouck.
 D. 1843-1845

 D. 1843-1845
 1845-1847

 Silas Wright.
 D.
 1845-1847

 John Young.
 Whig.
 1847-1849

 Hamilton Flsh.
 Whig.
 1849-1851

 Washington Hunt.....Whig.....1851-1853 Horatio Seymour.....1853-1855 Myron H. Clark Whig 1855-1857 John A. King......R.....1857-1859 Edwin D. Morgan....R......1859-1863 Horatio Seymour D. 1863-1865
Reuben E. Fenton R. 1865-1869
John T. Hoffman D. 1869-1873
John A. Dix. R. 1873-1875
Samuel J. Tilden D. 1875-1877 *Lucius Robinson.....D......1877-1880 *Alonzo B. Cornell....R......1880-1883 *Grover Cleveland.....D......1883-1885

(David B. Hill, Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Governor Cleveland January 6, 1885, the latter resigning to accept the Presidency.)

Politics. Years served. Name. *David B. Hill. D. 1885-1892 *Roswell P. Flower. D. 1892-1895 Levi P. Morton. R. 1895–1897 Frank S. Black. R. 1897–1899 Theodore Roosevelt. R. 1899–1901

NEW-YORK STATE

The table below gives the total amount of State taxes assessed (at 2.49 mills on each dollar of valuation in 1899, against 2.08 mills in 1898), against the several counties, together with the valuations of real and personal property reported by the State Board of Equalization, on September 1, 1898 and 1899:

Grantian Grantian		ue of real and	State tax assessed.		
Counties.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	
Albany	\$93,032,461	\$90,659,731	\$193,549 12	\$225,742 73	
Allegany	15,029,177	14,943,911	31,260 69	37,210 09	
Broome	33, 113, 104	32.954.747	68,875 25	82,057 32	
Cattaraugus	23,105,743	22,765,633	48,059 94	56,686 43	
Cayuga	31,770,969	31,745,985	66,083 62	79,047 50	
Chautauqua	31,217,396	30,823,942	64,932 18	76,751 62	
Chemung	24,615,832	24,428,126	51,200 93	60,826 03	
Chenango	16,791,973	16,482,012	34,927 31	41,040 21	
Clinton	8,476,606	8,621,777	17,631 34	21,468 22 57,284 40	
Columbia	23,433,494	23,005,785	48,741 67	57,284 40	
Cortland	12,100,956	12,127,482	25,169 99	30,197 43	
Delaware	14,226,279	13,867,454	29,590 66	34,529 96	
Dutchess	46,280,467	45,921,636	96,263 37	114,344 87	
Erie	286,941,628	289,200,706	596,838 59	720,109 76	
Essex	9,504,332	9,347,499	19,769 01	23,275 27	
Franklin	10,473,345	10,438,776	21,784 56	25,987 57	
Fulton	14,190,519	13,633,178	29,516 28	33,946 61	
Genesee	22,357,973 12 567 262	22,416,867	46,504 59	55,818 00	
Greene	13,567,363	13,207,277	28,220 12	32,886 12	
Hamilton	$2,223,776 \\ 21,710,807$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,416,180 & \\ 21,304,864 & \end{bmatrix}$	4,625 45 45,158 48	6,016 29 53,049 36	
Jefferson	31,487,867	31,314,211	65,494 76	77,972 39	
Kings	600,471,052	604,941,003	1,248,979 78	1,506,303 10	
Lewis	9,335,643	9 256 621	19,418 14	23,048 99	
Livingston	26,234,370	9,256,621 26,165,716	54,567 49	65,152 63	
Madison	21,279,130	21,235,801	44,260 60	52,877 14	
Monroe	124,816,283	130,661,148	259,617 87	325,346 24	
Montgomery	28, 080, 424	27,761,160	58,407 28	69,125 29	
Nassau		22,834,308	43,085 89	56,857 43	
New-York	2,277,483,941	2,456,247,052	4,737,166 59	6,116,055.16	
Niagara	37,522,781	36,743,029	78,407 28	91,490 14	
Oneida	64,291,647	63,899,446	133,726 62	159,109 62	
Onondaga	96,392,094	97,036,241	200,495 56	241,620 24	
Ontario	28,223,585 $41,759,586$	28,353,931	58,705 05	70,601 29	
Orange		41,206,653	86,859 94	102,604 57 37,227 07	
Orleans	14,953,436 $26,941,465$	$egin{array}{cccc} 14,950,632 & \ 26,402,832 & \ \end{array}$	31,103 15 56,038 25	65,743 05	
Oswego	22,102,112	22,084,688	45,923 39	54,990 87	
Putnam	7,947,232	7,772,331	16,530 24	19,353 10	
Queens	96,750,000	73,963,386	158,154 11	184.168 83	
Rensselaer	71,277,306	71,781,142	148,256 80	184,168 83 178,737 54	
Richmond	29,009,037	28,591,621	148,256 80 60,338 80	71,193 14	
Rockland	16,452,923	15,868,938	34,222 09	39,513 66	
St. Lawrence	32,454,822	32,233,445	67,506 03	80,261 28	
Saratoga	27,060,384	25,079,692	52,125 60	62,448 43	
Schenectady	16,478,167	16,735,230	34,274 59 23,883 58	41,670 77	
Schoharie	11,482,490	11,284,555	23,883 58	28,098 54	
Schuyler	6,517,426	6,461,162	13,547 91	16,088 29	
Seneca	14,713,609	14,642,196	30,604 30 62,637 52	36,459 08 74,775 92	
Steuben	$30,114,194 \mid 40,287,096$	$\begin{bmatrix} 30,030,488 \\ 42,051,391 \end{bmatrix}$	83,797 16	104,709 27	
SuffolkSullivan	6,036,945	5,901,391	12,556 85	14,694 46	
Tioga	12,984,094	12,896,275	27,006 92	32,111 72	
Tompkins	16,224,166	16.266.351	33,746 27	40,503 21	
Ulster	28,372,434	28,258,455	59,014 66	70,363 55	
Warren	7,639,114	7.614.529	15,889 36	18,960 18	
Washington	18,677,717	18,375,196	38,849 65	45,754 24	
Wayne	24,999,953	24,937,391	51,999 90	62,094 10	
Westchester	154,016,518	149,035,135	320,354 36	371,097 49	
Wyoming	14,827,629	14,601,095	30,841 47	36,356 73	
Yates	10,732,146	10,607,853	22,322 86	26,413 56	
Totals	\$4,998,011,019	\$5,076,396,824	\$10,189,110 93	\$12,640,228 09	
	OOD DOADS				

ing president, General Roy Stone, Department of Agriculture, Washington; general Western secretary, S. T. K. Prime, Dwight, 111.; general Eastern secretary, E. G. Har-

GOOD ROADS NATIONAL LEAGUE
Organized 1892. Vice-president and actng president, General Roy Stone, Departnent of Agriculture, Washington; general
vestors secretary S. T. K. Prime Duicht improvement of public roads, determine the best methods of building, etc.

NEW-YORK SHERIFFS AND COUNTY CLERKS OF

Term ends December 31 in years given. "R," Republican. "D," Democrat.) (Term of office: Three years.

		-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -
County.	County seat.	Sherlff. Term ends.
Albany	Albany	C. F. Schifferdecker (R)1900
Allegany	Belmont	James R. Hodnett (R),1900
Broome	Binghamton	James R. Hodnett (R).1900 Fred, J. Inderled (R)1902
Cattaraugus.	Little Valley	Joseph E. Hazard (R) 1900
Cayuga	Auburn	George S. Wood (R)1901
Chautauqua.	Mayville	Edgar J. Griswold (R). 1900
Chemung	Elmira	Johnson Little (R)1900
Chenango	Norwich	Zenas Tarble (R)1900
Clinton	Plattsburg	C. W. Vaughan (R)1901
Columbia	Hudson	Henry J. Best (R)1902
Cortland	Cortland Village	Arthur E. Brainerd (R)1900
Delaware	Delhi	Arthur E. Brainerd (R)1900 James D. Lawrence (R)1900
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie	Myron Smith (R)1900
Erie	Buffalo	Andrew Kilgallon (D).1900
Essex	Elizabethtown	Joseph Wright (R)1900
Franklin	Malone	Ernest A. Douglas (R).1902
Fulton	Johnstown	Martin L. Getman (R).1901
Genesee	Batavia	Martin L. Getman (R).1901 Chas, B. Pixley (R)1902
Greene	Catskill	Geo. W. Holdridge (D)1900
Hamilton	Lake Pleasant	Isaiah Perkins (D)1901
Herkimer	Herkimer	J. W. Baker (D)1900
Jefferson	Watertown	J. W. Baker (D)1900 Thos. T. Ballard (R)1902
Kings	Brooklyn	Frank D. Creamer (D)-1900
Lewis	Lowville	Frank D. Creamer (D) 1900 George S. Curtis (R) 1902
Livingston	Geneseo	Wm. A. Miller (R)1900
Madison	Morrisville	H. Clay Ackley (R)1902
Monroe	Rochester	H. Clay Ackley (R)1902 Thomas W. Ford (R)1902
Montgomery.	Fonda	George Jones (R)1900
Nassau	Oyster Bay	W. H. Wood (R.)1901
New-York	New-York City	William Grell (D.)1902 D. G. Spalding (D)1902
Niagara	Lockport	D. G. Spalding (D)1902
Oneida	Utica and Rome	Wm. A. Reese (R)1900
Onondaga	Syracuse	Stephen Thornton (R).1900
Ontario	Canandaigua	George A. Peel (R)1900
Orange	Goshen	Selah E. Strong (R)1900
Orleans	Albion	H. D. Richardson (R.).1901
Oswego	Oswego	H. D. Richardson (R.).1901 W. H. Warren (R.)1902
Otsego		Lester L. Rose (R)1902
Putnam	Carmel	J. W. Hazen (R)1900
Queens	Jamaica	Wm. C. Baker (R)1900 Egbert T. Defrest (R).1900
Rensselaer		Egbert T. Defrest (R).1900
Richmond	Richmond	Augustus Acker (D)1900
Rockland	New City	C. V. A. Blauvelt (D) 1900
St. Lawrence	Canton	Chas. C. Caldwell (R). 1900
Saratoga	Ballston Spa	Chas. C. Caldwell (R).1900 Emmor J. Caldwell (R)1900 James T. Wasson (R).1902 R. W. Bissell (D)1902
Schenectady.	Schenectady	James T. Wasson (R).1902
Schoharie	Schoharie	R. W. Bissell (D)1902
Schuyler	Watkins	Isaac L. Tolbert (R)1900 Albert C. Clark (R)1900
Seneca	Ovid	Albert C. Clark (R)1900
Steuben	Bath	James Faucett (R)1900
Suffolk	Riverhead	J. Sheridan Wells (R).1902
Sullivan	Monticello	James A. Fulton (R).1900 Fred. G. Thurston (R).1901
Tioga		Chas S. Common (R), 1901
Tompkins	Ithaca	Chas. S. Seaman (R)1902
Ulster	Kingston	fra M. Black (D)1900
Warren	Lake George	Joseph B. Mills (R)1900
Washington.	Argyle	John M. Hulett (R)1900
Wayne	White Plains	De Witt C. Wheeler(R)1900
Westchester.		Wm. V. Molloy (R)1900 Wm. S. Sanford (R)1902
Wyoming	Warsaw	Wm. S. Sanford (R)1902 J. Robert Miller (D)1900
1 ates	Penn Yan	J. Robert Miller (D)1900

County Clerk. Term ends. P. J. McCabe (D).....1901 Geo. A. Green (R)....1900 Frank B. Newell (R).1900 Henry S. Merrill (R).1900 Geo. W. Benham (R).1900 James D. Gallup (R), 1900 Thomas Hlbbard (R)..1902 Jay G. Holmes (R)....1900 Charles E. Martin (D)1900 Isaac P. Rockefeller(R) 1900 Herbert T. Bushnell(R) 1900 Joshua K. Hood (R). 1900 Theo, A. Hoffman (R).1900 Otto Wende (D).....1900 Victor W. Prime (R)..1902 William H. Flack (R).1900 Chas. H. Butler (R)..1901 Carlos A, Hull (R)...1901 Cyrus E. Bloodgood(D)1900 Elmer Ostrander (R)..1901 D. W. Richardson (R).1900 Frank D. Pierce (R)..1900 William P. Wuest (D). 1900 Milton H. Holt (R)... 1900 Henry B. Curtis (R)... 1901 Charles L. Hunt (R.)... 1900 Paul S. Maine (R)....1900 Isaac E. Smith (R)...1900 Samuel H. Pettit (R).1901 Geo. D. French (R)...1900 Geo. J. Yaeckel (R)..1900 Geo. J. 1aeckel (R). 1900
Frederick R. Hoag (R)1900
Wm. G. Taggart (R).1900
Harry P. Spencer (R).1901
John S. Parsons (R).1902
S. J. W. Reynolds (R).1902
Edward C. Weeks (R).1902
John H. Sutphin (D). 1900
Francis Riley (D). 1901 Edward M. Muller (D).1902 Cyrus M. Crum (R)...1901 James E. Johnson (D)1900 Edward F. Grose (R)..1902 James B. Alexander(R)1900 Martin A. Akeley (D).1900 Chas. R. Watkins (R).1902 Patrick Savage (D)...1901 Chas, A. Reynolds (R)1901 Wm. R. Duvall (R)...1900 Wm. C. Brand (D)...1902 F. W. Richardson (R).1902 Leroy H. Van Kirk(R)1900 Wm. T. Brodhead (D).1900 Archibald R. Noble (R)1900 Rodney Van Wormer(R)1900 Ledyard S. Cuyler (R).1902 Leverett F. Crumb (R)1901 Edward M.Jennings(R)1900 John E. Watkins (R).1900

BEHRING SEA.

In October, 1899, Russia agreed to submit claims resulting from the seizure of American sealing vessels in Behring and which had been pending about eight years, to arbitration. The claims orig-lnated in the seizure by the Russian au-thorities off the coast of Siberia of three American sealing vessels-the James Ham-Ilton Lewis. the Cape Horn Pigeon and

the coast. The Russian Government contended that the marine jurisdiction of a country extended at least seven miles from the shore line, instead of being limited to a league (representing the extreme distance from shore that a shot could be thrown by one of the old cannon used in coast defences), as laid down by the old writers on International law. The damthe C, H. White-within seven miles of ages asked aggregated \$150,000,

FAILURES IN UNITED STATES.

(Reported by R. G. Dun & Co.)

Monardo etamono	Nt	ımber.	Liabilities.			
Manufacturers.	*1899.	1 *1898.	*1899.	*1898.		
Iron, foundries and nails	. 19	l· 63	\$1,205,577	\$1,728,927		
Machinery and tools	133	220	2.684.121	7.731.876		
Woollens, carpets and knit goods	29	48	3,668,760	4.090,700		
Cottons, lace and hoisery	15	26	421,909	2.011.273		
Lumber, carpenters and coopers	365	342	5.277.356	6.459 621		
Clothing and millinery	233	1. 246	3,505,470	2,489.698		
Hats, gloves and furs		48	283.190	779,980		
Chemicals, drugs and paints	40	67	955,567	2,706,056		
Printing and engraving	143	168	1,385,752	2,380,215		
Milling and bakers	121	142	1.395.932	1.121.178		
Leather, shoes and harness	103	134	1.658,472	3,449,574		
Liquors and tobacco	91	99	2.514.632	2,251,631		
Giass, eathenware and bricks	43	72	967,959	1,383,486		
All other	620	800	7,788,561	18,055,413		
	0270	1	1,100,001	20,000,110		
Total manufacturing	1,984	2,475	\$33,713,258	\$56,639,628		
General stores	1.238	1.502	s7.507.244	\$8,604,856		
Groceries, meats and fish	1.884	2.481	6.937.227	8.348.191		
Hotels and restaurants	364	355	2.986.400	2.113.883		
Liquors and tobacco	791	943	3,541,331	3,710,586		
Clothing and furniture	533	777	4,082,338	6,595,620		
Drygoods and carpets	411	568	4.770.598	8,211,001		
Shoes, rubbers and trunks	322	516	2,372,296	4.350.216		
Furniture and crockery	186	288	1,734,537	2,295,819		
Hardware, stoves and tools	244	385	1,669,310	3,624,012		
Drugs and paints	342	448	. 1,751,758	1,894,453		
Jewelry and clocks	139	171	776,417	1.586,087		
Books and papers	57	118	411.716	824,757		
Hats, furs and gloves	30	62	318,613	1,539,649		
All other	859	1,174	7,098,755	9,921,086		
· Total trading	7,400	9.788	\$45.958.540	\$63,620,216		
Brokers and transporters	316	306	9.620.952	10,376,952		
brokers and transporters	0.0	500	5,020,002	10,010,002		
Total commercial	9.700	12,569	\$89,292,750	\$130,636,796		
Banking	52	80	11.755.716	18,395,094		
CONTRACTOR TO THE TOTAL TO THE						
Yan Fail- Vichilities Voon	Fail-	Liabilities.	Fail-	Tieruni		
Year. ures. Liabilities. Year.	ures.		Year. ures.	Liabilities.		
1857 4,932 \$291,750,000 1872	4,069	\$121,056,000	1886 9,834	\$114,644,119		
1858 4,225 95,749,000 1873	5,183	228,499,900		167,560,944		
1000 3010 1 04 004 000 1074	E 000 1	155 000 000				

L ali-			ran-			rau-	
ures.	Liabilities.	Year.	ures.	Liabilities.	Year.	ures.	Liabilities.
4,932			4,069			9,834	\$114,644,119
4,225	95,749,000	1873	5,183			9,634	167,560,944
3,913	64,394,000	1874	5,830	155,239,000	1888	10.679	128.829,973
3,676	79,807,000	1875	7,740	201,000,000	1889	10,882	148,784,337
6,993	207,210,000	1876	9,092	191,117,000	1890	10.907	189.856.964
1,652	23,049,000	1877	8,872	190,669,936	1891	12,273	189.868.638
495	7,899,900	1878	10,478	234,383,132	1892	10,344	114,044,167
520	8,579,000	1879	6,658	98,149,053	1893	15,242	346,779,889
530	17,625,000	1880	4,735	65,752,000	1894	13,885	172,992,856
1,505	53,783,000	1881	5,582	81,155,932	1895	13,197	173.196.060
2,780	96,666,000	1882	6,738	101,547,564	1896	15,088	226,096,834
2,608	63,694,000	1883	9,184	172,874,172	1897!	13.351	154.332.071
2,799	75,054,054	1884	10,968	226,343,427	1898	12,186	130,662,899
3,546	88,242,000	1885	10,637	124,220,321	*1899	9,700	89,142,750
2,915	85,252,000						
	ures. 4,932 4,225 3,913 3,676 6,993 1,652 495 520 530 1,505 2,780 2,608 2,799 3,546	ures. Liablities. 4,932 \$291,750,000 4,225 95,749,000 3,913 64,394,000 3,676 79,807,000 1,652 23,049,000 1,652 23,049,000 520 8,579,000 530 17,625,000 1,505 53,783,000 2,780 96,666,000 2,789 75,054,054 3,546 88,242,000	ures. Liabilities. Year. 4,932 \$291,750,000 1872. 4,225 95,749,000 1873. 3,913 64,394,000 1874. 3,676 79,807,000 1876. 6,993 207,210,000 1876. 1,652 23,049,000 1877. 495 7,899,900 1878. 520 8,579,000 1879. 530 17,625,000 1889. 1,505 53,783,000 1881. 2,780 96,666,000 1882. 2,608 63,694,000 1883. 2,799 75,054,054 1884. 3,546 88,242,000 1885.	ures. Liabilities. Year. ures. 4,932 \$291,750,0001872. 4,969 4,225 95,749,0001873. 5,183 3,913 64,894,0001874. 5,830 3,676 79,807,0001875. 7,740 6,993 207,210,0001876. 9,092 1,652 23,049,0001877. 8,872 495 7,899,9001873. 10,478 520 8,579,0001879. 6,658 530 17,625,0001880. 4,735 1,505 53,783,0001881. 5,882 2,780 96,656,0001882. 6,738 2,608 63,694,0001883. 9,184 2,799 75,054,054 1884. 10,968 3,546 88,242,000 1885. 10,637	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ures. Liabilities. Year. ures. Liabilities. Year. ures. 4,932 \$291,750,000/1872. 4,969 \$121,056,000/1886. 9,834 4,225 95,749,000/1873. 5,183 228,499,900/1887. 9,634 3,913 64,894,000/1874. 5,830 155,239,000/1888. 10,679 3,676 79,807,000/1875. 7,740 201,000,000/1889. 10,882 6,993 207,210,000/1876. 9,092 191,117,000/1889. 10,907 1,652 23,049,000/1877. 8,872 190,669,936/1891. 12,273 495 7,899,900/1878. 10,478 234,383,132/1892. 10,344 520 8,579,000/1879. 6,658 98,149,053/1893. 15,242 530 17,625,000/1880. 4,735 65,752,000/1894. 13,885 1,505 53,783,000/1881. 5,882 81,155,932/1895. 13,197 2,780 96,666,000/1882. 6,738 101,547,564/1896. 15,088 2,608 63,694,000/1883. 9,184 172,874,172/1897. </td

^{*}Report covers twelve months from December 1 to November 30; all other figures for calendar year. During the Civil War records very incomplete.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The method of procedure to obtain a | for non-payment of the final fee.

The method of procedure to obtain a patent is to be found on page 89 of "The Tribune Almanac" of 1896. For the calendar year of 1898 there were 33,915 applications for inventions, 1,843 for designs, 84 for reissues, 1,659 for caveats, 1,796 for trademarks, 316 for registration of labels and 50 applications for prints. There were 22,207 patents granted, including designs; 60 patents reissued, 1,238 trademarks registered, 200 labels and 35 prints; 15,548 patents expired, and 4,368 were withheld

State, and next in order came Massachusetts (1,567); District of Columbia, 136; New-Jersey, 906; Rhode Island, 218; New-York, 3,285. There were 2,752 patents granted to citizens of foreign countries, England taking the lead with 964; then Germany, 634; Canada, 345; France, 258; Austria-Hungary, 75; Scotland, 64; Belglum, 47; Switzerland, 39; Sweden, 32; New-Zealand, 28; Victoria, 35; Russia, 33; Ireland, 28; Netherlands, 17; Denmark, 18; Italy, 33, and others of a lesser number. The Act of March 3, 1897, making certain needed changes in the patent statutes took effect January 1, 1898. By the changes made by this act applications for patent for inventions previously patented abroad on application filed more than seven months prior to applications in this country were made unpatentable after December 31, 1897. A large number of such applications were filed in December, the receipts for the last week of that month being the largest for any week in the history of the Office. Yet, for causes in many cases beyond the control of the applications on which valid patents could have been granted if they had been filed on December 31 failed to reach the Office on that date.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
No.	Tanatian	Alti-
Name.	Location.	tude.
Mount Everest (Him-		
alayas)	India	29,005
Mount Dapsang	Thibet	28,283
Aconcagua	Chili	22,422
Chimborazo	Ecuador	21,422
Sorata	Bolivia	21,286
Illimani	Bolivia	21,149
Demayend	Persia	21,000
Hindoo-Koosh	Afghanistan .	20,600
Arequipa	Peru	20,320
*Bullshae	Alaska	20,000
Mount St Elias	Alaska	19,500
Logan	Canada	19,500
Antisana	Ecuador	19,150
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	18,880
Kilima-Njaro	East Africa	18,715
Misti	Peru	18,538
Elbrooz (Caucasus)	Russia	18,526
Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,718
Orizaba	Mexico	17,374
Mount Roa	Hawaii	16,000
Pichinea	Ecuador	15,924
Brown (Rocky)	Brit. America	15,900
Mont Blane (Alps)	Savoy	15,810
Mount Whitney	California	14,898
Fairweather	Alaska	14,500
Ranier	Washington	14,528
Shasta	California	14,440
Ararat	Armenia	14.320
Long's Peak (Rocky)	Colorado	14,271
Pike's Peak	Colorado	14.147
Mount Ophir	Sumatra	13,800
Fremont's Peak	Wyoming	13,576
St. Helen's	Washington .	13.400
Logan's Peak	Utah	13,250
Peak of Teneriffe	Canary Isl'ds	12,182
Mount Hood	Oregon	11,934 11.626
Black Mount (Rocky)	Colorado	
Miltsin (Atlas)	Morocco	11,500 10,950
Perdu (Pyrenees)	Spain	10,950
Etna		10,514
Lebanon	Syria Naples	9.523
Monte Corno		8.950
Mezzovo (Pindus)	Greece	0,000

Name.	Location.	Alti- tude.
Washington Mount Marcy	No. Carolina. Arabla N. Hampshlre New-York Vermont Scotland Naples	8,115 6,941 6,541 6,258 5,462 4,430 4,368 3,948 3,804

*Estimated.

CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

The following, giving the number of persons In the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the war of 1861-'65, is taken from the latest revised reports of the Government:

	White	Sailors	
States,			Colored
	troops		
Territories, etc.	oi army.	marines.	troops.
Alabama	2,556		1
Alabama			
Arkansas	8,289		
California	15,725		
Colorado	4,903		
		0.400	1.504
Connecticut	51,937	2,163	1.764
Dakota	206		
Delaware	11.236	94	954
		1.353	3,269
Dist. of Colum.	11,912	1,303	0,209
Florida	1,290	_	
Illinois	255,057	2.224	1.811
Indiana	193,748	1.078	
	100,110		
Iowa	75,797	5	440
Kansas	18,069		2,080
Kentucky	51,743	314	23,703
Louisiana	5,224		
		5,030	104
Maine	64,973	5.030	
Maryland	33,995	3,925	8,718
Massachusetts .	122,781	19,983	3,966
Michigan	85,479	438	1.387
	23.913	3	104
Minnesota		3	104
Mississippi	545		
Missouri	100,616	151	8,344
Nebraska	3, 157		
Nevada	1.080		
Nevada			105
New-Hampshire	32,930	882	125
New-Jersey	67,500	8,129	1,185
New-Mexico	6,561		
	409,561	35, 164	4,125
		99,104	2,1,00
North Carolina.	3,156		
Ohio	304.814	3,274	5,092
Oregon	1.810		
Pennsylvania	315,017	14,307	8,612
			1,012
Rhode Island	19,521	1,878	1,837
Tennessee	31,092		
Texas	1.965		
Vermont	32,549	619	120
		013	120
Washington	964		200
West Virginia	31,872		196
Wisconsin	91,029	133	165
Indian Nation	†3.530		
	10,000		*99,337
*Colored troops.			39,331
Totals	2,498,122	101,147	178,975

*Number not credited on the quota of any State. †Indians.

The number of casualties reported by the Provost Marshal-General was: Killed in battle, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,727; died of disease, 183,287; total deaths, 279,376; desertions, 199,105. The bounties paid by the several States was (about) \$225,941,036. The nativity of the soldiers in the Federal Army during the war was as follows: United States, 1,523,300; German, 176,800; Irish, 144,200; British-American, 53,500; English, 45,500; other foreigners, 48,400; foreigners, unknown nativity, 26,500.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The following table gives the strength of the naval militia of each State, together with the allotment to each, in proportion to the number of uniformed petty officers and men on the rolls on January 1, 1899, from the Congress,

States.	Officers.	Enlisted men:	Allot-
California	35	488	\$4,336 40
Connecticut	17	187	1,661 70 1,715 01
District of Columbia	14	193 265	2,354 81
Florida	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 16 \end{array}$	176	1.563 95
Georgia	52	775	6,886 70
Illinois	19	338	3,003 49
Louisiana	15	336 2 00	1.777 22
Maryland	48	614	5,456 04
Massachusetts	19	193	1.715 01
Michigan New-Jersey	30	351	3.119 01
New-York	59	932	8.281 81
North Carolina		262	2.328 15
Ohio	$\widetilde{22}$	330	2.932 40
Oregon	13	133	1.181 85
Pennsylvania	18	201	1,786 10
Rhode Island	18	196	1,741 67
South Carolina	25	260	2,310 38
Virginia	18	208	1,848 30

TROOPS ENGAGED IN WARS OF UNITED STATES.

	1	Total
Wars.	Years.	troops.
Revolution	1775-1783	309,781
Northwest Indians	1790-1795	8,983
With France	1798-1800	*4,593
With Tripoli	1801-1805	*3,330
Creek Indians	1813-1814	13,781
War of 1812	1812-1815	556,622
	1817-1818	7,911
Black Hawk Indians	1831-1832	
Creek Indians	1836–1837	13,418
Cherokee troubles	1836-1837	9,494
Florida Indians	1835-1843	41,122
Aroostook troubles	1838-1839	1,500
Mexican	1846-1848	112,230
Apache, Navajo & Utah	1849-1855	2,561
Seminole Indians		3,687
Civil War	1861-1865	2,778,304

*Naval forces.

STATE FLOWERS.

(Adopted by vote	s of pupils of public
schools.)	
State.	Flower.
Alabama	
Colorado	Columbine
Delaware	Peach
Idaho	Syringa
Iowa :	Wild Rose
Maine	Pine cone and tassel
Minnesota	
Montana	Bitter Root
Nebraska	
New-York	
North Dakota	Wild Rose
Oregon	Golden Rod
Rhode Island	Violet
Utah	Sago Lily
Vermont	Red Clover

PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The Peabody Educational Fund was founded in 1867 by Mr. Peabody for the education of ignorant children in the Southern and Southwestern States. The fund first amounted to \$3,000,000, but as \$900,000 of this amount was invested in Florida and Mississippi bonds, afterward repudiated, the fund was reduced to \$2,-100,000.

Officers: Chairman, William M. Evarts, New-York City, N. Y.; vice-chairman, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; second vice-chairman, Bishop Henry B. Whipple; secretary, Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.; general agent, Dr. J. L. M. Cury, Washugton, D. C. Executive Committee—Chief Justice Fuller, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman. Charles E. Fenner and James D. Porter-

SNOW BLIZZARD.

A snowstorm set in all along the Atlantic Coast on February 12, 1899, and developed into a blizard more severe than the one of March, 1888. Before the night of February 13 almost all of the railroads leading into New-York City and into Jersey City practically suspended the running of trains. The storm extended as far South as Mobile, and in the South Atlantic and Gulf States the cold was severely felt and there was much loss of early vegetables and fruit. In Washington the storm was the most severe ever known, and the snowfall in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginla was excessive, and the severe temperature caused much suffering.

NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

Baltimore, Md.—Monumental City.
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Buffalo, N. Y.—Queen City of the Lakes.
Chicago, Ill.—Garden City.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Queen City.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Queen City.
Detroit, Mich.—City of the Straits.
Hannibal, Mo.—Biuff City.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Railroad City.
Keokuk, Iowa—Gate City.
Louisville, Ky.—Fall City.
Lousville, Ky.—Fall City.
Lowell, Mass.—City of Spindles.
Nashville, Tenn.—City of Rocks.
New-Haven, Conn.—City of Elms.
New-Orleans, La.—Crescent City.
Philadelphia, Penn.—Quaker City.
Phitsburg, Penn.—Smoky City, and Iron City.
Portland, Me.—Forest City.
Portland, Me.—Forest City.
Rochester, N. Y.—Flour City.

Portland, Me.—Forest City.
Rochester, N. Y.—Flour City.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mound City.
San Francisco, Cal.—Golden Gate.
Springfield, III.—Flower City.
Washington, D. C.—City of Magnificent
Distances.

WAKE ISLAND.

Wake Island, which lies midway between Honolulu and the Philippines, was taken possession of in the name of the United States by the commander of the gunboat Bennington on January 17, 1899. Except some pieces of wreckage no signs of human occupation were visible.

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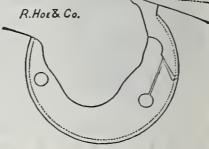
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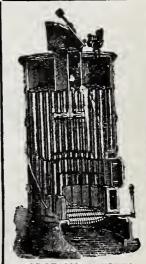
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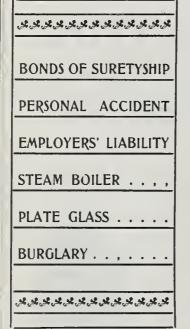
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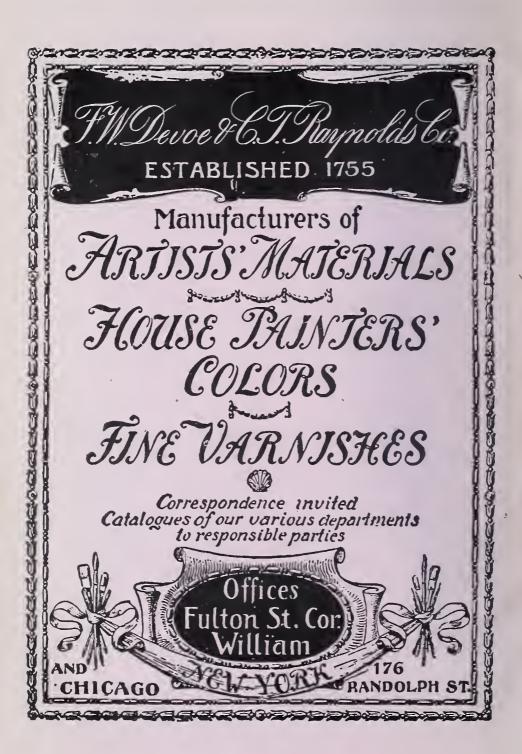
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